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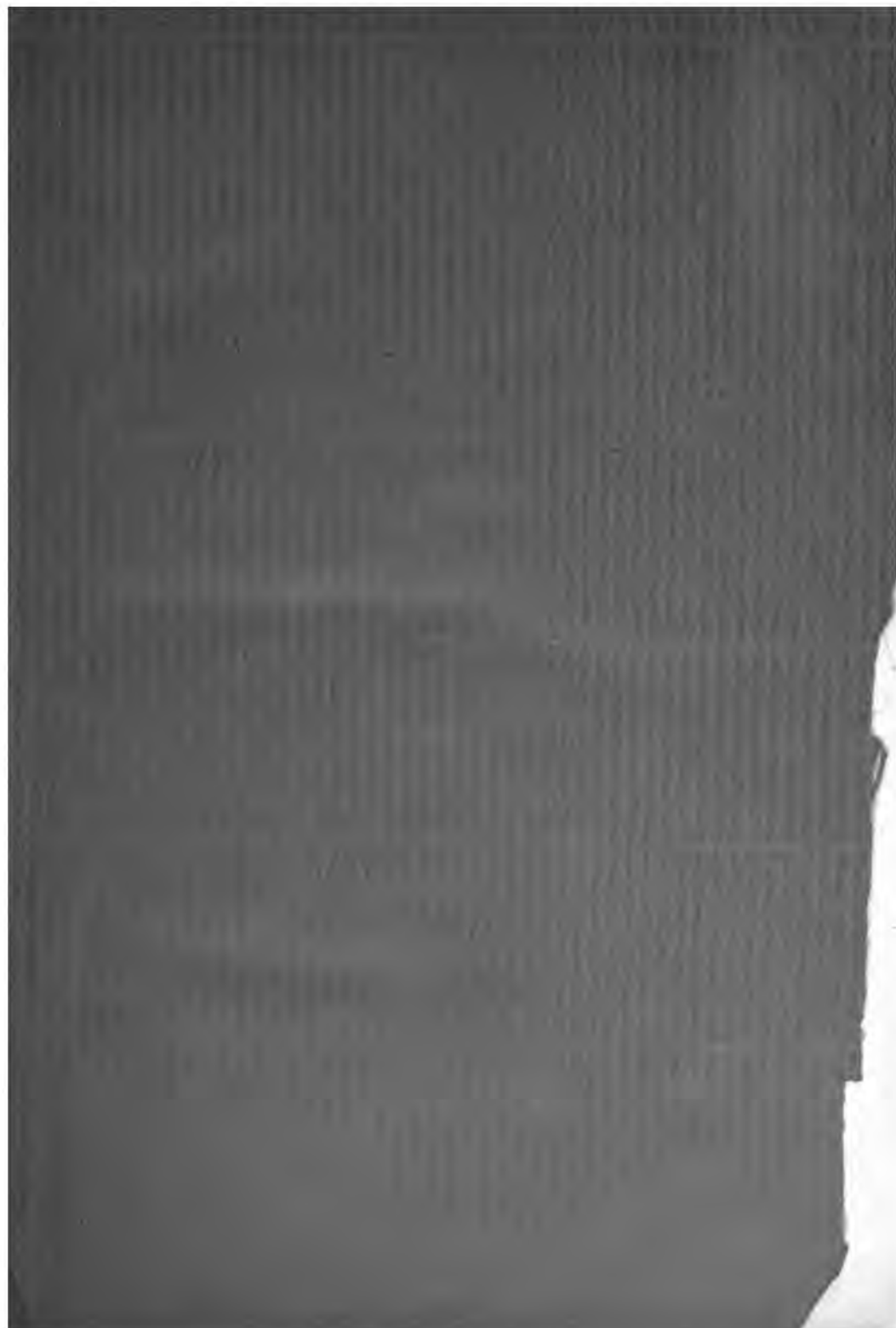
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LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

AMERICAN  
FEDERATION OF LABOR



===== HELD AT =====  
DENVER, COLORADO  
NOVEMBER 9 TO 21 INCLUSIVE  
===== 1908 =====



WASHINGTON, D. C.  
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE COMPANY  
1908

# OFFICERS

## OF THE

# AMERICAN FEDERATION

# OF LABOR

### 1909

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Washington, D. C.

# DELEGATES

## TO THE

### TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers, International Union of.....	1	105	Chris. Kerker, 1063 Kelly street, New York City.
Barbers International Union, Journeymen .....	4	64	W. E. Klapetzky, Box 64, Azusa, Cal.
		64	Frank X. Noschang, Box 397, Albany, N. Y.
		64	Jas. C. Shanessy, 603 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Bill Posters and Billers of A. National Alliance.....	1	63	George K. Smith, 471 10th street, Oakland, Cal.
Blacksmiths International Brotherhood .....	3	14	A. P. Tighe, southeast corner Ninth and Plum streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		34	J. W. Kline, 585 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of..	2	33	John J. Mockler, 540 Farm avenue, Webster Grove, Mo.
		33	George Kuykendall, 655 Galaycago street, Denver, Colo.
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	1	76	Joseph A. Franklin, Law Building, Kansas City, Kan.
		76	George F. Dunn, 354 N. Arsenal avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Boot and Shoe Workers Union....	5	79	Robert Glockling, 4 Emerson avenue, Toronto, Can.
		64	Chas. L. Baine, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass.
		64	Emmet T. Wallis, Box 409, Brockton, Mass.
		64	Nellie O'Boy, 23 First Parish Building, Brockton, Mass.
		64	James F. Kane, Box 104, Rockland, Mass.
		64	Alvin C. Howes, Middleboro, Mass.
		80	Louis Kemper, Rooms 109, 110 and 111 Odd Fellows Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brewery Workers International Union .....	5	80	A. J. Kugler, 68 S. Orange street, Newark, N. J.
		80	Frank Koralek, 1007 10th street, Denver, Colo.
		80	John Sullivan, 193 Bowery, New York City.
		80	Edmond F. Ward, 1117 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of..	3	34	Frank M. Ryan, 422 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		33	John T. Butler, 116 E. North street, Buffalo, N. Y.
		33	John H. Barry, 1907 Wright street, St. Louis, Mo.
Broom and Whisk Makers Union, International .....	1	8	James McKinzie, Denver, Colo.
		257	Frank Duffy, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.
		257	Wm. D. Huber, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.
		257	W. A. Sexton, 4300 E. First street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Carpenters and Joiners of A. United Brotherhood of.....	7	257	M. J. O'Brien, 67 Saratoga avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
		256	Thos. Flynn, 2080 W. 12th street, Chicago, Ill.
		256	S. Botterill, 26 N. 19th street, East Orange, N. J.
		256	J. P. O'Reilly, 714 Fifth street N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

# IV. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society.....	3	27	A. C. Sanders, 873 Dundas street, Toronto, Can.
		27	Wm. Fyfe, 299 W. 153d street, New York City.
		27	Herbert Crampton, 28 Abbott Court, Chicago, Ill.
Carvers Association of N. A., Wood	1	13	Frank Detlef, 230 Woodbine street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Car Workers, International Association of.....	1	44	P. F. Richardson, Rooms 1205-1206 Star Building, 356 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of.....	2	37	Martin Goellnitz, 214 Mechanics' Bank Building, San Francisco.
		36	Thos. E. Keough, Mason and Market streets, San Francisco.
		82	Samuel Gompers, 423 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Cigarmakers International Union of A.....	5	82	Thomas F. Tracy, 11 Appleton street, Boston, Mass.
		82	J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
		82	George R. French, Care Room 820 Monon Block, Chicago.
		81	John T. Smith, 1112 Locust street, Kansas City, Mo.
		100	Max Morris, 315 Appel Building, Denver, Colo.
Clerks International Association...	5	100	H. J. Conway, Room 912, 153 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.
		100	A. B. Loebenberg, 47 E. Main street, Decatur, Ill.
		100	D. F. Manning, 423 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.
		100	Herman Robinson, 25 Third avenue, New York City.
Coopers International Union of N. A.....	2	25	James A. Cable, Suite A, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Kan.
		24	Thomas McManus, 1615 Freeman avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	2	161	Frank J. McNulty, Pierick Building, Springfield, Ill.
		160	Stephen J. Fay, 2180 Grenshaw street, Chicago, Ill.
Elevator Constructors, International Union.....	1	25	Frank Feeney, 2336 S. 15th street, Philadelphia, Pa.
		42	Matthew Comerford, 510 E. Eighth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Engineers, International Union of Steam.....	4	42	Robert A. McKee, 606 Main street, Peoria, Ill.
		42	P. C. Winn, 1668 N. Sawyer avenue, Chicago, Ill.
		42	A. M. Huddell, 606 Main street, Peoria, Ill.
		58	C. L. Shamp, 2502 N. 18th street, Omaha, Neb.
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	3	58	Timothy Healy, 193 Bowery, New York City.
		57	J. W. Morton, 198 E. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
		28	W. F. Costello, 188 Crown street, New Haven, Conn.
Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water.....	2	28	J. J. Sullivan, Rooms 82-4-6, Poli Building, New Haven, Conn.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, International Union of.....	1	8	A. E. Kellington, 316 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	1	7	George Bechtold, 1028 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. v.

Organisations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union of America, Interior.....	2	30	P. J. Flannery, 210-212 S. Halsted street, Chicago, Ill.
		30	Joseph J. Williams, Yondorf Building, 210 S. Halstead street, Chicago, Ill.
Fur Workers of U. S. and Canada...	1	4	Arthur Kahn, P. O. Box 124, Toronto, Ont., Can.
		88	T. A. Rickert, Rooms 116-117, Bible House, New York.
		88	B. A. Larger, Rooms 116-117 Bible House, New York.
Garment Workers of America, United	5	88	M. Schwarz, Rooms 116-117, Bible House, New York.
		88	V. Altman, Rooms 116-117, Bible House, New York.
		87	S. L. Landers, Rooms 116-117, Bible House, New York.
		30	D. A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Glass Bottle Blowers Association...	3	29	Harry P. Hoag, 1932 N. 13th street, Terre Haute, Ind.
		29	Arthur Muhleman, 3936 Eastern avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Glove Workers Union of America, International .....	1	8	Miss Agnes Nestor, Room 506, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
		44	James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.
Granite Cutters International Association .....	3	43	James Cruickshank, Box 91, Barre, Vt.
		43	Isaac Coombe, 145 Railroad avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
		29	John A. Moffitt, 24 Lincoln Place, Orange, N. J.
Hatters of North America, United...	3	28	Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
		28	James P. Maher, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union of America, International.	2	56	H. A. Stenburgh, 114 Caldwell avenue, Elmira, N. Y.
		56	D. d'Alessandro, 144 North street, Boston, Mass.
Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, International.....	2	31	Roady Kenchan, 1548 Wazee street, Denver, Colo.
		30	John Morrissey, 2274 Drake avenue, Chicago, Ill.
		78	T. J. Sullivan, 86 Franklin avenue, Hartford, Conn.
		77	Jere L. Sullivan, 610 Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, etc.....	5	77	Wm. Q. Sullivan, 932 Clinton avenue N., Rochester, N. Y.
		77	Thos. S. Farrell, 60 Public Square, Cleveland, O.
		77	John H. Wallace, 11 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.
		34	P. J. McArdle, 506 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	3	33	John H. Richards, 203 G street, Granite City, Ill.
		33	David J. Davis, Bleakely avenue, New Castle, Pa.
		4	Gustav Ehret, 141 W. Third avenue, Denver, Colo.
Jewelry Workers Union of America.	1	29	William J. McSorley, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	2	29	John T. Taggart, 154 E. 54th street, New York City.
Laundry Workers International Union, Shirt, Waist and.....	2	20	John J. Manning, 602 Second avenue, Troy, N. Y.
		20	Miss Carrie Parmer, 316 14th street, San Francisco, Cal.

# VI. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of.....	1	40	John J. Pfeiffer, Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Lithographers, International Protective and Beneficial Association...	1	11	E. F. Hart, Denver, Colo.
		79	Daniel J. Keefe, 601 Elks' Temple, Detroit, Mich.
Longshoremen's International Association .....	4	79	W. E. Fuller, 314 Omaha Building, Chicago, Ill.
		79	John L. Bowler, 38 Maple street, Ashtabula, Ohio.
		78	T. V. O'Connor, 63 Kingston Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
		125	James O'Connell, Room 405, McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
		124	Eugene Sarber, Room 305, Howard Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Machinists, International Association of.....	5	124	H. W. Churchill, 250 Broadway, E. Somerville, Mass.
		124	Thomas Van Lear, 1929 University avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
		124	A. F. Stark, 102 E. Lexington avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Marble Workers, International Association .....	1	22	Walter V. Price, 105 W. 138th street, New York City.
		32	Edward W. Potter, 124 Park avenue, Utica, N. Y.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen .....	2	31	Homer D. Call, 801 Cortland street, Syracuse, N. Y.
		50	A. B. Grout, Rooms 407-8-9, Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, etc., International Union of N. A. ....	2	50	James J. Dardis, 546 E. Jersey street, Elizabeth, N. J.
		54	M. O'Sullivan, 41 Madison Ave., Grafton, Pa.
Metal Workers International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	3	54	Hugh Frayne, 1711 Summit avenue, Scranton, Pa.
		53	C. D. Wheeler, 667 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
		361	T. L. Lewis, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		361	W. D. Ryan, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		361	John P. White, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mine Workers of America, United... ..	7	361	John Mitchell, 281 Fourth avenue, New York City.
		361	W. B. Wilson, Blossburg, Pa.
		360	G. W. Savage, Ruggery Building, Columbus, Ohio.
		360	John H. Walker, Care Farmers' Bank, Springfield, Ill.
		100	Joe. F. Valentine, P. O. Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		100	John P. Frey, P. O. Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Moulders Union of N. A., International .....	5	100	R. H. Curran, Reservoir avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
		100	Patrick F. Duffy, 79 Tillary street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
		100	John Murtaugh, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		94	Owen Miller, 3535 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.
		94	D. A. Carey, 95 Markham street, Toronto, Can.
Musicians, American Federation of. ....	4	94	George D. Woodill, 259 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
		93	Joseph F. Winkler, 134 E. Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. vii.

Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
		108	Jos. C. Bahlhorn, 923 Concord avenue, Detroit, Mich.
		108	Jos. C. Skemp, Drawer 199, Lafayette, Ind.
		108	Jacob Tazelaar, 3 E. 17th street, New York City.
Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers, Brotherhood of.....	6	108	Emil Arnold, 226 W. Melrose avenue, Chicago, Ill.
		108	Chas. J. Eisenring, 2134 St. Louis avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
		108	Chas. A. Cullen, 2 Fairmount avenue, Worcester, Mass.
Pattern Makers League of N. A....	2	28	James Wilson, 403 Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		27	J. E. Quinn, 144 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
Paving Cutters Union of U. S. of A. and C.....	1	20	John Sheret, L. Box 116, Albion, N. Y.
Photo Engravers Union of N. A., International .....	1	29	Andrew J. Gallagher, 416 Oak street, San Francisco, Cal.
Plate Printers Union of N. A., International Steel and Copper....	1	12	George P. Foster, 1209 Girard street N. W., Washington, D. C.
			John Donlin, 285 Lomis street, Chicago, Ill.
			Peter G. Cook, 36 Union Road, Roselle Park, N. J.
Plasterers, International Association of Operative.....	4		James O'Connor, care 2909 Wylie avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
			John G. Twyford, 767 Capp street, San Francisco, Cal.
		45	John R. Alpine, 401-6 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, etc., United Association of..	4	45	Wm. J. Tracy, 232 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
		45	Thos. Clark, 61 E. 39th street, Chicago, Ill.
		45	Wm. Shirk, 2007 W. 28th street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Post Office Clerks, National Federation .....	1	12	Edward R. Goltra, 401 W. 64th street, Chicago, Ill.
		30	Thomas J. Duffy, Box 50, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative .....	2	29	George M. Martin, 894 E. State street, Trenton, N. J.
		43	Geo. L. Berry, Lyric Theater Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International .....	4	43	Geo. Morgan, 631 W. 14th avenue, Denver, Colo.
		43	Thomas Ritchey, 382 S. Broadway, Denver, Colo.
		43	James J. Torpey, 101 W. Maple street, Denver, Colo.
Quarry Workers, International Union of N. A.....	2	23	P. F. McCarthy, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt.
		22	Jesse Miller, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt.
		50	H. B. Perham, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of...	3	50	R. P. Rubin, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.
		50	D. G. Ramsay, Unity Building, Chicago, Ill.
Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of...	1		Wilbur Braggins, 307 Kansas City Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.
		107	W. D. Mahon, 601-603 Hodges Building, Detroit, Mich.
Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	3	107	Magnus Sinclair, 167 Church street, Toronto, Can.
		106	D. S. Fitzgerald, 230 Washington avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	1	10	Alec. Doull, 2651 18th street, Denver, Colo.



# VIII. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organisations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Seamen's Union, International.....	4	64	Wm. H. Frazier, 1½ Lewis street, Boston, Mass.
		64	Victor A. Olander, 143 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
		64	Andrew Furuseth, 44 East street, San Francisco, Cal.
		63	Edward Stack, 71 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Shingle Weavers Union of A., International .....	1	17	J. G. Brown, 317 Labor Temple, Seattle, Wash.
Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers International Union.....	1	16	Hugh Kirk, 235 Fulton street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Slate and Tile Roofers Union of A. ....	1	6	Wm. W. Clark, 1460 St. Louis avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
Stage Employes International Alliance, Theatrical.....	2	31	Lee M. Hart, State Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
		31	Patrick T. Barry, 11 National street, Boston, Mass.
Stonecutters Association of N. A. ....	3	28	Jo. Evans, 1404 Osage street, Denver, Colo.
		28	James F. McHugh, 520 Sixth street N. W., Washington, D. C.
		27	Frank S. Byrnes, 527 Chapala street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Stove Mounters International Union .....	1	14	John Carey, Baker street near 10th, Detroit, Mich.
Switchmen's Union of N. A. ....	2	47	Frank T. Hawley, 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
		46	Samuel E. Heberling, 4606 York street, Denver, Colo.
		41	John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.
		40	Hugh Robinson, 3 Kent street, Hamilton, Ont.
Tailors Union, Journeymen.....	4	40	D. G. Biggs, 2710 Russell avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
		40	E. J. Brals, 717 Superior avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
		126	D. J. Tobin, 147 East Market street, Indianapolis, Ind.
		126	Patrick D. Daley, 9 Allston street, Charlestown, Mass.
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.....	3	125	Harry McCormack, Care James Dooley, 515 Hudson street, New York City.
		65	John Golden, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.
		64	Samuel Ross, 602 Cottage street, New Bedford, Mass.
Textile Workers of America, United .....	2		
Tile Layers and Helpers Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic .....	1	19	Charles H. Leps, 232 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tin Plate Workers, International....	1	14	George Powell, Rooms 18-20, Reilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.
Tobacco Workers International Union .....	2	23	A. McAndrew, 50 American National Bank Building, Louisville, Ky.
		23	E. Lewis Evans, 50 American National Bank Building, Louisville, Ky.
		88	James M. Lynch, Room 642, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		88	Frank Morrison, 423 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Typographical Union, International. ....	3	88	Max S. Hayes, 310 Champlain avenue N. W., Cleveland, Ohio.
		88	Hugh Stevenson, 146 McPherson street, Toronto, Can.
		88	T. W. McCullough, Care Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb.
		28	James H. Hatch, 145-147 E. 53d street, New York City.
Upholsterers International Union of N. A. ....	1	30	D. D. Mulcahy, 101 Magnolia street, Detroit, Mich.
		30	Richard Braunschweig, 174 Burling street, Chicago, Ill.
Wood Workers International Union, Amalgamated .....	2		

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Arkansas State Federation of Labor	1	1	J. F. Gray, 423 Garrison avenue, Fort Smith, Ark.
California State Federation of Labor .....	1	1	J. B. Dale, 924 Louisiana street, Vallejo, Cal.
Colorado State Federation of Labor	1	1	Frank J. Pulver, 1722 California street, Denver, Colo.
Georgia Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Jerome Jones, 14½ N. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.
Illinois State Federation of Labor..	1	1	Wm. Loos, care Plerik Building, Springfield, Ill.
Iowa State Federation of Labor....	1	1	Henry H. Boettger, 1717 Washington street, Davenport, Iowa.
Kansas State Federation of Labor..	1	1	Chas. Rocker, 130 N. Market street, Wichita, Kan.
Maryland State Federation of Labor	1	1	F. H. Williams, 1102 Hanover street, Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts State Branch.....	1	1	Frank H. McCarthy, 99 Union Park street, Boston, Mass.
Michigan Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Edward H. Ellis, 226 N. West street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Minnesota State Federation of Labor	1	1	George B. Howley, 2214 Fourth street N., Minneapolis, Minn.
Missouri State Federation of Labor.	1	1	Harry S. Sharpe, 810 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
Montana State Federation of Labor	1	1	Alex. Fairgrieve, Box 723, Helena, Mont.
New Jersey State Federation of Labor .....	1	1	Cornelius Ford, 728 Willow avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
New York Workingmen's Federation of the State of.....	1	1	Frank Keough, 27 Bond street, Rochester, N. Y.
Ohio Federation of Labor.....	1	1	W. G. Richards, care 717 Superior avenue, N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
Oregon State Federation of Labor..	1	1	C. O. Young, 162 Second street, Portland, Ore.
Pennsylvania Federation of Labor..	1	1	Patrick Lynch, 2023 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Texas State Federation of Labor....	1	1	S. J. Thompson, care Box 513, Cleburne, Tex.
Utah State Federation of Labor....	1	1	Austin Davis, Tribune Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Virginia Federation of Labor.....	1	1	J. L. Allen, 410 Sixth avenue N. E., Roanoke, Va.
Washington State Federation of Labor .....	1	1	T. V. Copeland, 1105 A street, Tacoma, Wash.
West Virginia State Federation of Labor .....	1	1	W. F. Welch, 2407 Eoff street, Wheeling, W. Va.
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor	1	1	Chas. Jeske, 2434 Hadley street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Albany, (N. Y.) Central Federation of Labor .....	1	1	James Roach, 125 Tenn Broech street, Albany, N. Y.
Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades	1	1	R. E. Rollins, 5 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.
Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council.	1	1	John Dowling, 323 North 23d street, Birmingham, Ala.
Boston (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	P. Maloney, care 11 Appleton street, Boston, Mass.
Bridgeton (N. J.) Central Trades Council .....	1	1	James J. Dunn, Cumberland Hotel, Bridgeton, N. J.
Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Frank W. Gifford, 540 Main street, Brockton, Mass.
Buffalo (N. Y.) Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	John C. Johnston, 365 Hampshire street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Chattanooga (Tenn.) Labor Union..	1	1	James A. Hood, 107 W. Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

# X. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor.	1	1	John Mangau, 7700 Lowe avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights Trade and Labor Assembly	1	1	Julius T. Johnston, 1429 Lowe avenue, Chicago Heights, Ill.
Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council	1	1	Frank L. Rist, 1311 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cinton (Iowa) Labor Congress	1	1	George C. Campbell, 709 Comanche avenue, Clinton, Ia.
Colorado Springs Federated Trades Council	1	1	Harry P. Robinson, 116 N. Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Dallas (Tex.) Trades Assembly	1	1	Wm. Morrison, care 615 Main street, Dallas, Tex.
Dayton (Ohio) United Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Elias Breidenbach, 29 Glencoe avenue, Dayton, Ohio.
Denver (Colo.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	William Tobin, 2033 Curtis street, Denver, Colo.
East St. Louis (Ill.) Trades and Labor Union	1	1	J. E. Strait, 922 State street, East St. Louis, Ill.
Enid (Okla.) Trades Council	1	1	H. A. Brettenstein, 503-504 Chamber of Commerce Building, Enid, Okla.
Evansville (Ind.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Phil. Wurster, Evansville, Ind.
Fort Collins (Colo.) Labor Assembly	1	1	C. E. Moore, Fort Collins, Colo.
Fort Worth (Tex.) Trades Assembly	1	1	C. W. Woodman, Box 437, Fort Worth, Tex.
Galesburg (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Alex. Peterson, Commercial Union Grocery, Galesburg, Ill.
Helena (Mont.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Howard O. Smith, P. O. Box 723, Helena, Mont.
Jefferson County (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Norval White, 707 Highland avenue, Steubenville, Ohio.
Lake County (Ind.) Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Emmet Flood, 302 West Congress street, Chicago, Ill.
Lincoln (Neb.) Central Labor Union	1	1	T. C. Kelsey, 2314 N street, Lincoln, Neb.
Los Angeles (Cal.) Central Labor Council	1	1	Arthur A. Hay, Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal.
Logansport (Ind.) Trades Assembly	1	1	O. P. Smith, P. O. Box 493, Logansport, Ind.
Louisville (Ky.) Federation of Labor	1	1	Chas. Peetz, 836 W. Market street, Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukee (Wis.) Trades Council	1	1	John J. Handley, 396 National avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
McSherrystown (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	I. B. Kuhn, 405 North street, McSherrystown, Pa.
New Castle (Pa.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Thos. C. Humphrey, New Castle, Pa.
New York City Central Federated Union	1	1	Arnold B. MacStay, 190 Bowery, New York City.
Newark (N. J.) Essex Trades Council	1	1	Adam E. Zusl, 4 Bowery street, Newark, N. J.
Newark (Ohio) Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Thomas Kane, 89 North street, Newark, Ohio.
Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union	1	1	W. A. Chrisman, 2300 S. 20th street, Omaha, Neb.
Philadelphia (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Mrs. Anna McKee.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Pittsburg (Pa.) Trades Council....	1	1	Eugene Merz, Fifth Floor, Shannon Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
Pueblo (Colo.) Trades and Labor Assembly .....	1	1	Ed. Anderson, 323 S. Union avenue, Pueblo, Colo.
Rochester (N. Y.) Central Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	John S. Whalen, Care Capitol, Albany, N. Y.
San Diego (Cal.) Federated Trades Council .....	1	1	Wm. E. Terry, Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal.
Savannah (Ga.) Trades and Labor Assembly .....	1	1	Robert G. Fechner, 114 Hull street, W. Savannah, Ga.
Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Joseph Gibbons, Scranton Times Office, Scranton, Pa.
Sedalia (Mo.) Federation of Labor.	1	1	E. T. Behrens, 110 E. Third street, Sedalia, Mo.
San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Council	1	1	David McLennan, care 316 14th street, San Francisco, Cal.
South Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	James Kotera, 2405 Q street S., Omaha, Neb.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Central Labor Council .....	1	1	A. C. Hamlet, 324 N. Sixth street, St. Joseph, Mo.
Schenectady (N. Y.) Trades Assembly .....	1	1	E. W. Leonard, care 2 Elbert street, Schenectady, N. Y.
St. Louis (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	John A. Murray, 3819 N. Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sheridan County (Wyo.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Peter Carroll, L. Box 336, Sheridan, Wyo.
Springfield (Ill.) Federation of Labor .....	1	1	John R. Holmes, I. O. O. F. Temple, Springfield, Ill.
Walden (N. Y.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Nathaniel L. Nutt, Main street, Walden, N. Y.
Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Yellowstone County (Mont.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Hugh McDonald, Billings, Mont.
Zanesville (Ohio) Central Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	John A. Voll, 745 Kelly street, Zanesville, Ohio.
Double Drum Holster Runners, No. 11,275 .....	1	1	Robert J. Riddell, 220 E. 124th street, New York City.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,087....	1	2	Gus A. Gass, Belleville, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 11,478....	1	1	J. E. Snyder, Gen. Del., Girard, Kan.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12,018....	1	1	William L. Hall, Jamestown, N. D.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12,679....	1	1	William Fizer, Lebanon, St. Clair County, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 11,823....	1	1	James Whittaker, Box 388, Evanston, Wyo.
Grain Handlers Association, 11,407.	1	1	Ernest Bohm, 210 Fifth street, New York City.
House Shorers and Movers, No. 7,417 .....	1	2	Francis Creamer, 229 E. 47th street, New York City.
Laborers Protective Union, 11,002..	1	1	James W. Wall, 6 Newbury street, Worcester, Mass.
Newspaper and Mail Deliverers, No. 9,463 .....	1	9	John R. Dunn, 25 Frankfort street, New York City.
Railroad Helpers and Laborers, 12,487 .....	1	1	G. L. Frazier, Fairbury, Neb.
Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, 11,808 .....	1	4	Thomas J. Curtis, 1452 Third avenue, New York City.
Tobacco Strippers Union, 10,422....	1	1	Melvia Richter, Denver, Colo.
Stone Handlers and Derrickmen's, 12,657 .....	1	1	Archibald McDonnell, 2076 Washington avenue, Denver, Colo.

## xii. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
British Trade Union Congress.....	2	( 1	H. Skinner, 1 Caxton Hall, Chapel street, Salford, Manchester, England.
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada .....	1	1	John Wadsworth, Miners Office, Barnsley, England.
National Women's Trade Union League .....	1	1	P. M. Draper, 112 Florence street, Ottawa, Ontario.
Department of Church and Labor..	1	1	Mrs. Raymond Robins, 372 W. Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.
Woman's International Union Label League .....	1	1	Charles Steizie, Room 700, 156 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.
Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union .....	1	1	Miss Anna Fitzgerald, 286 S. Homan avenue, Chicago, Ill.
		1	Geo. B. Lang.

Number of Unions.	Organizations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Votes.
23	National and International.....	208	15,004
24	State .....	24	24
55	Central .....	55	55
14	Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	14	27
6	Fraternal Organizations.....	7	3
181		308	15,203

## List of Fraternal Delegates.

To British Trades Union Congress.	From British Trades Union Congress.
1895 Samuel Gompers. P. J. McGuire. 1896 J. W. Sullivan. Adolph Strasser. 1897 Martin Fox. Geo. E. McNeill. 1898 James Duncan. Harry Lloyd. 1899 James O'Connell. Thomas F. Tracy. 1900 J. M. Hunter. Sidney J. Kent. Daniel J. Keefe. 1901 Eugene F. O'Rourke. Patrick Dolan. 1902 Henry Blackmore. Max B. Hayes. 1903 Martin Lawler. W. D. Ryan. 1904 D. D. Driscoll. John A. Momt. 1905 James Wood. 1906 Frank K. Foster. James Wilson. 1907 John T. Dempsey. W. E. Klapetsky. 1908 Andrew Furuseth. James J. Creamer. 1909 John P. Frey. B. A. Larger.	1894 John Burns. David Holmes. Edward Cowey. 1895 James Mawdsley. Sam Woods. 1896 John Mallinson. Edward Harford. 1897 J. Havelock Wilson. William Inskip. 1898 William Thorne. James Haslam. 1899 Alexander Wilkie. John Weir. 1900 Pete Curran. Frank Chandler. 1901 Ben Tillett. M. Arrandale. 1902 E. Edwards. 1903 William Mullin. James O'Grady. 1904 William Abraham. James Wignall. 1905 William Mosses. David Gilmour. 1906 Allen Gee. J. N. Bell. 1907 David J. Shackleton. John Hodge. 1908 John Wadsworth. H. Skinner.
To Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.	From Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.
1898 Thomas I. Kidd. 1899 James H. Sullivan. 1900 W. D. Mahon. 1901 John R. O'Brien. 1902 D. D. Driscoll. 1903 John Coleman. 1904 John H. Richards. 1905 Frank Feeney. 1906 Thomas A. Rickert. 1907 Robert S. Maloney. 1908 Hugh Frayne. 1909 Jerome Jones.	1898 David A. Carey. 1899 David A. Carey. 1900 David A. Carey. 1901 P. M. Draper. 1902 John H. Kennedy. 1903 James Simpson. 1904 John A. Flett. 1905 William V. Todd. 1906 Samuel L. Landers. 1907 W. R. Trotter. 1908 P. M. Draper.

# CONSTITUTION

## OF THE

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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### PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

It, therefore, behooves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in Convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of rights to which they are justly entitled.

We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the Trade Union system.

### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

#### ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The object of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial, or Provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

SEC. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

SEC. 3. The establishment of Departments composed of National or International Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of the same industry and which Departments shall be governed in conformity with the Laws of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions, to aid and assist each other; to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the

working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

SEC. 5. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

#### ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a. m., on the second Monday in November, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

SEC. 2. At the opening of the Convention the President shall take the chair and call the Convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

SEC. 3. The following committees, consisting of fifteen members each, shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of the President; third, Report of the Secretary; fourth, Report of the Treasurer; fifth, Resolutions; sixth, Laws; seventh, Organization; eighth, Labels; ninth, Adjustment; tenth, Local or Federated Bodies; eleventh, Education; twelfth, State Organization; thirteenth, Boycotts; fourteenth, Building Trades (to which shall be referred all grievances that involve only building trades, and all other matters pertaining exclusively to the building trades).

SEC. 4. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the Annual Convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose an Auditing Committee. The committee shall meet at such place as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct, and at such time prior to the Convention as the President may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the Convention. The expense of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

SEC. 5. Resolutions of any character or propositions for changes in this Constitution can not be introduced in the Convention after the fourth day's session, except by unanimous consent.

SEC. 6. The Convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

SEC. 7. None other than members of a bona fide Trade Union shall be permitted to address the Convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the Convention.

SEC. 8. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no

place in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 9. The rules and order of business governing the preceding Convention shall be in force from the opening of any Convention of the American Federation of Labor until new rules have been adopted by action of the Convention.

SEC. 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than one-fourth of the delegates attending a Convention.

SEC. 11. No grievance shall be considered by any Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

#### ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the Convention shall be: From National and International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on. From Central Bodies, State Federations, Federal Labor Unions, and Local Unions having no National or International Union, one delegate; provided, however, that Local Unions and Federal Labor Unions herein referred to located in one city shall have the right to unite in sending a delegate to represent them unitedly. Only bona fide wage workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other Trade Unions, shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

SEC. 2. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

SEC. 3. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members or major fraction thereof he represents, but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare for use of the Convention printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and International Unions are entitled to, based upon the average membership during the year, from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than September 30 preceding the Annual Convention.

SEC. 5. No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected with the Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

SEC. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of

affiliation at least one month prior to the Convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

#### ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, eight Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

SEC. 2. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

SEC. 3. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the Convention.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices in the same building at Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of the organization.

SEC. 6. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

#### ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Annual Convention; to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to sign all official documents, and to travel, with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation, and shall report his acts and doings to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

SEC. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary, and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, or other cause, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In that event it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue, within six days from the date of vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at headquarters for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

#### ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers, and effects of the general office; to conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary at the Annual Convention, and to furnish to the Committee on Credentials at the Convention a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body; to for-



ward on March 1st and September 1st of each year to the secretaries of all affiliated organizations a list of the names and addresses of secretaries and organizers.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the Annual Convention may direct; he shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and pay them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$2,000 for current expenses, which money shall be paid out only on the approval of the President.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Auditing Committee, for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; close all accounts of the Federation on September 30 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after such date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing Convention. He shall publish a financial report monthly in the "*American Federationist*," and send one copy to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall issue stamps to Local and Federal Labor Unions, which shall be used by such unions with which to receipt for members' dues.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of each International, National, Local Trade and Federal Labor Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to furnish to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor a copy of all official reports issued by such affiliated organizations, containing a statement of their membership in good standing, and to furnish such additional statistical data as may be called for by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor as may be in the possession of the respective unions.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and securities of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary or other officers of the American Federation of Labor. All funds of the American Federation of Labor, exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, shall be deposited by the Treasurer in bank, or banks, on interest bearing certificates of deposit in the name of the American Federation of Labor, and in order to be cashed shall require the signatures of the Treasurer, the President, and Secretary of the Federation. The Treasurer shall collect the interest on all such certificates or other deposit at the expiration of each six months, and pay the same over to the Secretary. The Treasurer shall deposit in open account in bank, or banks, in the name of the American Federation of Labor as Treasurer, all amounts in his possession not on certificates of deposit, and before any money thus deposited can be drawn, each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer. A copy of this section shall be forwarded by the President of the Federation to each bank upon which the Federation holds certificates of deposit.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by this Constitution and none others.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall submit to the Annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books, and papers of the Federation under his control; and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer shall be \$500.

#### ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade or Labor Unions, and to organize Local Trade and Labor Unions, and connect them with the Federation until such time as there is a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months their charters shall be revoked.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the Convention, in printed form, a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts (and all matters of interest to the Convention), and no indorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the Convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

SEC. 5. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trade Union speakers from place to place in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council, organizers, or speakers engaged by them, shall be \$5.00 per day, hotel expense and actual railroad fare.

SEC. 8. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution, or the constitution of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 9. In the event of a vacancy of any member of the Executive Council, other than that of the President, by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council, and shall call for nominations. The names of all nominees

shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

SEC. 10. All Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor for approval by the Executive Council, the full statement of the grievance, and shall receive within twenty (20) days from the President an answer as to whether they will be sustained or not, and no benefits shall be paid where a strike takes place before the Local Union has received the approval of the Executive Council.

SEC. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions; no affiliated International, National, or Local Union shall be permitted to change its title or name, if any trespass is made thereby on the jurisdiction of an affiliated organization, without having first obtained the consent and approval of a Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union, work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 12. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall only have power to revoke the charter of an affiliated National or International Union when the revocation has been ordered by a two-thirds majority of a regular Convention of the American Federation of Labor, by a roll-call vote.

#### ARTICLE X.—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-half of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions, ten cents per member per month, five cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout; Local Unions, the majority of whose members are less than eighteen (18) years of age, two cents per member per month; from Central and State bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the Annual Convention unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in Section 1 of this Article, has been paid in full to September 30 preceding the Convention.

SEC. 3. Any organization affiliated with this Federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month

shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears it shall become suspended from membership by the Federation, and can be reinstated only by a vote of the Convention when such arrears are paid in full, as provided in Section 2 of this Article.

#### ARTICLE XI.—LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next Convention.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies, Departments, and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city belonging to any National or International Union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or shall join such body, if already in existence.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions the organizations in their vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions where none exist, and to organize Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen precludes any other form of organization.

SEC. 5. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on strike, where such organization has a national organization, until the proper authorities of such National or International organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

SEC. 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interest of the Trade Union movement to do so.

SEC. 7. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have authority or power to originate a boycott, nor shall such bodies indorse and order the placing of the name of any person, firm, or corporation on an unfair list until the Local Union desiring the same has, before declaring the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the Central Body for investigation, and the best endeavors on its part to effect an amicable settlement. Violation of this section shall forfeit charter.

SEC. 8. No Central Body, or Department,

affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a Local Union, chartered by a National or an International Union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; provided, however, that upon written charges signed by at least three delegates, any delegate of an affiliated Union may, upon conviction, after a fair trial, be expelled or suspended. Action of the Central Body, under this section, shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and no delegation representing Local Unions affiliated, as herein described, shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken.

SEC. 9. No Central Body shall take part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions, affiliated with a National or International Union, unless the laws of the National or International Union permit, except upon the request or consent of the executive officer of the National or International Union affected.

SEC. 10. Local Unions of National or International Unions affiliated with the Departments attached to the American Federation of Labor, in any city where a Local Department exists, shall not be eligible to membership in any Local Department unless they are connected with the chartered Central Body, nor shall they be eligible to membership in the Central Body unless they are affiliated with the Local Department.

#### ARTICLE XII.—ASSESSMENT IN DEFENSE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated National or International Union engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

SEC. 2. Any Union, International, National, or Local, failing to pay within sixty days the levies declared in accordance with Section 1, shall be deprived of representation in Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in City Central Bodies, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

#### ARTICLE XIII.—DEFENSE FUND FOR LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The money of the defense fund shall be drawn only to sustain strikes or lockouts of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, when such strikes or lockouts are authorized, indorsed, and conducted in conformity with the following provisions of this Article:

SEC. 2. In the event of a disagreement between a Local Union and an employer which, in the opinion of the Local Union, may result in a strike, such Union shall notify the President of the American Federation of Labor, who shall investigate, or cause an investigation to be made, of the disagreement, and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. If his efforts should prove futile, he shall take such steps as he may deem necessary in notifying the Executive Council, and if the majority of said Council shall decide that a strike is necessary, such Union shall be authorized to order a

strike, but that under no circumstances shall a strike or lockout be deemed legal, or moneys expended from the defense fund on that account, unless the strike or lockout shall have been first authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council.

SEC. 3. When a strike has been authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council, the president of the Local Union interested shall, within twenty-four hours, call a meeting of said Union, "of which every member shall be regularly notified," to take action thereon, and no member shall vote on such question unless he is in good standing. Should three-fourths of the members present decide, by secret ballot, on a strike, the president of the Local Union shall immediately notify the President of the American Federation of Labor of the cause of the matter in dispute; what the wages, hours, and conditions of labor then are; what advances, if any, are sought; what reductions are offered, if any; state the number employed and unemployed; the state of trade generally in the locality, and the number of persons involved, union and non-union. Also the number of members who would become entitled to the benefits herein provided should the application be authorized and approved.

SEC. 4. No Local shall be entitled to benefit from the defense fund unless it has been in continuous good standing for one year; and no member shall be entitled to benefit from said defense fund unless he has been a member in good standing in the American Federation of Labor for at least one year.

SEC. 5. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of Sections 2 and 3, the American Federation of Labor shall pay to the bonded officer of the Union involved, or his order, for a period of six weeks, an amount equal to four (\$4) dollars per week for each member. Each Local Union shall require its treasurer to give proper bond for the safekeeping and disbursement of all funds of the Local. No benefit shall be paid for the first two weeks of the strike. The Executive Council shall have the power to authorize the payment of strike benefits for an additional period.

SEC. 6. No member of a Local Union on strike shall be entitled to weekly benefits unless he reports daily to the proper officer of the Local Union while the strike continues, and no member who shall receive a week's work, three days to be a week, shall receive benefits. Any member refusing other work while on strike (providing said work is not in conflict with labor's interests) shall not be entitled to any benefits.

SEC. 7. Any Union inaugurating a strike without the approval of the Executive Council shall not receive benefits on account of said strike.

SEC. 8. In case of lockout the Executive Council shall have power to pay benefits if, upon investigation, it is found that the Local Union whose members are involved did not by their action or demands provoke the lockout by their employer.

SEC. 9. During the continuance of a strike, the executive board of the Local Union shall make weekly reports to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, showing the amount of money distributed for benefits, and to whom paid,

furnishing individual receipts to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor from all members to whom such benefits have been paid, and all other facts that may be required.

SEC. 10. Before a strike shall be declared off, a special meeting of the Union shall be called for that purpose, and it shall require a majority vote of all members present to decide the question either way.

SEC. 11. In the event of the defense fund becoming dangerously low through protracted strike or lockout, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall have the power to levy an assessment of ten cents on each member of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, assessments to be restricted to not more than five per year; and, further, that there shall always be a surplus of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars in the defense fund.

SEC. 12. That no Local shall be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund unless it requires its members to pay not less than fifty (50) cents per month.

SEC. 13. That the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions set aside for the maintenance of a local defense fund not less than five cents a month from each member.

#### ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International Unions and local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 2. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trade Union movement, and shall have power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and

shall be granted a local certificate by the President of this Federation; provided, the request for a certificate be indorsed by the nearest Local or National Trade Union officials connected with this Federation. The President of the American Federation of Labor shall have authority to appoint any person who is a member of any affiliated union to audit the accounts of such Federal Labor or Local Trade Unions as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct and report the result thereof to the President of the American Federation of Labor. The books and accounts of each Federal Labor and Local Trade Union shall be at all times open to the inspection of auditors appointed under this section.

SEC. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be five (\$5) dollars, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and the fee shall accompany the application.

SEC. 4. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for certificates of affiliation from Local Unions or Federal Labor Unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

SEC. 5. Certificates of affiliation shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor. That power is vested solely in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

SEC. 6. Not more than three Federal Labor Unions shall be chartered in any one city. No Federal Labor Union shall be recognized as affiliated if its membership consists of a majority of active members of Trade Unions.

SEC. 7. Fraternal delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates from Central Bodies.

#### ARTICLE XV.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote.



**TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
**OF THE**  
**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**  
**1908**

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**REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS**

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**FIRST DAY—Monday Morning Session**

Auditorium, Denver, Colo., Nov. 9, 1908.

Pursuant to law the regular meeting of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Auditorium, Denver, Colorado.

President Gompers was introduced by Vice-President Max Morris, of Denver.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Charles G. Williams, of the Hyde Park Church.

President Gompers introduced Governor Buchtel, of Colorado.

Governor Buchtel—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I count it a great honor to have the opportunity of speaking to and welcoming the American Federation of Labor in the name of the state of Colorado. The state of Colorado is one of the states where labor has had a great reward, and where it has come to have a notable recognition in a law adopted by the Legislature, signed by the then governor and passed by unanimous vote of the Supreme Court. I refer to the law which shelters the life of the toiler and amounts to a practical insurance on his life—the Employers' Liability Law.

I am very proud to be able to say that the opinion handed down by the Supreme Court on that subject was a unanimous opinion.

I want to congratulate you on the fact that you are citizens of this great republic, where every man is a sovereign, the one country on earth where there is a right appreciation of the value of labor and of the dignity of labor. You know among all peoples of the earth the one nation where we have contempt for only one man is this nation—that is, we have contempt for the man that has contempt for labor, and that is the only man for whom we have contempt.

We want you to have a good time in Colorado. If there is anything I can do to minister to your comfort, I will be only too glad to do it. If you want any advice about where to hear the best preaching, where to see the best schools, where to see the most beautiful things possible to be seen on earth, come up to the State House, and you will find the doors off the hinges. We want to give you a good time.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention the Mayor of Denver, Mr. Speer.

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Mayor Speer—Denver is glad to have the American Federation of Labor in her midst. We have learned to love many of your leaders on account of their devotion to the cause of labor, and on account of their wise and conservative action in times of trouble between wealth and labor. In union there is power, and when that power is used to enforce just and reasonable demands, the people of this country say amen. But if the attempt should be made to use it to enforce unjust demands, the people would rightly condemn it. Personally I believe in labor organizations. I believe that the public conscience of this country has become so awakened that in a conflict between labor and capital right would be sure to win.

We are glad to have the Convention here; we are glad to have the representative men of labor from all parts of the country with us. We are benefited by your criticisms, and we are vain enough to be pleased with your words of praise. As mayor of this city it is a pleasure for me to extend to you the hand of hospitality, the freedom of the city, and to assure you that in whatever way we can serve you we will be glad to do so. You have but to command us.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Mr. George Hally, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Hally—Mr. President, Ladies and Delegates: A little more than a year ago several laboring people were gathered together to talk over the difficulties they were having at that time, and it was suggested during that meeting that we go to Norfolk, where the Federation was soon to meet, and secure the convention for 1908 for Denver. We wanted to bring you here to show you conditions as they exist. Colorado in the past has been the battle ground of several of labor's fiercest wars, but those times are past. We called upon Mayor Speer, and he has done everything in his power to make this Convention a success.

In Norfolk we told you of our mountains, our valleys and our plains. We told you we considered this God's country, and gave you our reasons for thinking so. We told you, among other things, that when you came here you would be a mile above sea level.

I know this Convention is going to be one of the most important ever held by the American Federation of Labor. I

know that your deliberations will be for the benefit, not of any particular section or class, either organized or unorganized, but of all labor. I hope the policies adopted here will be carried out and that they will benefit all labor.

On behalf of the State Federation of Labor I extend to you a hearty welcome to Colorado and hope that while here you will take the opportunity of visiting other parts of the state. We would be glad to have you do so.

President Gompers introduced Mr. L. M. French, president of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.

Mr. French—Mr. President and Delegates: I have listened carefully to the addresses of those who have preceded me, and find they have said about all there is to say. The president of the State Federation of Labor referred to the promises made at Norfolk, and stated that we intended to carry them out. I wish to corroborate that statement. We will try to show you a magnificent Colorado and a magnificent Denver. In behalf of the Trades and Labor Assembly of the city and county of Denver I wish to extend to you a hearty welcome and to thank you for your presence here.

President Gompers responded as follows: Governor Buchtel, Mayor Speer, President Hally, President French—I think I speak the sentiments of the delegates to this Convention when I say your words of welcome are appreciated in a far deeper manner than is given to me to fittingly express in words. We are glad to be in Colorado, we are glad to be in Denver. Denver has a peculiar charm for us, Colorado has a peculiar charm for us. We represent the men and women of toil, the men and women who in all countries must always be the advance guard of those who contend for justice and liberty. And the peculiar situation, the natural situation of Colorado, must inevitably instill into the hearts of men the love of liberty and into their minds the consciousness and determination to achieve justice. Men who live in the mountains look high, look up. They are never depressed. Their hopes, their prayers and their work are for the future. Here great men have lived and died, and none typified in himself to a greater degree the hopes and the aspirations of the men of toil; none loved his fellows more, and taught men,

not only how to die, but how to live, and to live, not for themselves alone, but for their fellow men, than one who lived and worked here—Myron W. Reed. His name will ever live in the memories of men who love liberty and justice.

Reference has been very effectively made by some of the gentlemen who have honored us by their presence and their addresses to the question of justice. That, in a word, is the principle and the fact for which organized labor contends, not only for organized labor, but for all the people. But justice is not always attained by pious prayer. Labor, struggling through the ages, has had to contend even for a very small modicum of justice. And as labor achieved some little degree of justice one decade after another it began to organize the toilers, and then in the effort to establish the best possible relations between employers and employees every advance made by the workers, every suggestion to reach some point of agreement or contact was repulsed and interpreted as an evidence of labor's weakness. We have not always had the choice as to whether we should engage in conflict or maintain industrial peace. If our advances for amicable adjustments and industrial peace were interpreted to our disadvantage and we were constantly repulsed, then the men of labor would write themselves down for all time cowards if they did not make a contest for their rights. Even now some interpret the demands which labor makes upon modern society as evidence of the weakness of the American labor movement, of the American workman. The men of labor may be set back, the men of labor may be rebuffed, but the cause of justice and human freedom is eternal and the future is ours. We will continue to bring the gospel of human justice and human liberty to the unorganized workers and endeavor to bring them within the fold of unionism. We will exercise care and prudence despite the antagonism which may be leveled against us.

I think I may here paraphrase the anecdote of the frontiersman who was treed by a bear, and who, finding that to save his life he must come down and make a fight, decided to offer up a prayer. He said: "Good Lord, if you can not help me don't help the b'ar, and you will see the goldarndest prettiest fight you ever saw in your life!" We ask no power on our side except the power of our in-

telligence, the power of our numbers and the power of the essential justice upon which our cause is based. We want no contest which can be avoided. When there is divergence of interest between workmen and employers we shall endeavor, wherever possible, to come to some amicable arrangement if they are agreeable and intelligently broad minded.

The men and women of labor, the wealth producers, are not content to remain in a position of status in society. As the productivity of the workers, both in brain and brawn, becomes greater the wealth producers make constantly greater demands upon modern society, as a result of their services to society. Human progress and civilization depend upon the constantly increasing demands of the toilers. Our movement is making for that, not in some dim and distant future, but to-day and to-morrow and every succeeding day. In the hearts and the minds of the men of labor there rests this germ of hope and encouragement that makes of us optimists, optimists who see to-day the gleam and the dawn of a brighter day for all the human family.

Governor and Mayor, President Hally and President French, on behalf of this Convention, I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your words of welcome and fraternity and good will. And to the delegates, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, I bid you welcome to this Convention, which is now formally declared open.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Delegate Coombe, of the Granite Cutters' International Association, chairman of the committee, read the following report:

Denver, Colo., November 9, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they have examined the credentials of 321 delegates, representing 83 International and National Unions, 25 State Branches, 61 Central Bodies, 17 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and 6 Fraternal Delegates, and recommend the following be seated:

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America—John Weber, Chris Kerker, 105 votes.



- Barbers' International Union**—W. E. Klapetaky, Frank X. Noschang, James C. Shanessy, George K. Smith, 255 votes.
- Bill Posters' and Billers' National Alliance**—A. P. Tighe, 14 votes.
- Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of**—J. W. Kline, John J. Mockler, Geo. Kuykendall, 100 votes.
- Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of**—Joseph A. Franklin, George F. Dunn, 152 votes.
- Bookbinders International Brotherhood of**—Robert Glockling, 79 votes.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union**—Chas. L. Balne, Emmet T. Walls, Nellie O'Boy, James F. Kane, Alvin C. Howes, 320 votes.
- Brewery Workers' International Union**—Louis Kemper, A. J. Kugler, Frank Koralek, John Sullivan, Edmond F. Ward, 400 votes.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers International Association of**—Frank M. Ryan, John T. Butler, John H. Barry, 100 votes.
- Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International**—James McKinzle, 8 votes.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, Brotherhood of**—Frank Duffy, William D. Huber, W. A. Sexton, M. J. O'Brien, Thos. Flynn, S. Botterill, J. P. O'Reilly, 1,796 votes.
- Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of**—A. C. Sanders, William Fyfe, Herbert Crampton, 81 votes.
- Carvers' Association of North America, Wood**—Frank Detlef, 13 votes.
- Car Workers, International Association of**—P. F. Richardson, 44 votes.
- Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of**—Martin Goelinitz, Thomas E. Keough, 73 votes.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America**—Samuel Gompers, Thomas F. Tracy, J. Mahlon Barnes, George R. French, John T. Smith, 409 votes.
- Clerks' International Association, Retail**—Max Morris, H. J. Conway, A. B. Loebenberg, D. F. Manning, Herman Robinson, 500 votes.
- Coopers' International Union of North America**—James A. Cable, Thomas McManus, 49 votes.
- Elevator Constructors' International Union**—Frank Feeney, 26 votes.
- Engineers, International Union of Steam**—Matthew Comerford, Robert A. McKee, P. C. Winn, A. M. Huddell, 168 votes.
- Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary**—C. L. Shamp, Timothy Healy, J. W. Morton, 173 votes.
- Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water**—W. F. Costello, J. J. Sullivan, 56 votes.
- Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, International Union of**—A. E. Kellington, 8 votes.
- Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's International Union of America, Interior**—P. J. Flannery, Joseph J. Williams, 78 votes.
- Garment Workers of America, United**—T. A. Rickert, Maler Schwarz, B. A. Larger, V. Altman, S. L. Landers, 439 votes.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association**—D. A. Hayes, Harby P. Hoag, Arthur Muhleman, 83 votes.
- Glove Workers' Union of America, International**—Agnes Nestor, 8 votes.
- Granite Cutters' International Association**—James Duncan, James Cruickshank, Isaac Coombe, 130 votes.
- Hatters, United of North America**—John A. Moffitt, Martin Lawlor, James P. Maher, 85 votes.
- Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America, International**—H. A. Stemburgh, D. D'Alessandro, 112 votes.
- Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, International**—Roady Kenehan, John Morrissey, 61 votes.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance**—T. J. Sullivan, Jere L. Sullivan, William Q. Sullivan, Thomas S. Farrell, John H. Wallace, 386 votes.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of**—P. J. McArdle, John H. Richards, David J. Davis, 100 votes.
- Jewelry Workers' Union of America**—Gustav Ehret, 4 votes.
- Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal**—William J. McSorley, John T. Taggart, 58 votes.
- Laundry Workers' International Union, Shirt, Waist and**—John J. Manning, Carrie Farmer, 40 votes.
- Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of**—John J. Pfeiffer, 40 votes.
- Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association**—J. L. Hon, 11 votes.
- Longshoremen's International Association**—Daniel J. Keefe, W. E. Fuller, John L. Bowler, T. V. O'Connor, 315 votes.
- Machinists, International Association of**—James O'Connell, Eugene Barber, H. W. Churchill, Thomas Van Lear, A. F. Stark, 621 votes.
- Marble Workers, International Association of**—Walter V. Price, 22 votes.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America**—Edward W. Potter, Homer D. Call, 63 votes.
- Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' International Union**—A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, 100 votes.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet**—M. O. Sullivan, Hugh Frayne, C. D. Wheeler, 161 votes.
- Mine Workers of America, United**—T. L. Lewis, W. D. Ryan, John P. White, John Mitchell, W. B. Wilson, G. W. Savage, John H. Walker, 2,525 votes.
- Moulders' Union of North America, International**—Joseph F. Valentine, John P. Frey, R. H. Curran, Patrick F. Duffy, John Murtaugh, 500 votes.
- Musicians, American Federation of**—Owen Miller, D. A. Carey, George D. Woodill, Joseph F. Winkler, 375 votes.

- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of—Joseph C. Bahlhorn, Joseph C. Skemp, Jacob Tazelaar, Emil Arnold, Chas. J. Eisenring, Chas. A. Cullen, 643 votes.
- Paper Makers of America, United Brotherhood of—J. T. Carey, M. J. Burns, 43 votes.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America—James Wilson, J. E. Quinn, 55 votes.
- Paving Cutters' Union of United States of America and Canada—John Sheret, 20 votes.
- Photo Engravers' Union, International—Andrew J. Gallagher, 29 votes.
- Plate Printers' Union, International Steel and Copper—George P. Foster, 12 votes.
- Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers—John R. Alpine, William J. Tracy, Thomas Clark, William Shirk, 180 votes.
- Post Office Clerks, National Federation of—Edward B. Goltra, 12 votes.
- Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative—Thomas J. Duffy, George M. Martin, 59 votes.
- Print Cutters' Association of America—John Paravicini, 4 votes.
- Printing Pressmen's Union, International—George L. Berry, George Morgan, Thomas Ritchey, James J. Torpey, 172 votes.
- Quarry Workers' International Union of North America—P. F. McCarthy, Jesse Miller, 45 votes.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Order of—H. B. Perham, L. W. Quick, D. G. Ramsay, 150 votes.
- Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric—W. D. Mahon, Magnus Sinclair, D. S. Fitzgerald, 320 votes.
- Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers, International Brotherhood of—Alex Douli, 10 votes.
- Seamen's Union, International—William H. Frazier, Victor A. Olander, Andrew Furuseth, Edward Stack, 255 votes.
- Shingle Weavers' Union of America, International—J. G. Brown, 17 votes.
- Shipwrights', Joiners' and Caulkers' International Union—Hugh Kirk, 16 votes.
- Slate and Tile Roofers' Union, International—William W. Clark, 6 votes.
- Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical—Lee M. Hart, Patrick T. Barry, 62 votes.
- Stonecutters' Association, Journeymen—Jo. Evans, James F. McHugh, Frank S. Byrnes, 83 votes.
- Stove Mounters' International Union—John Carey, 14 votes.
- Switchmen's Union of North America—Frank T. Hawley, Samuel E. Heberling, 93 votes.
- Tailors' Union, Journeymen—John B. Lennon, Hugh Robinson, D. G. Biggs, E. J. Brals, 161 votes.
- Teamsters, International Brotherhood of—D. J. Tobin, John E. Longstreet, Patrick D. Daley, Harry McCormack, Thomas Barry, 377 votes.
- The Layers' and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic—Charles H. Leps, 19 votes.
- Tin Plate Workers, International—George Powell, 14 votes.
- Tobacco Workers, International Union—A. McAndrew, E. Lewis Evans, 46 votes.
- Typographical Union, International—James M. Lynch, Frank Morrison, Max S. Hayes, Hugh Stevenson, T. W. McCullough, 440 votes.
- Upholsterers' International Union of North America—James H. Hatch, 23 votes.
- Wood Workers' International Union, Amalgamated—D. D. Mulcahy, Richard Braunschweig, 40 votes.
- Arkansas State Federation of Labor—J. F. Gray, 1 vote.
- California State Federation of Labor—J. B. Dale, 1 vote.
- Colorado State Federation of Labor—Frank J. Pulver, 1 vote.
- Georgia Federation of Labor—Jerome Jones, 1 vote.
- Illinois State Federation of Labor—William Loos, 1 vote.
- Iowa State Federation of Labor—Henry H. Boettger, 1 vote.
- Kansas State Federation of Labor—Charles Rucker, 1 vote.
- Maryland State Federation of Labor—F. H. Williams, 1 vote.
- Massachusetts State Branch—Frank McCarthy, 1 vote.
- Michigan Federation of Labor—Edward H. Ellis, 1 vote.
- Minnesota State Federation of Labor—George B. Howley, 1 vote.
- Missouri State Federation of Labor—Harry S. Sharpe, 1 vote.
- Montana State Federation of Labor—Alex. Fairgrieve, 1 vote.
- New Jersey State Federation of Labor—Cornelius Ford, 1 vote.
- New York, Workmen's Federation of the State of—Frank Keough, 1 vote.
- Oregon State Federation of Labor—C. O. Young, 1 vote.
- Pennsylvania Federation of Labor—Patrick Lynch, 1 vote.
- Utah State Federation of Labor—Austin Davis, 1 vote.
- Virginia Federation of Labor—J. L. Allen, 1 vote.
- Washington State Federation of Labor—T. V. Copeland, 1 vote.
- West Virginia State Federation of Labor—W. F. Welch, 1 vote.
- Wisconsin State Federation of Labor—Charles Jeske, 1 vote.
- Albany, N. Y., Central Labor Union—James Roach, 1 vote.
- Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades—R. E. Rollins, 1 vote.
- Birmingham, Ala., Trades Council—John Dowling, 1 vote.
- Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union—P. Maloney, 1 vote.
- Bridgeton, N. J., Central Trades Council—James J. Dunn, 1 vote.
- Buffalo, N. Y., Trades and Labor Council—John C. Johnston, 1 vote.

- Brockton, Mass., Central Labor Union—Frank W. Gifford, 1 vote.
- Chattanooga, Tenn., Labor Union—James A. Hood, 1 vote.
- Cincinnati, Ohio, Central Labor Council—Frank L. Rist, 1 vote.
- Chicago, Ill., Federation of Labor—John Mangan, 1 vote.
- Chicago Heights Trades and Labor Assembly—Julius F. Johnston, 1 vote.
- Clinton, Iowa, Tri-City Labor Congress—Geo. C. Campbell, 1 vote.
- Colorado Springs, Colo., Federated Trades Council—Harry P. Robinson, 1 vote.
- Dayton, Ohio, United Trades and Labor Council—Elias Breidenbach, 1 vote.
- Denver, Colo., Trades and Labor Assembly—William Tobin, 1 vote.
- East St. Louis, Ill., Central Labor Union—J. E. Stralt, 1 vote.
- Fort Collins, Colo., Labor Assembly—C. E. Moore, 1 vote.
- Fort Worth, Texas, Trades Assembly—C. W. Woodman, 1 vote.
- Galesburg, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly—Alex. Peterson, 1 vote.
- Helena, Mont., Trades and Labor Assembly—Howard O. Smith, 1 vote.
- Jefferson County, Ohio, Trades and Labor Assembly—Norval White, 1 vote.
- Joplin, Mo., Trades Assembly—Chas. W. Fear, 1 vote.
- Lawrence, Mass., Central Labor Union—Robert S. Maloney, 1 vote.
- Lincoln, Neb., Central Labor Union—T. C. Kelsey, 1 vote.
- Logansport, Ind., Trades Assembly—O. P. Smith, 1 vote.
- Louisville, Ky., Federation of Labor—Chas. Peets, 1 vote.
- Milwaukee, Wis., Trades Council—John J. Handley, 1 vote.
- New Castle, Pa., Trades and Labor Assembly—Thomas C. Humphrey, 1 vote.
- New York City Central Federated Union—Arnold B. MacStay, 1 vote.
- Newark, N. J., Essex Trades Council—Adam E. Zusi, 1 vote.
- Newark, Ohio, Trades and Labor Council—Thomas Kane, 1 vote.
- Ogden, Utah, Trades and Labor Assembly—W. M. Piggott, 1 vote.
- Omaha, Neb., Central Labor Union—W. A. Chrisman, 1 vote.
- Philadelphia, Pa., Central Labor Union—Anna McKee, 1 vote.
- Pittsburg, Pa., Trades Council—Eugene Mers, 1 vote.
- Pueblo, Colo., Trades Assembly—Ed. Anderson, 1 vote.
- Rochester, N. Y., Central Trades and Labor Council—John S. Whalen, 1 vote.
- San Francisco, Cal., Labor Council—David McLennan, 1 vote.
- Savannah, Ga., Trades and Labor Assembly—Robert G. Fechner, 1 vote.
- Scranton, Pa., Central Labor Union—Joseph Gibbons, 1 vote.
- Schenectady, N. Y., Trades Assembly—E. W. Leonard, 1 vote.
- Sedalia, Mo., Federation of Labor—E. T. Behrens, 1 vote.
- South Omaha, Neb., Central Labor Union—James Kotera, 1 vote.
- St. Joseph, Mo., Central Labor Council—A. C. Hamlet, 1 vote.
- St. Louis, Mo., Central Trades and Labor Union—John A. Murray, 1 vote.
- Sheridan County, Wyoming, Trades and Labor Council—Peter Carroll, 1 vote.
- Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor—John R. Holmes, 1 vote.
- Walden, N. Y., Central Labor Union—M. L. Nutt, 1 vote.
- Zanesville, Ohio, Central Trades and Labor Council—John A. Voll, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union No. 7087—Gus A. Gass, 2 votes.
- Federal Labor Union No. 7426—R. E. Woodmansee, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union No. 11478—E. Snyder, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union No. 11366—Robert G. Wright, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union No. 12102—Joseph Schroeder, 2 votes.
- Federal Labor Union No. 12018—William L. Hall, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union No. 12679—William Fizer, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union No. 11823—James Whittaker, 1 vote.
- Grain Handlers' Association No. 11407—Ernest Bohm, 1 vote.
- House Shorers and Movers No. 7417—Francis Creamer, 2 votes.
- Laborers' Protective Union No. 11002—James W. Wall, 1 vote.
- Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union No. 9463—John R. Dunne, 9 votes.
- Railroad Helpers' and Laborers' Union No. 12487—G. L. Frazier, 1 vote.
- Rock Drillers' and Tool Sharpeners' Union No. 11808—Thomas J. Curtis, 4 votes.
- Stone Handlers' and Derrickmen's Union No. 12657—Archibald McDonnell, 1 vote.
- British Trades Union Congress—H. Skinner, John Wadsworth, 2 votes.
- Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—P. M. Draper, 1 vote.
- National Women's Trade Union League—Mrs. Raymond Robins, without vote.
- Department of Church and Labor, Presbyterian Church—Chas. Stelzle, without vote.
- Women's International Union Label League—Miss Annie Fitzgerald, without vote.
- The following organizations are indebted for per capita tax, and under the Constitution their delegates are not entitled to seats until same is liquidated:
- Carriage and Wagon Workers—John H. Brinkman.
- Foundry Employers' International Brotherhood—George Bechtold.
- Textile Workers, United—John Golden and Samuel Ross.
- Oklahoma State Federation of Labor—Will R. Walter.

South Carolina State Federation of Labor  
—William J. Smith.  
Beaumont, Texas, Central Trades and  
Labor Assembly—A. L. Garret.  
Enid, Okla., Trades Council—H. A.  
Breitenstein.  
Goldfield, Nevada, Trades and Labor  
Council—E. F. Chavey.  
Livingston, Mont., Central Trades and  
Labor Council—Chas. Witt.  
Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union  
—C. T. Smith.  
Pasadena, Cal., Central Labor Union—  
Chas. E. Hart.  
San Juan, P. R., Central Labor Union—  
Santiago Iglesias.  
Billings, Mont., Trades and Labor As-  
sembly—Hugh McDonald.  
Lake County, Ind., Trades and Labor  
Council—Emmet Flood.  
Double Drum Holster Runners No. 11275—  
Robt. J. Riddell.  
Tobacco Strippers No. 10422—Melvia Rich-  
ter.

We are in receipt of protests from three local unions of Electrical Workers, against the credentials of F. J. McNulty, Peter Collins, Stephen J. Fay, F. J. Sweek and M. S. Culver, the protests based on charges preferred against the International officers. Evidence is furnished in the form of minutes of a so-called special convention called for the purpose of investigating the conduct of said officers. The protest does not bear the seal of the Electrical Workers' International Brotherhood, and in view of the fact that the credentials furnished by the aforesaid gentlemen conform in every particular to the laws of the American Federation of Labor, we therefore recommend that the aforesaid gentlemen be seated, as representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' of America, with 321 votes.

We have received credentials from the Operative Plasterers' International Association for John Donlin, Peter G. Cook, James O'Connor and John G. Twyford, as delegates to this convention. They are not entitled to seats, however, in view of the fact that charter has not yet been granted to this Association.

We have credentials for T. W. Rowe, from the Ohio State Federation of Labor; J. F. Tobin, from the Muncie, Indiana, Trades Council; W. W. Davies, of the Belmont County, Ohio, Central Trades and Labor Council, and Frederick Shane, from the Toledo, Ohio, Central Labor Union. These gentlemen are members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Association, and we recommend that they be not seated as delegates, our rec-

ommendation based on section 5 of article 4 of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., as follows:

No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled by the American Federation of Labor, or by any national or international organization, connected with this Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central body or national or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC COOMBE, Chairman,

ALVIN C. HOWES.

PATRICK F. DUFFY, Secretary,

Credential Committee.

Vice-President Duncan moved the adoption of the report of the committee. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Mitchell.

Delegate Reid, of the Electrical Workers, discussed briefly the question of the contesting delegations from that organization.

Vice-President Duncan withdrew his motion that the report of the committee be adopted, and moved that the part of the report of the committee dealing with uncontested delegates be adopted, and the subject-matter of the balance of the report be taken up by the Convention. (Seconded.)

Delegate Rowe, of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, moved as an amendment that the report of the committee be adopted; that the delegates recommended by the committee be seated, and that delegates whose seats were contested be given a voice when their respective cases were considered. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed briefly by Delegates Reid, Kemper and McNulty.

The amendment offered by Delegate Rowe was adopted, and the original motion, as amended, was adopted.

President Gumpers—The chair will appoint, subject to the approval of the Convention, Frank J. Pulver, of the International Typographical Union, No. 49, of Denver, to act as assistant to the Secretary; as Sergeant-at-Arms, S. G. Fosdick, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employers' International Alliance, and as Assistant and Messenger, Oliver Guiney, of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.

Appointments concurred in.

The question of the contesting delegations of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was discussed by Delegate Reed and Vice-President O'Connell.

Vice-President O'Connell moved that a special committee of five be appointed by the President to hear both sides of the controversy and report back to the convention. (Seconded.)

President Gompers—Some time ago, when Vice-President O'Connell, Secretary Morrison and myself were meeting in Washington as a sub-committee of the Executive Council, Mr. Reed and two of his colleagues were present and undertook to lay before us the cause of the controversy between himself and the gentlemen he represented and the officers of the Electrical Workers. We had not time then to listen to the statement, but at our suggestion there was some agreement reached that the representatives of the Brotherhood as represented by Mr. Reed and the representatives of the Brotherhood, as represented by Mr. McNulty, should meet at Denver, and that either the Convention or the Executive Council or the President would meet with the representatives of both contending sides and endeavor to reach an amicable adjustment of the controversy existing.

The chair in making this statement

would suggest that the mover of the motion enlarge it so that the committee may also undertake to help adjust the controversy.

Vice-President O'Connell—I accept the suggestion.

The question was discussed by Delegate Collins, Delegate Reed and Delegate McNulty.

The motion offered by Vice-President O'Connell was carried by unanimous vote.

Delegate Parmer, of the Laundry Workers, stated that there were seven hundred laundry workers in Denver, but only seventy-five of that number were in the local of the Laundry Workers. She requested that all delegates while in Denver patronize only those laundries where union help was employed.

Secretary Morrison—As the hour for adjournment has arrived, and as the balance of the report of the Committee on Credentials will probably cause considerable discussion, I move that further discussion on the report be made a special order of business after the reading of the reports of the President, Treasurer and Secretary and the appointment of committees.

The motion was seconded and carried, and the convention was adjourned to 2 p. m.

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## FIRST DAY—Monday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m. Monday, November 9, First Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Kerker, Kline, Butler, Barry (John H.), McKenzie, Huber, Sexton, O'Brien, Flynn, O'Reilly, Sanders, Richardson, Goelinitz, Barnes, Thomas, Winn, Shamp, Morton, Costello, Williams, Cruickshank, Maher, Wallace, Price, Potter, Grout, O'Sullivan, Willson (W. B.), Wilson (James), Quinn, Martin, Paravicini, Quick, Clark, Byrnes, Hawley, Tobin (D. J.), Barry (Thomas), Leps, Powell, Hatch, Walter, Smith (W.

J.), Davis, Welch, Roach, Garrett, Hood, Strait, Breitenstein, Peterson, Chavey, Smith (H. O.), Witt, Piggott, Chrisman, Hart (C. E.), Leonard, Carroll, Murray, Nutt, Smith (C. T.), Fizer, Bohm, Creamer, Curtis, McDonnell (A.).

Vice-President Duncan presided during the time that President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Treasurer Lennon read their reports, and announced that the reports would be referred to the proper committees when appointed.

## PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

DENVER, COLO., November 9, 1908.

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.*

Fellow Workers: Fourteen years ago we met in this city, and then, just as now, the workers were suffering from a paralysis of industry resulting from the manipulations of the "Princes of Finance" or from the incompetency of our modern "Captains of Industry." I declare now, as I declared then, that it is an indictment against our civilization that in a land so bountiful, broad and fertile as ours, with the workers so earnest, energetic, industrious, anxious and willing to produce, that such a paralysis of industry should be possible, and I believe we should hold accountable those who are responsible for the unnecessary and wanton misery of so large a mass of workless workers.

In our country there must not be permitted to grow up or to be maintained a permanent army of unemployed.

In the midst of such adverse circumstances, that our trade unions have maintained their existence, speaks well of them and of the sound economic and fundamental principles upon which they are based. That they have not succumbed to the fearful antagonism arrayed against them, to the lack of employment and to other insidious influences, is the best evidence that the movement of labor has found the citadel of its protection, its noblest inspiration, in the hearts and minds of the workers.

Coming as we do to this magnificent western city, where, by the hand of labor, the brain and brawn of our people, a waste land has been made to blossom like a rose, is there not an appropriateness in our meeting here, when the wrongs of the past are still extant? May we not indulge the hope that these wrongs may spend their force and find rectification at the foot of the mighty Rockies, and that the toilers may here be still further inspired and encouraged in their struggle and hope for the triumph of justice?

Westward the course of empire makes its way, over mountain and plain and desert. No obstacle is insurmountable in the course of human progress, when real empire and sovereignty dwell in the heart, the minds, and the conscience of the manhood and womanhood of our country.

Our Constitution and custom have made it incumbent upon the President to give an accounting of the work in connection with our movement for the year. It has been my pleasure, and is my duty, to make my report to the convention as comprehensive as possible, but the manifold duties devolving upon the President of the Federation preclude the thought that anything but a few of the extraordinarily large number of important matters with which he has had to deal can be submitted.

The Constitution prescribes that the President shall be required to "devote all his time" to the interests of the Federation. This command has literally, as far as his physical endurance has made it possible, been obeyed; and yet, because of this literal compliance, it is impossible to communicate to you in this report more than a very meager accounting of the work which has devolved upon me, and which I have endeavored to perform to the fullest.

### EXTENDING GROWTH IN ORGANIZATION.

We have issued during the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1908, the following charters:

Industrial departments .....	2
State federations .....	4
City central bodies .....	73
Local trade unions (having no internationals)....	100
Federal labor unions .....	55

Total ..... 234

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

The industrial departments organized and in which members were issued are the Building Trades Department and the Metal Trade. The number of organizations of industrial departments will be in the Executive Council.

The State Federations are Montana and South Carolina were organized in the State Federations of West Virginia and

The number of city central bodies having been issued will be given in detail in the summary of the report.

At the time of the first year September 14, 1914, by the American Federation of Labor to charter the following

International Unions  
Industrial Departments  
State Federations  
City Central Bodies  
Local Trade and Labor Union Branches

The Secretary will also report the number of local branches organized by the all kind international unions.

### INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

The international unions have done magnificent work during the year, as in upholding their respective crafts and at the same time supporting their members. The International Union of Marine Engineers has found financial success. Organized men, even those unions affiliated, support the action given by our Federation to resist wage and all circumstances, are, even the unorganized have of courage and partially resisted.

For the first time in the history of our own or an industrial union has come and will pass away and a whole lot for that matter, cutting in wages at all has practically has demonstrated the wisdom of our Federation's declaration of war against and political questions. We have clearly of the philosophy, that wage reductions are not only unjust and prevent on are the most rational and most rapid from an industrial crisis or panic, whether brought on by

Principles of Finance or the blundering of the "Captains of industry." Wage Labor's persistent resistance to any wage reduction is an opportunity to pass by without expressing my appreciation with which the officers of our international union met last March in conference in Washington, to render which arose in our industrial and political life.

### STATE FEDERATIONS AND CITY CENTRAL BODIES

As already indicated, we have now 28 State Federation Central Bodies. There is a marked advancement in the growth labor movement, and there are no bodies more effective in carrying the policies and principles for which our movement stands, federations and city central labor organizations. Their influence marked and widespread. By reason of their local and constant the rank and file of the toilers in their respective states and inspire the feelings of unity, fraternity and solidarity among the workers and all right-thinking men. It is, therefore, all the greater gratification to find so general a feeling of respect and confidence among the officers and delegates to state federations, central labor bodies, and the local unions of our great movement, in full accord with the officers of our international unions and our general labor movement. It is my earnest wish that these feelings, sentiments, and convictions of a common purpose shall still further be cultivated, so that it may

\*The international unions above enumerated consist of approximately 28,700 local unions of their respective trades and callings.



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### DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCALS.

We have now 583 directly affiliated local unions which have no internationals, and these come under the direct administration of the President of our Federation. Whenever there are enough of these local unions of any one craft or calling to warrant the formation of a national or international union from among their number, that course is pursued.

We all realize that a national or international union can be of far greater advantage to members of any trade than where their unions have their local limits, yet it is equally true, and experience has clearly demonstrated, that an international union prematurely formed and perhaps of insufficient numbers to be able to financially sustain itself, has usually resulted in disbandment or dissolution after a brief existence, and that during the period of disintegration the interests of the men suffer and the local unions themselves are retarded.

Therefore, quite apart from the general policy of our movement, it has been and is my desire to aid in the formation of national or international unions whenever and wherever possible. When this is not done it is because the interests of the unions and the men of labor, are temporarily, at least, best served by their direct affiliation to the American Federation of Labor, where they receive the benefit and guidance of the experienced officers, as well as the advantages of the Defense Fund of the American Federation of Labor.

There have been a number of contests waged this year by our directly affiliated local unions, and these will be more fully reported by the Executive Council. Advances in wages and conditions have been made, and many reductions successfully resisted by our directly affiliated local unions, and this is due to the financial and moral support rendered by the American Federation of Labor.

### LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

It is with much satisfaction that I can report the great growth in the labor movement among our fellow-workers in the Dominion of Canada. Those intrusted with the affairs of the movement, both local and provincial, in the Dominion, are so earnest and loyal that they see to it that the interests of the workers are promoted, both nationally and internationally.

It is interesting to note that, despite the efforts of those who would sunder the reciprocal and beneficial international fraternal relations which exist among the workers of Canada, the United States, and the entire continent of America, the bonds of unity and fraternity are constantly and more firmly cemented. The frequent intercourse of representative labor men with our fellows on both sides of the border, aided by our special organizer, Mr. John T. Flett, and the volunteer organizers' work of unification of the aims and aspirations of the workers, are bringing beneficial economic and material results. The exercise of legislative and political rights must, of course, always be mutually recognized and conceded.

In a report recently made by the secretary of the Dominion Trade and Labor Congress, whom we honor and welcome with us today in the capacity of fraternal delegate to our convention, Mr. P. M. Draper, says:

"Without any exaggeration it can be said that never in the history of the labor movement in Canada has such progress been shown in the organization of the workers. The knowledge of its power when united has swept throughout the length and breadth of the country, and despite the old, moth-eaten appeals to prejudice and self-interest, despite misrepresentation, persecution and coercion, the forces of labor have continued to unite.

"To-day the organized workers in Canada breathe the same aspirations, harbor the same ambitions, and struggle for the same end, namely, the elevation and betterment of the masses of toilers who suffer not only from 'the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,' but from the oppressive and unjust laws and their prejudiced administration, uncivilized conditions surrounding the every-day



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The localities of city central bodies receiving charters during the year will be given in detail by the Secretary in his report.

At the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1908, there were affiliated to the American Federation of Labor by charter the following:

International unions.....	116*
Industrial departments .....	2
State federations .....	38
City central bodies.....	606
Local trade and federal labor unions.....	583

The Secretary will also report the number of local unions organized and chartered by our affiliated international unions.

### INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

The international unions have done magnificent work in regard to membership, as well as in uplifting their respective crafts and callings. They have at least partially supported their unemployed. The declared policy of our Federation against wage reductions has found fruition, despite the industrial panic. Organized labor, even those unions unaffiliated, have taken up and accepted the advice given by our Federation, to resist wage reductions under any and all circumstances; aye, even the unorganized have taken some degree of courage and partially resisted.

For the first time in the history of our own or any other country, an industrial crisis has come and will pass away, and a wholesale cutting in wages, or, for that matter, cutting in wages at all, has practically been averted. Time has demonstrated the wisdom of our Federation's declaration on this, as upon other economic and political questions. We have clearly proved the soundness of the philosophy, that wage reductions are not only injurious, but their resistance and prevention are the most rational and most rapid method of emergence from an industrial crisis or panic, whether brought on by the manipulations of "Princes of Finance" or the blundering of the "Captains of Industry." I again strongly urge Labor's persistent resistance to any wage reductions. Nor can I permit this opportunity to pass by without expressing my great appreciation of the readiness with which the officers of our international unions responded to the invitation to meet last March in conference in Washington, to meet the emergencies which arose in our industrial and political life.

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Therefore, quite apart from the general policy of our movement, it has been and is my desire to aid in the formation of national or international unions whenever and wherever possible. When this is not done it is because the interests of the unions and the men of labor, are temporarily, at least, best served by their direct affiliation to the American Federation of Labor, where they receive the benefit and guidance of the experienced officers, as well as the advantages of the Defense Fund of the American Federation of Labor.

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work of men, women and children, and more than the thousand and one ills that affect the flesh.

"Unbounded enthusiasm is the keynote of the movement in Canada. In every province throughout Canada, from British Columbia in the West to Nova Scotia in the East, the uplift has begun. The eyes of the toilers are at last opened to the futility of dependence upon others than themselves; they see the necessity for strong international organizations. The urgency for sending their own representatives to the Legislature to take part in making the laws which they must obey has appealed to them as never before, and a healthy optimism inspires the whole movement in such a way as to give promise of the most beneficial results.

"The two strongest features of the labor movement in Canada at this juncture are: First, unswerving fidelity to the cause of international trade unionism; and, secondly, an equal loyalty to independent political action in support of the candidature of representatives of labor."

### PORTO RICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

We have continued our efforts to help our fellow-workers and the people generally of Porto Rico to the very fullest of our opportunities. This has been accomplished by visits of our representative labor men, including myself, to Porto Rico, by considerable correspondence and literature sent there, as well as the permanent service of an efficient organizer, with whom a considerable corps of volunteer organizers co-operate. There is a spirit of solidarity among the people there, and their feeling of entire sympathy with true American ideals has been fruitful of good results.

I can do no better than quote here the report made to me by our organizer there, the representative of the labor movement of that island, Santiago Iglesias:

"The American Federation of Labor is at present the only source from which we hope to secure liberty, justice, and happiness, not only for the workers, but for the people in general in Porto Rico.

"The labor movement in Porto Rico has no doubt been, and is, the most efficient and safest way of conveying the sentiments and feelings of the American people to the hearts of the people of Porto Rico. If the people of Porto Rico should really become Americans, the American Federation of Labor would be the only institution to be held responsible for it. The trusts, the bureaucracy and the capitalistic combinations have been imported from the United States to exploit the ignorance and unhappiness of the farmers and workers in general for the purpose of building great fortunes as a product of cheap labor. None of these institutions, indeed, will ever transform the Porto Rican people into Americans. The American sentiments now existing among the Porto Rican people are due to the labor, faithfulness and kindness of the American Federation of Labor, as well as to its principles of justice, and the aid we have received, and what it shall be capable of doing for us in the future.

"The convention of the A. F. of L. passed a recommendation that the constitutions and all other literature from the international unions, having affiliated local unions in Porto Rico, should be translated, as far as possible, into Spanish, not only because it is interesting and beneficial to the labor movement in Porto Rico, but because it will greatly benefit every labor organization if the American Federation of Labor shall organize the workers through the Spanish-American countries, such as Mexico, Cuba, and Venezuela. Therefore, it is my earnest desire that these recommendations be given the greatest and most prompt attention on the part of the international unions, to which this may be attached. This is important and necessary.

"Organizations have greatly progressed during the present year, and their efforts have been more successful than ever before. Up to this date we have organized thirty-eight new local unions, belonging to the different trades, through the island, and we have succeeded in reorganizing twenty-seven out of those which were disbanded. The principles, aims, and beneficial results of the labor movement are now more clearly understood by our workmen, and this is one of the reasons which will make their respective unions more permanent.

"During the year 1906-1907 the labor movement in Porto Rico, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, underwent a terrible crisis, due to the prosecutions against our members, on the part of the corporations and capitalists combined. The fear and ignorance of our brothers made them abandon their cause and many unions became disorganized. Our work is now becoming more fruitful, safe, and permanent. We number 112 unions in good standing at present, which are actively working and affiliated with their respective international labor unions and with the American Federation of Labor. You may rest assured that this island of Porto Rico, whose first years of trial and experience in labor questions have already passed, has a brighter prospect within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.

"The State Branch Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico has succeeded in securing from the legislative assembly the passage of the following labor bills:

"An Act regulating the working hours of the railway employes and fixing the maximum working time at 16 hours per diem.

"An Act positively forbidding the payment in chips, checks, or any other special design of money, not being United States legal currency, to agricultural workers, under heavy penalties.

"An Act by means of which every person is entitled to be under bond in every case of appeal from the decision of a lower court. Through the efforts of the Porto Rican State Branch the Eight-hour Law is being enforced by every labor organization.

"The employers' liability law, an 'Act creating a bureau of labor,' and an 'Act providing for the sanitary inspection of shops and mills,' introduced through the efforts of this state branch, were not passed; however, we hope that these acts will be passed by the next legislative assembly, through the action taken by the American Federation of Labor in the national political campaign.

"Our local political parties have now included in their tickets some labor leaders, and we can safely say that several of them will probably be elected for members of the legislative assembly, where they will greatly help and favor our plans and efforts.

"This is, in fact, what I can inform you at present, and you may rest assured that the results of our efforts are now more permanent than ever, adding to it that we are receiving the aid of the activities shown by our brothers."

#### ORGANIZED FARMERS AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

We have frequently interchanged fraternal delegates between the organizations of the farmers of our country and our Federation, and there has grown a closer bond of unity and action in these respective movements. On many occasions invitations have been extended to me to attend the conventions of the organized farmers, the last one being from the National Farmers' Union (Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union) to attend its annual convention at Fort Worth, Texas, September 1.

By authority and direction of the Executive Council, this invitation was accepted. I attended the convention, and apart from conveying the fraternal greetings of the men of labor in the industrial field, I delivered two addresses to the convention, and one to a mass meeting of farmers while at Fort Worth.

It has been gratifying to me to have been well received at many conventions and meetings, but such enthusiasm and sincere appreciation have never been excelled by that accorded to me by the farmers at their national convention. In addition to a unanimous, rising, and spontaneous expression of confidence and gratitude, the convention later manifesting its earnest desire for co-operative action with the union workers in our Federation, adopted the following report and resolutions:

"The interests of the farmers and of the industrial workers are not only closely allied, but they have been, and can be, further promoted by mutual assistance and co-operation nationally, as they have in the states; and we, therefore, recommend the following:

"Resolved, That a national legislative committee be created for the purpose of furthering such legislation that will protect and promote the rights and

interests of the farmers and to prevent the enactment of legislation inimical to our interests.

"Resolved, That this convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America hereby instructs its officers and legislative committee to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor along economic legislation and other lines of mutual benefit and advantage."

The Farmers' Union elected fraternal delegates to this convention, and I recommend that the appointment of a special committee from this convention be authorized to confer with these delegates as to how best the interests of the toilers upon the field and farm, the factory, workshop, mill, and mine, may be mutually protected and advanced.

Authority should also be given to the officers of our Federation to accept in a fraternal spirit the Farmers' Union declaration to co-operate along the lines of legislation and in such other practical spheres where we may be enabled to more thoroughly cultivate the best interests of all.

### LABOR'S FRATERNITY—INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

The spirit of international amity and universal peace is an accomplishment toward which the hearts of humanitarians yearn. There are none who have so potent an interest and who are more assiduously devoting their efforts toward its achievement than are the men of labor of all countries. The constant exercise of our influence to avoid wars will avert them if the intelligent, earnest efforts of the toilers are concentrated the civilized world over.

We are not less patriotic, nor do we lose one jot of our love of country, by our intense desire for the universal fraternization of man.

The cause of international peace has sustained a great loss in the demise of that veteran trade unionist, W. Randal Creamer, of England, who for more than thirty years was in the vanguard of international peace and the settlement of international controversies by arbitration.

More than twenty years ago it was the American Federation of Labor, at its Baltimore Convention, which first cordially greeted and pledged its sympathetic co-operation to Creamer's noble work.

The encouragement of the acceptance of the good-standing union cards from trade unionists of other countries into the unions of the respective organizations here has made for more reciprocal fraternal relations and will continue to have a good effect.

The interchange of fraternal delegates between the organized toilers of the world has led, and will still further lead, to a better understanding of the aspirations of all toward the common purpose of human brotherhood.

We welcome the fraternal delegates, the ambassadors from the workers of Great Britain, to our convention, and to the hearts of America's workers. In the personalities of John Wadsworth, of the Miners, and H. Skinner, of the Printers, representing the British Trades Union Congress, supplemented by P. M. Draper, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, we recognize the bearers of the message of international good will and economic solidarity. We welcome them and our other fraternal delegates with hearts overflowing with cordiality and eager for their friendship and co-operation.

### BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY INJUNCTION.

The Executive Council and I reported to the Norfolk Convention that the Van Cleave Buck's Stove and Range Co. had brought suit against the American Federation of Labor, its officers, affiliated unions, and their members; that we were cited by Justice Clabaugh of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to show cause why an injunction should not be issued. During the Norfolk Convention, that is, on November 14, 1907, our answer was made, and on December 18, 1907, the injunction was granted by Justice Gould of the same court. This injunction was issued on December 18, and became effective December 23, when the undertaking or bond was filed by the Buck's Stove and Range Co. and approved by the court. The temporary injunction was made permanent March 26, 1908.

The injunction granted by the court, in this case, prohibits the officers of the American Federation of Labor, the officers and members of all affiliated unions, their or our agents, friends, sympathizers, counsel, "conspirators or co-conspirators," either as officials or as individuals, from making any reference whatsoever to the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Co. has ever been in any dispute with labor, or to the fact that the company has ever been regarded as unfair, or has ever been on any unfair list, or upon a "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, or of any other organization. The injunction prohibits any and all persons from either directly or indirectly referring to any such controversy. Such statement or reference is also prohibited by printed, written, or spoken word.

Acting upon the authority and instruction of the Norfolk Convention, eminent counsel, consisting of Judge Alton B. Parker and Messrs Ralston and Siddons, were retained. When the injunction was issued and made permanent our counsel were instructed to appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. In the meantime, with the authority of the Executive Council, the publication of the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. was discontinued in the "We Don't Patronize" list of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. Later, I discontinued the publication of the list in its entirety, and for the reasons which I shall hereafter give. Of course, I discussed in the editorial columns of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST the injunction and the fundamental principles involved.

In July a petition was presented by the Buck's Stove and Range Co. and an order issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against "Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and John Mitchell, Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor," to "show cause" why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

Substantially the allegations are that Vice-President Mitchell violated the injunction as Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, in authorizing and permitting acts to be done by the American Federation of Labor officers, and also that he, as the President of the United Mine Workers of America, entertained a resolution at the Mine Workers' Convention, last January, calling upon the miners of the country to refrain from purchasing the products of the Buck's Stove and Range Co.

The allegations against Secretary Morrison are substantially that he sent out, or caused to be sent out, copies of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, containing editorials and other utterances referring to the Buck's Stove and Range Co., and also for sending, or causing to be sent, the printed official proceedings of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor, containing the reports and resolutions of the Norfolk Convention upon the Buck's Stove and Range Co.'s suit and injunction.

The proceedings against me are based upon the allegation that I violated the injunction in doing, or authorizing, or directing the doing of these acts, the sending out of an appeal for funds for our legal defense in the suit and injunction proceedings, on the platform in public speeches, and in editorially discussing the fundamental principles involved in these proceedings.

The injunction issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia at the instance of the Buck's Stove and Range Company was published in the February issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, 1908. It is suggested that the injunction, together with the editorial appearing in that same issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST under the caption "Free Press and Free Speech Invaded by Injunction Against the American Federation of Labor—A Review and Protest," as well as the editorials since, be read and considered in connection with this matter.

Your attention is invited to the petition of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. to the court for its order (which order was granted) for Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison and me to "show cause" why we should not be punished for contempt of court for alleged violation of the court's injunction. The petition is published in the September, 1908, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. I suggest that that petition be considered in connection herewith, as it will show fully the grounds upon which our punishment is sought. The publication in the AMERICAN FEDERA-



tionist of a legal document of the court, that is, the petition of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. to the court, citing John Mitchell, Frank Morrison and me to show cause why we should not be punished for contempt, is also alleged as an evidence of my violation of the court's injunction.

The hearing in the contempt proceedings was set for September 8, and by agreement deferred to the following day. On September 9, our counsel, by our direction, offered to submit the entire case, upon the petition and our answer, to the judgment and decision of the court. The court, however, referred the taking of testimony to a commissioner and accorded thirty days for each side to present testimony. Before the expiration of the thirty days accorded to the Buck's Stove and Range Co., they applied to the court and obtained twenty days additional. This brought the case up to October 29. In the meantime the Buck's Stove and Range Co.'s counsel engaged the attention of Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison and myself for many days, and then proceeded to several parts of the country where it was necessary for our counsel to be in attendance. Instead of availing ourselves of the thirty days accorded to us by the court, we advised our counsel to submit the testimony adduced by the Buck's Stove and Range Co., and to submit the entire case for the judgment of the court without any further evidence on our part. On October 30, the court ordered that it will hear argument on November 10, and decide upon the case. On November 10, during the time this convention will be in session, the court will decide the case, whether Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison and I have been guilty of contempt of the court's injunction. In my report to the Executive Council, in September, I took occasion to discuss this matter, and I can do no better than repeat the language here:

"Your attention is especially called to a feature of the case of this injunction. If all the provisions of the injunction are to be fully carried out, we shall not only be prohibited from giving or selling a copy of the proceedings of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor, either a bound or unbound copy; or any copy of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST for the greater part of 1907, and part of 1908, either bound or unbound, but we, as an Executive Council, will not be permitted to make a report upon this subject to the Denver Convention.

"Unless we violate the terms of this injunction, we are prohibited from referring to the case at all, either in our report to the convention or to others. Should a delegate to the convention ask the Executive Council what disposition has been made, or what the status of the case is, we shall be compelled to remain silent. For one, I am unwilling to be placed in such a position. I have neither the inclination nor the intention of violating the process of the court, but I cannot see how it is possible for us to hold up our heads as honest men and still refuse to give an accounting to our fellow workers and to the public as to the status and outcome of this case."

The Executive Council has been advised that in this report to you I shall fully cover this subject, thus making it unnecessary for duplication in the report which the Executive Council and I will jointly make to you.

As a citizen and a man I cannot and will not surrender my right of free speech and freedom of the press. As President of our Federation, a decent regard for my duty to you and to all our fellow workers, and to the public generally, requires that a comprehensive report shall be made of these entire proceedings, so that the subject may receive your consideration, to the end that action may be taken to protect the interests of labor and the rights of our people before the courts, as well as before that higher tribunal, the public conscience of the people of our common country.

### SHALL INJUNCTION INVADE FREE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS.

It is impossible to see how we can comply fully with the court's injunction. Shall we be denied the right of free speech and free press simply because we are workmen? Is it thinkable that we shall be compelled to suppress, refuse to distribute, and kill for all time to come the official transactions of one of the great conventions of our Federation? I opine not.

Now it is the American Federation of Labor and the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST which are enjoined from the exercise of the right of free speech and the

liberty of the press. In the future it may be another publication, and this injunction will then be quoted as a sacred precedent for future and further encroachments upon the rights and liberties of our people. The contention of labor with the Buck's Stove and Range Co. sinks into comparative insignificance contrasted with the great principles which are at stake. Is it imaginable that inasmuch as the Constitution of our country guarantees to every citizen the right of free speech and free press, and forbids the Congress of our government from enacting any law that shall in any way abridge, invade, or deny the liberty of speech and the freedom of press, that a court by the issuance of an injunction can invade and deny these rights?

I venture to assert that the bitterest antagonists to labor in Congress would not have the temerity to present to that body a bill which would deny to the tollers of our country the right of free expression through speech or by means of the press, and yet this very denial and invasion are attempted by this injunction.

There is no disrespect on my part to the judge or the court when with solemn conviction I assert that this invasion is unwarranted. The wrong has grown from the precedent set by previous injunction abuses, and the judge in this instance has but extended the process. The suppression of freedom of the press is a most serious undertaking, whether in autocratic Russia or in the republic of the United States. It is because the present injunction and the contempt proceedings thereunder suppress free speech and free press, that I feel it my duty to enter a most emphatic protest.

For ages it has been a recognized and an established principle that the publisher shall be uncensored in what he publishes, though he may be held personally and criminally liable for what he utters.

If what is published is wrong, or false, or seditious, or treasonable, it is within the power of the courts to punish him by applying the ordinary process of law.

If what is published is libelous, the civil and criminal laws may be invoked.

The right to freely print and to speak has grown up through centuries of freedom. It has its basis in the fundamental guarantees of human liberty. It has been advocated and upheld by the ablest minds. Tremendous sacrifices have been made in its establishment. These rights must not, cannot, and will not be complacently surrendered—they must not be forbidden by a court's injunction.

### INJUNCTIONS AGAINST WORKMEN.

Injunctions as issued against workmen are never applied to, or issued against, any other citizen of our country. These injunctions are an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when they are workmen, of the right of trial by jury. They are an effort to fasten an offense upon workmen who are innocent of any illegal act. They are issued in trade disputes to make outlaws of men, who are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation. These injunctions issued in labor disputes are an indirect assertion of a property right in men, when these men are workmen engaged in a legitimate effort to protect or to advance their natural rights and interests.

The writ of injunction, beneficent in its original purpose, has been perverted from the protection of property and property rights, and extended to the invasion of personal rights and human freedom.

It is an exhibition of crass ignorance for anyone to assert that we seek to abolish the writ of injunction. The fundamental principles upon which injunctions may rightfully be issued are for the protection of property and property rights only.

He who seeks the aid of an injunction must come into court with clean hands. There must be no adequate remedy at law.

The injunction must never be used to curtail or invade personal rights.

It must never be used in an effort to punish crime. It must never be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

Yet injunctions as issued against workmen are used for all these purposes and are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country for such

purposes, and not even against workmen unless they are engaged in a labor dispute. Such injunctions have no warrant in law, and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation, which usurp the place of Congressional legislation and are repugnant to constitutional guarantees.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes—if those acts are criminal or unlawful—there are already ample law and remedy provided.

Labor asks for no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of violence or crime. It has no desire to become a privileged class, much less a privileged class of wrong-doers.

Labor protests against the discrimination against workmen which denies them equal justice with every other citizen of our country. If any man of labor be guilty of a violation of any law, we contend that he should be apprehended, confronted with his accuser, and tried by a jury of his peers; that he, like all other citizens, be presumed to be innocent until proven guilty.

This course of justice is reversed by the practice of the injunction in labor disputes; for, as already stated, our form of government and principles of justice maintain that it shall devolve upon the prosecution to prove beyond the peradventure of a doubt the guilt of the accused. In the injunctions issued against workmen, they are required to show cause why they should not be fined or imprisoned. In other words, the burden of proof is shifted from the prosecution or plaintiff, upon the shoulders of the accused or defendant. It is not necessary to prove his guilt. He must prove his innocence. And yet the acts which he is charged with doing may be in violation of no law, though they may be enjoined by a court's injunction.

#### **SUPREME COURT DECISION EXTENDS SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW TO HATTERS AND ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.**

Soon after the Buck's Stove & Range Co. injunction was issued, and its name discontinued from the "We Don't Patronize" list of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its decision in the case of the Loewe Company, of Danbury, Conn., against the United Hatters of North America.

The court invoked the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and decided that the Hatters were liable in three-fold damages. The decree of the court was to the effect that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law:

"Prohibits any combination whatever to secure action which essentially obstructs the free flow of commerce between the states, or restricts in that regard the right of a trader to engage in business.

"The combination charged (the Hatters) falls within the class of restraints of trade aimed at compelling third parties and strangers involuntarily not to engage in the course of trade except on conditions that the combination (Hatters') imposes."

The court says the question is whether, upon the facts contained in the complaint, the action against the Hatters and similar combinations can be maintained under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The court quotes the first, second, and seventh sections of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, as follows:

"Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.

"Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court."

"Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the case of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee."

Then the court says:

"In our opinion, the combination described in the declaration is a combination 'in restraint of trade, or commerce among the several states,' in the sense in which those words are used in the act, and the action can be maintained accordingly."

The Supreme Court also declares that the fact that the Hatters had trade agreements with seventy out of the eighty-two hat manufacturers of the country to maintain industrial peace, was proof of conspiracy and of the extent to which that conspiracy had progressed.

It will be observed that while the decision itself applies directly to the Hatters, its force and effect apply equally to all the voluntary labor organizations of the country similarly situated as the Hatters. Under the court's decision all the labor organizations are held to be trusts, combinations and conspiracies in illegal restraint of trade, and they and each of their members are not only liable to three-fold damages claimed by anyone, but also each member may be punished by a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for one year.

The fact that the voluntary organizations of the wage-workers are declared by the court to be trusts and combinations in illegal restraint of trade does not necessarily so constitute them in fact.

The unions of workers are not trusts. None of their achievements in behalf of the toilers or society at large can be confused with the selfish and pernicious activities of the illegal trusts.

The trust, even at its best, is an organization of a few to monopolize production and control distribution of material products.

The voluntary associations of the wage-workers for mutual benefit and assistance are essentially different.

Though the unions of workers endeavor to control the disposition of the labor power of their members, this fact must not be lost sight of that the power of labor is not a material commodity.

There can be no trust in anything which is not yet produced.

The human power to produce is the antithesis of the material commodities which become the subject of trust control.

Labor power is not a product; it is flesh and blood, brain and brawn—it is part of the human being—it is the human power to produce.

In their very nature the associations of men to protect and advance the rights and the power of man's untrammelled ownership of himself and his power to labor can not and ought not to be regarded as either trusts, corporations, or conspiracies in illegal restraint of trade.

In my report to the Norfolk Convention I called attention to the fact that in some quarters the theory is prevalent that the American Federation of Labor, its affiliated organizations, internationals, locals of internationals, state federations, city centrals, locals affiliated to them, or local branches directly or indirectly affiliated by charter, are engaged in one common purpose; that because they regard it as inexpedient to become incorporated, they are therefore bound by all the responsibilities appertaining to partners and partnership; that under this supposed partnership, the American Federation of Labor is legally responsible for the acts of any of these bodies, located at any distance, and even though the officers of our Federation may know nothing whatever of the doings of the distant "partners;" that this partnership liability extends not only to contract relations, but to any tortious or wrongful act of the individual members of any of the organizations or branches enumerated.

The Supreme Court in its decision in the Hatters' case assumes that position, and makes the American Federation of Labor, its executive officers, its affiliated unions and their members, officially, collectively, and individually, legally responsible for any action taken by any local union, even though remotely

related to the American Federation of Labor, and these penalties, as already stated, are triple damages, fines of \$5,000, and one year's imprisonment.

We have flippantly been assured that our right to organize has not been impaired. While that in itself is true, yet the mere right to organize is in itself valueless if it does not carry with it the right to exercise the normal, natural activities of organized effort to protect and advance the physical, material, political, moral, and social uplift of the workers.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court, seventy-five workmen in New Orleans have been indicted for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, their action having been to aid sympathetically their fellow-workers to obtain the prevailing rate of wages denied by a ship-owner. To tell us that it is not the disposition of the federal administration to proceed to prosecute these men; to assure us that it is the intention of the federal administration not to proceed against the membership of our organizations by which they may be fined and imprisoned, rests upon one of two suppositions; first, that the present administration is not satisfied that the court's decision is justified; or, second, that purely as a matter of sympathy or favor the government is not disposed to prosecute the men of labor under this interpretation of the law. But, in either event, the existence of the labor organizations now depends upon the point of view of an administration, or upon its sufferance. That this point of view of the law, as interpreted by the court, or this sufferance or toleration of the organizations, may be changed at the whim or fancy of a change in this or any other administration of the affairs of our country, no one will deny.

I have already pointed out that the lifelong environment of men may pervert their judgment, and that the environment of the respected gentlemen who even compose the justices of the Supreme Bench has been such that they have not been brought into practical and personal contact with industrial problems; that, on the contrary, their associations have largely been with business and financial men; that naturally a man absorbs most of his point of view from his environment; that it is, therefore, quite understandable that the Justices of the Supreme Court should have little knowledge of modern industrial conditions, and less sympathy with the efforts of the wage-workers to adapt themselves to the marvelous revolution which has taken place in industry in the past quarter of a century.

The attitude and the language of the court in the *Hatters' case* make it clear that the Supreme Court is not informed on modern economics. No one disputes the real rights of property, but surely the rights of property are not greater than the rights of man.

No more sweeping, far-reaching, important, and unjust decision has ever been issued by a court. The *Dred-Scott* decision did not approach it in scope, for that decision only decreed that any runaway slave could be pursued if he made his escape into a free state, and his return to his owner in a slave state be enforced by all the powers of government. Any person who assisted in the escape of a slave, or who harbored him, could be prosecuted before the courts for a criminal offense. That decision involved comparatively few, those slaves who could make good their escape from a slave holding state. The Civil War annulled the decision of the Supreme Court and freed the black slaves. It cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of brave men on both sides. It emancipated from chattel slavery four millions of black slaves. No man now proudly points to that famous *Dred-Scott* Supreme Court decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the *Hatters' case* involves every wage-worker of our country, men and women, white or black, who associate themselves permanently or temporarily to protect or advance their human rights.

Even at the expense of time and patience, I am impelled to quote from a previous report made to our Federation:

"The ownership of a free man is vested in himself alone. The only reason for the ownership of bondmen or slaves is the ownership of their labor power by their masters. Therefore, it follows that if free men's ownership of themselves involves their labor power, none but themselves are owners of their labor power. Hence, it is essential that the product of a free man is his own. If he

by choice or by reason of his environment sells his labor power to another and is paid a wage in return therefor, this wage is his own. This proposition is so essentially true that it is the underlying idea upon which is based the entire structure of private property. To question or to attempt to destroy the principle enunciated, involves the entire structure of civilized society.

"The free man's ownership of himself and his labor power implies that he may sell it to another or withhold it; that he may with others similarly situated sell their labor power or withhold it; that no man has even an implied property right in the labor of another; that free men may sell their labor power under stress of their needs, or they may withhold it to obtain more advantageous returns. Any legislation or court construction dealing with the subject of organizations, corporations or trusts which curtail or corner the products of labor, can have no true application to the association of free men in the disposition or withholding of their labor power.

"The attempt to deny to free men, by injunction or other process, the right of association, the right to withhold their labor power or to induce others to withhold their labor power, whether these men be engaged in an industrial dispute with employers, or whether they be other workmen who have taken the places of those engaged in the original dispute, is an invasion of man's ownership of himself and of his labor power, and is a claim of some form of property right in the workmen who have taken the places of strikers, or men locked out.

"If the ownership of free men is vested in them and in them alone, they have not only the right to withhold their labor power, but to induce others to make common cause with them, and to withhold theirs that the greatest advantage may accrue to all. It further follows that if free men may avail themselves of the lawful right of withholding their labor power, they have the right to do all lawful things in pursuit of that lawful purpose. And neither court injunctions nor other processes have any proper application to deny to free men these lawful, constitutional, natural and inherent rights.

"In the disposition of the wages returned from the sale of labor power, man is also his own free agent. All things he may lawfully buy, he may also lawfully abstain from buying. He may purchase from whomsoever he will, or he may give his patronage to another. What he may do with his wages in the form of bestowing or withholding his patronage, he may lawfully agree with others to do.

"No corporation or company has a vested interest in the patronage of a free man. If this be true, and its truth can not be controverted upon any basis in law, free men may bestow their patronage upon any one or withhold it, or bestow it upon another. And this, too, whether in the first instance the business concern is hostile or friendly. It is true for any good reason, and in the last analysis, for no reason at all.

"It is not a question as to whether we like or dislike lockouts or strikes, boycotts or blacklists. The courts have declared that lockouts and the blacklists and all that pertain thereto are not unlawful. It is difficult to understand, then, unless there is some conception in the courts of an employer's property right in some form in the laborer or the laborer's patronage, how they stretch their authority, pervert the purpose of the law and undertake by the injunctive process to outlaw either the strike or the boycott.

"To claim that what one man may lawfully do when done by two or more men becomes unlawful or criminal, is equal to asserting that nought and nought makes two."

In connection with the subject of injunction, boycott and courts' decisions thereunder, I beg to call to your attention an answer which I felt impelled to write in reply to the unwarranted attack made by the President of the United States, ostensibly upon me, but actually upon every member of the organized labor movement of our country. That answer is published in the regular November issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. Therein I quote a number of eminent legal authorities sustaining our position, and I now desire to read the brief but effective decision recently delivered by the highest court of the State of Montana. The court says:

"We hold, then, that a labor organization may employ the boycott, as herein defined, in furtherance of the objects of its existence. If, however, the means by which it enforces the boycott are illegal, then it may render its members amenable to the processes of the law, but if they are not the courts are powerless to render assistance to the person or firm boycotted, even though financial loss results as the direct consequence of the boycott. It may be true, that, speaking generally, no one has the right intentionally to do an act for the purpose of injuring another's business; but injury, however, in its legal significance means damage resulting from the violation of a legal right, and it is the violation of the legal right which renders an act wrongful in the eye of the law and makes it actionable. If, then, these defendants and their associates did not violate any legal right of the plaintiff in withdrawing their patronage from the company, or in agreeing to withdraw their patronage from the company, or in agreeing to withdraw their patronage from anyone who might patronize Lindsay & Co., they can not be enjoined from continuing the boycott in force, so long as the means employed to make the boycott effective are not illegal.

"The evidence shows that the only means used in this instance was the publication of the circular in question.

"It is held by the court that if any of the individuals in the union could publish the circular, all may join in its publication.

"Certainly it can not be said that Lindsay & Co. had a property right in the trade of any particular person.

"In this country patronage depends upon good will, and we do not think that it will be contended by anyone that it was wrongful or unlawful, or violated any right of the plaintiff company for any particular individual in Billings to withdraw his patronage from Lindsay & Co., or from any other concern which might be doing business with that company, and that, too, without regard to his reason for doing so.

"But there can be found running through our legal literature many remarkable statements that an act perfectly lawful when done by one person becomes by some sort of legerdemain criminal when done by two or more persons acting in concert, and this upon the theory that the concerted action amounts to a conspiracy.

"But with this doctrine we do not agree.

"If an individual is clothed with a right when acting alone, he does not lose such right merely by acting with others, each of whom is clothed with the same right.

"If the act done is lawful, the combination of action is not an element which gives character to the act.

"It is the illegality of the purpose to be accomplished or the illegal means used in the furtherance of the purpose which makes the act illegal."

Since the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the *Hatters' case*, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, taking its cue therefrom, and from other federal court injunctions and decisions, has decided that it is illegal for workmen to engage in a strike in support of their fellow-workmen, and that they are thereby liable to fine and imprisonment.

The highest court in Massachusetts has quite recently sustained an injunction against a labor organization (bricklayers' union), enjoining the union from fining two of its members who violated the rules of the union to become strike breakers.

#### BILL AMENDING SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

When the Supreme Court decision was rendered, declaring that the labor organizations come under the Sherman anti-trust law, with all the suits, fines, and imprisonment involved, the Executive Council and I prepared a bill and placed it in the hands of the Hon. William B. Wilson, member of the United Mine Workers of America and representing in Congress the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, of which the following is a copy:

"H. R. 20584.—To amend the act approved July 2, 1890, entitled 'An Act to protect trade and commerce against any unlawful restraints and monopolies.'

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved July 2, 1890, entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against any unlawful restraints and monopolies,' be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding at the end of said act the following section:

"That nothing in said act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or associations.

"That nothing in said act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to any arrangements, agreements, or combinations among persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural product."

That bill was smothered in the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee. The Wilson bill would not confer any added privilege upon the organizations of the wage-earners. It would only restore to them the rights of which they were shorn by the United States Supreme Court.

### BILL TO REGULATE INJUNCTIONS.

The Pearre bill (H. R. 94) for the regulation of the issuance of injunctions, repeatedly, emphatically, and unanimously indorsed by several conventions of the American Federation of Labor, is as follows:

"H. R. 94.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and an employe, or between employers and employes, or between employes, or between persons employed to labor and persons seeking employment as laborers, or between persons seeking employment as laborers, or involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be particularly described in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his, her, or its agent or attorney. And for the purposes of this act no right to continue the relation of employer and employe or to assume or create such relation with any particular person or persons, or at all, or to carry on business of any particular kind, or at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered, or treated as property or as constituting a property right.

"Sec. 2. That in cases arising in the courts of the United States or coming before said courts, or before any judge or the judges thereof, no agreement between two or more persons concerning the terms or conditions of employment of labor, or the assumption or creation or termination of any relation between employer and employe, or concerning any act or thing to be done or not to be done with reference to or involving or growing out of a labor dispute, shall constitute a conspiracy or other criminal offense or be punished or prosecuted as such unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done would be unlawful if done by a single individual, nor shall the entering into or the carrying out of any such agreement be restrained or enjoined unless such act or thing agreed to be done would be subject to be restrained or enjoined under the provisions, limitations, and definition contained in the first section of this act.

"Sec. 3. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed."

This bill was also smothered by the House Judiciary Committee.

Having quoted the features of the Wilson and the Pearre bills, let us consider the provisions of the British Trades Dispute Act passed by the Parliament of monarchical England in December, 1906, less than two years ago. They are as follows:

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not



be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable.

"It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

"An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills.

"An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court.

"Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a trade union to be sued in the events provided for by the Trades Union Act, 1871, Section Nine, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute."

It will be observed that what the working people of our republic ask at the hands of our Congress is fully within the bounds of the law enacted in the monarchy of Great Britain. Recently some one said that such a law could be enacted by the British Parliament, because special legislation is permissible and even natural, since each dominant class has legislated in and for its own interests, while in our country we have a written constitution forbidding special legislation. The fact of the matter is, that if the Supreme Court of the United States is correct in its interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, applying its terms to the voluntary organizations of labor, then we could say that we have special legislation affecting the voluntary organizations of the working people in the exercise of their natural rights, when it would not apply to any other voluntary organization, and when the law was specially enacted to protect the people from the combinations, trusts, and monopolies. Surely, the British Parliament, under a monarchy, would not accord special privileges and special rights; to give to the workers of that country a power and a privilege to exercise such activities as are either unjust or harmful to the people or the institutions of that country.

Undaunted by opposition, no matter how keen or malignant, I recommend that we renew our efforts with greater energy and insistence upon the passage of the principles contained in the Wilson and Pearre bills.

The aim of our unions is to improve the standard of life; to foster education and instill character, manhood and an independent spirit among our people; to bring about a recognition of the interdependence of man upon his fellow-man. We aim to establish a normal workday, to take the children from the factory and workshop; to give them the opportunity of the school, the home and the playground. In a word, our unions strive to lighten toil, educate the workers, make their homes more cheerful, and in every way contribute an earnest effort to make life the better worth living. To achieve these praiseworthy ends, we believe that all honorable and lawful means are both justifiable and commendable, and will receive the sympathetic support of every liberty-loving, right-thinking American.

Can Labor's opponents imagine themselves in a "fool's paradise," where they can succeed in crushing out the organizations of labor from our public life and body politic, the unions which have done so much to bring light and hope into the workshop and the home, to protect the rights and interests and well-being of the American workers?

Our labor organizations are a necessary and inevitable outgrowth of modern industrial conditions. To deny the unions of labor the exercise of their

normal activities for the protection and advancement of the workers and the advancement of society in general, is to do a great injury to all our people. Does any one imagine that America's workers will submit to the injustice, the greed and rapacity of unchecked corporate wealth without some form of resistance?

Suppose the trade and labor unions of America could be crushed and driven out of existence by legislation and court decrees; what then? Is it not true that each worker would become an irresponsible man without association with his fellows, without opportunity for consultation, and without the restraining as well as the constructive influence which open and voluntary organization gives? Then would the workers seek their own redress in their own individual way. Is such a condition desirable, or tolerable to the normal, rational, intelligent, peaceful organizations of labor of our day? I opine not. Such a condition must not and will not transpire.

The American labor movement is founded upon the inherent principles of justice and right. Its men are loyal, as loyal to the institutions of our republic as can be found in any walk of life. The unions of labor and our Federation have done so much for the material, moral, and social uplift of the toilers that they will be indelibly impressed upon the hearts and minds not only of the workers themselves, but of every earnest, intelligent, liberty-loving, fair-minded citizen of our country.

The unions of labor will live. They can not be, they must not be, they will not be driven out of existence. They will demand relief at the hands of Congress, not in some dim, distant future time, but now.

#### LEGISLATION.

Congress passed a law to compensate employes in the government service who may meet with accident while in that service. We have urged the application of the principle in a general employers' liability law, but without avail.

Congress passed a law forbidding the labor of children under fourteen years of age in the District of Columbia. It required great effort to secure the passage of this law. The committee of Congress having the bill in charge reported one with the age limit of children for twelve years. When this bill was reported by the Chairman, I addressed a letter to the Hon. J. Van Vechten Olcott, from which I quote the following:

"I see that the Committee on the District of Columbia has reported a bill to the House upon the subject matter dealing with the question of child labor in the District of Columbia. I note also that the bill provides the twelve-year age limit; that is, the labor of children in manufactories, etc., under the age of twelve years is prohibited.

"In connection with the subject matter, may I submit to you the fact that the enactment of a bill containing the age limit of twelve years can do naught but work mischief and great injury to the movement which seeks to eliminate the worst elements of child labor in the industrial affairs of our country. No one in our time undertakes to defend the exploitation of the young and the innocent children for profit in industry. The heart and the conscience and the good sense of our people have been aroused against the great wrong and injury resulting from the labor of young and innocent children. So far as this reform movement has gone, in thirty-five of our states the law upon the statute books provides the fourteen-year age limit and in only nine is there a law providing for the twelve-year age limit.

"If the Congress of the United States were to enact a law by which the age limit of the labor of children would be set at twelve years, it would be the severest blow which this humane movement could receive. Here in the capital of the United States, with Congress legislating upon this subject, it would seem that even a fair conception of right and duty would permit the enactment of a law that shall set the age permitting children to work in the industries of Washington at not less than fourteen years.

"The fact that there is no law upon the statute books regulating or limiting the labor of children in the District of Columbia is a severe reflection in itself. To now enact a law that would set the permissive age at twelve years

for children to labor would not only be a serious mistake and contribute to retard the progressive movement toward eliminating child labor, but, as already stated, would be regarded as reactionary in the extreme. It were far better that Congress would not enact a law upon the subject at all than to pass the bill reported by your Committee to the House.

"I am sure that I but reflect the sentiment, and the deep-seated sentiment, of the demands of all the people of our country, when I urge that your Committee and Congress will change the proposed bill so as to raise the age limit to fourteen years."

The protest had its effect and the age limit was raised to fourteen years. Congress failed to make any provision for inspectors or other officers to enforce the law. The government of the District of Columbia is, however, making an effort to enforce it.

I recommend that we urge upon Congress the appropriation of sufficient funds for the passage of a supplementary law providing for permanent annual appropriations and for the designation of inspectors and officers for the rigid enforcement of the District of Columbia Child Labor Law.

The law passed by Congress prescribing the limit of hours for telegraphers and other railway employees, has been declared unconstitutional by one of the federal courts, as has also been declared unconstitutional the law providing for the liability of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce for accidents to their employees.

#### SOME SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

It may be well to recite acts recently declared unconstitutional by our federal courts:

The law of the State of New York limiting the hours of workmen in bake shops to ten per day;

The law prohibiting common carriers engaged in interstate commerce from discharging employees because of membership in a labor organization, or discharging them for any reason;

The law limiting the hours of telegraphers and other railway employees of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce;

The Eight-Hour Law so far as it applies to dredge-men in government employ.

The Supreme Court has decided in the Arago case, *Robertson vs. Barry Baldwin*, that seamen may be forcibly brought to their vessels and forced to work against their will, notwithstanding the vessels may be in safe harbor, thereby imposing involuntary servitude upon them.

#### LITIGATION HARASSING LABOR.

Since the United States Supreme Court decision the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor and others have been made defendants in a suit brought by the W. R. Thompson Marble Co., a corporation of Denver, Colo. In this case the Executive Council and myself had neither individual nor official information that any controversy existed between the complaining firm and the union of the trade, and yet it is obligatory for us to retain counsel for defense.

It is quite evident that it is the purpose of Labor's opponents to entangle us in constant litigation before the courts, involving not only our time and attention, but enormous expense for legal counsel, printing, and court fees. The expenditures of time and money have been enormously increased in recent times, since the further abuse of the injunction writ and the *Hatters'* decision of the Supreme Court, all of which have been taken advantage of by all union haters, conspicuous among whom is the National Association of Manufacturers, of which Mr. Van Cleave is President.

It is a matter of great concern how we shall be enabled to meet these legal expenses. The moneys received by the assessment and authorized by the last convention, and contributed voluntarily by the men of labor upon the appeal issued to them, have been almost entirely exhausted. The appeal case in the injunction suit of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. against the American Federation of Labor has not yet been argued.

The contempt proceedings against Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison, and myself have just closed. The Executive Council or I may again be cited for contempt of court, because I have undertaken to report the status of the case to this convention; and no one can foretell to what limits the contempt proceedings, injunction cases and other suits may extend. For one, I am free to say that I shall not recommend the levying of additional assessments or making appeals for voluntary contributions in legal defense of these cases. If it is the intention of those who are hostile to the interests of the toilers of our country to take advantage of the trend of court decisions for the usurpation of the toilers' rights by the injunctions, let them proceed as they will without our assuming to do the impossible; that is, to be represented by competent legal counsel. If the situation is to become so acute, let us personally, as best we can, defend our rights before the courts, taking whatever consequences may ensue. For one, I can see no remedy for these outrageous proceedings, unless there shall be a quickening of the conscience of our judges or the relief which the Congress of our country can and should afford.

### LEGISLATION, AND POLITICAL ACTION.

For years the toilers have asked legislation of Congress and the state legislatures, which these law-making bodies can grant, and which can be obtained in no other way. The workers have not sought to secure by legislation, or at the hands of government, what they could accomplish by their own initiative and activities.

We have presented legislative measures justified by the development of industrial needs and the conditions of our people, founded upon the essentials of justice and equality before the law, which have for their object the restoration and perpetuation of individual liberty and human freedom.

We have asked Congress for the following legislation:

Amendment of the eight-hour law, so as to extend its provisions to all government employes and to the employes of contractors and sub-contractors doing work for or on behalf of the government.

A law to regulate the labor of convicts, that the states may protect their free citizens from the unfair competition of the products of convict labor.

General employers' liability law.

A law to protect American workmen from the wholesale and unrestricted immigration of foreign workmen who are brought to our country to lower the American standard of life.

A law that shall safeguard not only American workers but American civilization from all Asiatic immigration.

A law creating a Department of Labor independent of any other department of the government, with a secretary at its head who shall have a seat in the President's Cabinet, on an equality with the secretaries of all other departments, and who, in the President's councils, may have the opportunity to advise a rightful course and to say the right word at the right time for the men and women of labor of our country, the men and women who are performing so great a service to society.

A law that shall accord to the seamen employed on privately owned vessels the rights conceded to all other workmen, when their vessels are in safe harbor.

Laws promotive of the protection and advancement of the material interests of the workers, in such instances only where the object sought could not be secured through the initiative and the activities of the workers themselves.

Each and all of these laws have been denied at the hands of Congress.

But in the recent past, questions of more transcendent importance have arisen. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Danbury Hatters' case has, as already reported to you, placed our voluntary organizations of labor in the category of monopolies, trusts, and combinations in illegal restraint of trade. As that law now stands, it outlaws and makes civilly liable in three-fold damages and in prosecution by the federal government by fine and imprisonment the members of labor organizations who collectively exercise their normal, natural functions and activities of organized existence in furtherance of their natural and personal rights.

Abuse and perversion of the injunction writ have grown to alarming proportions. Recent injunctions forbid the exercise of free speech, free press, freedom of assembly, and the right of petition. Indeed, the abuse of the injunction writ has revolutionized our Anglo-Saxon judicial system and sense of justice.

Under the present abuse of the injunction there is no longer a necessity for anyone to be charged with crime and proven guilty in order to be punished. The presumption of innocence of the accused is no longer a truism. By the injunction process as now issued against men of labor engaged in a dispute with employers, the accused must prove his innocence and must "show cause" why he should not be fined and imprisoned. That cherished institution, trial by jury, the safeguard of the people against tyranny, has been dispensed with by the perversion of the injunction writ, and instead of this safeguard of human liberty, a single judge, sitting in a court of equity, may disregard all accepted rules of procedure and of evidence and substitute his own opinion of what may appear to him to be just and right.

To meet and overcome this great fundamental wrong, repugnant to our Constitution and to the history and the traditions of our republic and our civilization, the Pearre Bill (H. R. 94) was presented to Congress for enactment. At every meeting of workmen in the entire country at any time when the subject of the abuse of the injunction writ was discussed they have been united in protest and denunciation against the abuse of injunction and have demanded legal enactment that would restore them to equality before the law with all other citizens of our common country.

Every city central body, every convention of international unions, and of the American Federation of Labor, in equally emphatic terms has attacked the injunction wrong and demanded legal redress.

Never has there been one voice raised or one vote cast by any man in the labor organizations of our country in dissent from or in opposition to this position and this demand. The most careful search through the archives and records of the labor movement discloses a unanimity of opinion among liberty-loving citizens upon this grave question, and particularly among the workers, unparalleled by the feeling on any other question which ever has engaged their attention.

The opposition is well defined, and comes from that source which would arrogate to itself the power which wealth possesses in order that tyranny may be wielded over the men of labor and over masses of our people.

It was because the injunction took new form in the writ issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia last December, denying to the officers and to the rank and file of the American labor movement the right of free speech and free press, and because of the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the voluntary organizations of labor, trusts, corporations, monopolies, conspiracies and combinations in illegal restraint of trade, with all the penalties involved, that the Executive Council directed me to call the responsible officers of the international unions of America in a great conference which was held at Washington, D. C., March 18.

That conference was held simultaneously with a meeting of the Executive Council, and aimed to accomplish the following purpose: First, to impress upon Congress the necessity of enacting a law restoring to the workers the rights of which they were shorn by the Supreme Court's decision in the *Hatters' case*; and, second, a law to correct the injunction abuse; or, upon the failure of Congress to grant the essential relief demanded, to appeal to the two great political parties and urge them to pledge themselves to the enactment of these necessary laws.

The Washington conference in March was practically in the nature of a special convention of the American Federation of Labor, with the addition that the representatives of some of the Railway Brotherhoods and of the farmers' organizations participated. The conference formulated and presented a Protest to Congress, and prepared an Address to the Workers of our Country, calling upon them to hold meetings upon the 18th and 19th of April, there to pass resolutions declaratory of their insistence that Congress should enact these laws or declaring for such alternative action to which I shall make reference later in this report.

Congress adjourned, the majority party in Congress boastfully declaring its indifference to Labor's appeal and demand for justice.

The Executive Council thereupon decided to hold meetings at Chicago and at Denver, respectively, at the same time when the Republican and Democratic party conventions would be held, not only for the transaction of the ordinary business which would come before the Executive Council, but also to appeal to these conventions to incorporate in their platforms the demands which Labor makes upon Congress and the government for equal rights of all our people, whether they be workers or citizens in any walk of life.

The Executive Council presented identical demands to both political parties.

In order that the subsequent action may be more clearly set forth, not only to you, but to those who may follow us in our movement, and for the future historian of our cause, it is necessary here to present some matters in their chronological order.

One of the earliest declarations of our Federation upon the subject of the use of Labor's political power was that adopted in 1886 at Columbus, Ohio, expressing encouragement of the political activity of the workers in several parts of the country. Quoting the resolution, it declared:

"Resolved, That the convention urges the most generous support to the independent political movement of the workingmen."

In 1895, the New York convention declared:

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workingmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demand of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

"That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls at every election."

In 1896 the Cincinnati convention reaffirmed that declaration.

At the 1899 Detroit convention the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Federation recommend that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take steps to use their ballots, their political power, on independent lines, as enunciated in the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor."

At the 1902, New Orleans, convention the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to prepare bills concerning such legislation by Congress as is desired, and especially concerning the subjects of Oriental Immigration, government by injunction, eight-hour workday, and the involuntary servitude of children; that copies of these bills, when prepared, shall be sent to the executive officers of each of the state federations of labor, where such federations exist, and in other cases to such persons or organizations as may be selected, with instructions in each case providing that the bills for the desired legislation shall be submitted to the county conventions of all political parties, with the request for an endorsement of same by such conventions, and instructions from them to their delegates and nominees to act in accordance with such endorsement; that such further steps will be taken as will secure the nomination by state conventions, and the election by state legislatures, of only such men for the House of Representatives and the United States Senate as are fully and satisfactorily pledged to the support of the bills prepared by the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor; that it shall be the duty of the officers upon whom the responsibility of promoting the proposed legislation shall devolve, to give the results of their work, as shown by the actions of conventions and the pledges of candidates, the greatest publicity, to the end that all trade unionists may know who their friends are."

The New Orleans convention also declared:

"That no efforts be spared to induce the legislative power to curtail the abuse of injunction indulged in by the judicial branch of our government, by the enactment of an Anti-Injunction Bill."

The Boston convention, 1903, reaffirmed that statement.

The Minneapolis convention, 1906, adopted the following:

"We regard with pleasure the recent political action of the organized workmen of the country, by which they have demonstrated they are determined to exhibit their political power. We are in full accord therewith and recommend to organized labor throughout the country that they persist in their efforts to organize as an independent political force, to the end that labor may achieve its just rights through exercise of the ballot."

And further on by the same convention:

"Let the principle be proclaimed in every community, that associated labor will hold hostile individuals and parties responsible for the defeat of labor measures."

The Minneapolis convention also declared that candidates be investigated as to their past acts, and interrogated as to their position on the abuse of the injunction writ, "and that those who from their actions or expressions are deemed unsound be, regardless of any other question, repudiated."

The Norfolk convention, 1907, reiterated and emphasized the declarations made at Minneapolis.

By common consent of all labor and by direction of our organized labor movement, the officers of our Federation, "are directed to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the convention may direct." (Art. 9, Sec. 1, Constitution A. F. of L.)

Through the members of the Executive Council and the legislative committees of the Federation, no effort has been left untried to press home upon Congress the necessity for the enactment of laws in the furtherance of the interests and for the protection of the rights and liberties of our fellow workers and fellow citizens.

With the imposition of the specific instructions of our conventions and the constitutional commands, when it became apparent, aye, when it was flaunted in our faces, that the committees of Congress were constituted and made up from those who were specifically and avowedly antagonistic to Labor's reasonable measures; when the very committee, the Committee on Labor, created upon the demand of the workers so that it might give its earnest and sympathetic support to the necessary labor measures when that committee, like all other committees, was constituted and made up of Representatives in Congress specifically antagonistic to Labor's interests, what was the duty of your officers in the premises?

Under the circumstances I found it a pleasurable duty to say that unless the rights to which Labor is entitled were accorded by legislation, we should appeal from the Representatives in Congress to their constituents.

The Executive Council called a conference at Washington in 1906, where the historic "Bill of Grievances" was adopted, which was presented to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House. Congress continued indifferent, aye, became still more hostile, for it annulled part of the Eight-Hour Law so far as it applied to the construction of the Panama Canal, but our demonstration had the effect of the President issuing an order for the enforcement of the existing Eight-Hour Law, which upon various occasions for more than two years previous I had vainly urged him to act.

That Bill of Grievances, signed by the members of the Executive Council, and by the officers and representatives of international unions, declared to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, that:

"Labor brings these grievances to your attention because you are the representatives responsible for legislation and for the failure of legislation. The toilers come to you as your fellow citizens who, by reason of their position in life,

have not only with all other citizens an equal interest in our country, but the further interest of being the burden-bearers, the wage-earners of America. As Labor's representatives we ask you to redress these grievances, for it is in your power to do so. Labor now appeals to you, and we trust that it may not be in vain. But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and the support of our fellow citizens."

Finding the majority in Congress indifferent and inimical to our grievances, the campaign was undertaken to secure the election of men true to Labor, and the defeat of our most conspicuous opponents. Several of those hostile to Labor's interests were defeated, the majority in Congress in 1906 was reduced fully one-half and the majority of those of our opponents elected, heavily cut down.

The campaign inaugurated by Labor in 1906, being the first conspicuous effort to punish Labor's enemies at the polls, increased their anger and aggravated their antagonism. The Speaker, who had "packed" committees not only against labor but against any other real reform legislation, was brazenly re-elected, and to accentuate his bitter and relentless determination to block effective legislation, he so appointed his committees as to make absolutely sure of the impossibility of having bills objectionable to him and the "interests" he represents from even being reported for the consideration of Congress.

In following that vindictive policy, he punished the Representative in Congress, Mr. Pearre, who had the courage to re-introduce our bill to regulate the issuance of the injunction writ and to prevent its abuse. Speaker Cannon refused to reappoint Mr. Pearre as a member of the Judiciary Committee, a committee upon which he had served ably and conspicuously in two preceding Congresses.

Injunctions continued to be issued in constantly more aggravated form, until the injunction was issued by Justice Gould, December 18, 1907, against the more than two million members of the organizations of the American Federation of Labor, as well as against the Executive Council. Free speech and free press were denied and then followed the Supreme Court decision in the Danbury Hatters' case, classing our unions as trusts, corporations, monopolies, conspiracies and combinations in illegal restraint of trade, with all the liabilities of three-fold damages, fines of \$5,000, and imprisonment for a year.

When the events recorded, and others too numerous to mention, transpired, they developed and culminated into an acute state of feeling among the workers of the country. The right of exercising the peaceful, normal, and natural activities of the workers was outlawed, the very existence of our united efforts imperilled, constitutional rights of free speech and free press were invaded and denied, and the hostile frame of mind of Congress clearly emphasized.

At this time came demands from our fellow workers all over the country in the form of resolutions and otherwise, all of them urging that a definite course be pursued by our Federation relative to the new conditions which had arisen.

The adverse decisions and injunctions of courts and the hostility of Congress created an unsettled and anxious state of mind among our fellow workers throughout the country. A number of central bodies adopted resolutions demanding that the Executive Council call a mass convention to take political action in some form or other, and declaring that in the event that this was not done by a specific date, they would themselves inaugurate such a movement. The greater number, however, expressed their devotion to our movement by declaring themselves willing to follow whatever course upon which the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor might decide.

It was in consideration of this situation that a meeting of the Executive Council was called at Washington, beginning March 16. Upon the authority of my colleagues an invitation was extended to the responsible officers of the international unions to participate in a conference at Washington, March 18, 1908.

It was there and then that the Protest Conference, together with the Executive Council, formulated and presented the "Protest to Congress," and it is my earnest hope that you will again read that historic document in connection herewith. It sets forth clearly the grounds of our complaint and the basis of our protest. The closing words of that protest I feel it necessary to quote:

"As the authorized representatives of the organized wage-earners of our country, we present to you in the most conservative and earnest manner that pro-



test against the wrongs which they have to endure and some of the rights and relief to which they are justly entitled. There is not a wrong for which we seek redress, or a right to which we aspire, which does not or will not be equally shared by all the workers—by all the people.

"While no Member of Congress or party can evade or avoid his or their own individual or party share of responsibility, we aver that the party in power must and will by labor and its sympathizers be held primarily responsible for the failure to give the prompt, full, and effective Congressional relief we know to be within its power.

"We come to you not as political partisans, whether Republican, Democratic, or other, but as representatives of the wageworkers of our country whose rights, interests, and welfare have been jeopardized and flagrantly, woefully disregarded and neglected. We come to you because you are responsible for legislation, or the failure of legislation. If these, or new questions, are unsettled, and any other political party becomes responsible for legislation, we shall press home upon its representatives and hold them responsible, equally as we now must hold you."

This protest and demand were signed by the Executive Council and by the officers and representatives of the very large number of international unions participating in the conference. Labor's "Protest to Congress" was published in the April (1908) AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The same conference adopted an "Address to Organized Labor and Farmers of the Country." In that address the same signers declared that:

"We have appealed to Congress for the necessary relief we deem essential to safeguard the interests and rights of the toilers.

"We now call upon the workers of our common country to

"Stand faithfully by our friends,

"Oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be

"Candidates for President,

"For Congress, or other offices, whether

"Executive, legislative, or judicial.

"Each candidate should be questioned and pledged as to his attitude upon all subjects of importance to the toilers, whether of factory, farm, field, shop or mine.

"We again renew and hereby declare our complete and abiding faith in the trade union movement to successfully accomplish the amelioration of economic conditions befitting all of our people. The historical past of our movement, its splendid achievements in labor's behalf, and magnificent present standing warrants the assertion and justifies our prediction for its future success.

"We, the representatives of the national and international trade unions and farmers' organizations, represented in this conference, call upon the Executive Council and upon all labor to use every possible legitimate effort to secure for the workers their inalienable liberties and their proper recognition as a vital portion of the fabric of our civilization. We pledge ourselves to use every lawful and honorable effort to carry out the policy agreed upon at this conference. We pledge our industrial, political, financial, and moral support to our own members and to our friends wherever found, not only for the present time, but for the continuous effort which may be necessary for success. We pledge ourselves to carry on this work until every industrial and political activity of the workers is guaranteed its permanent place and usefulness in the progress of our country.

"Let labor not falter for one instant; the most grave and momentous crisis ever faced by the wageworkers of our country is now upon us.

"Our industrial rights have been shorn from us and our liberties are threatened.

"It rests with each of us to make the most earnest, impressive and law-abiding effort that lies within our power to restore these liberties and safeguard our rights for the future if we are to save the workers and mayhap even the nation itself from threatened disaster.

"This is not a time for idle fear.

"Let every man be up and doing. Action consistent, action persistent, action insistent is the watchword."

The Protest Conference urged the workers of the country to hold meetings and to pass resolutions expressive of their purpose, demanding legislation at the hands of Congress before it adjourned, and declaring for the alternative course adopted as governing the course of the participants in the conference if it met their approval. The mass meetings were held by workers in factory, workshop, mill, mine, farm, or field. The indorsement and approval of the measures recommended by the Protest Conference were practically unanimous.

Desirous of pressing Labor's demands home upon the majority in control in Congress, five additional organizers were called in from the field of their other activities, and added to the two already at Washington to act as Labor's Legislative Committee. They made the most strenuous efforts, and it is doubtful if a single member of Congress in attendance escaped being interviewed as to his willingness to work and vote for the legislation essential to the workers. With members of the Executive Council our Legislative Committee appeared before the Congressional Committees to argue our cause and present our claims, but all to no avail.

The leaders of the minority party in Congress declared their willingness and their purpose unitedly to aid the majority or any part of the majority to enact the legislation which Labor asked; but the members of the dominant party in Congress had set their hearts like flint; they had no ears to hear, no patience to heed any claim, argument, or appeal involving the principles of equal rights to equality before the law, or of the liberty of the workers, on a par with other citizens of our country.

Congress adjourned with the defiant declaration of one of the Republican leaders in Congress, and recent candidate of that party for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. James S. Sherman, that "the Republican party is responsible for legislation or for the failure of legislation," and that he and his party were willing to assume the responsibility.

I strongly urge you and every worker and student of the cause of labor to again read the report of the Federation Legislative Committee published in the August issue, 1908, of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. It reveals a tale of perfidy to the common weal and in telling the truth, perforce besmirches the name and history of a political party that found its embodiment and idealism in the martyred Lincoln.

When Congress adjourned, after so shamelessly refusing to accord the workers the relief and the rights upon which they had set their hearts and hopes, the feeling became still more tense among the great rank and file of labor. The Executive Council then decided to appeal from the action of Congress to the representatives of the two great political parties in convention assembled.

As already stated, we presented identical demands to the Republican and the Democratic party conventions. In the one instance, that of the Republican convention, the declarations adopted were for the enactment of a law that would legalize the worst abuse and perversion of the injunction writ, this in direct opposition to what we had asked. The Democratic party, in convention at Denver, adopted Labor's demands and incorporated them in its party platform.

In view of the specific declarations of the men of labor throughout our country for many years, the repeated declarations and instructions of the American Federation of Labor at many of its conventions, some of which I have quoted, it devolves upon you, the duly constituted representatives of the men of labor of our country, you who come here and who have been in immediate and constant touch with the toilers of America, it is for you to say whether the course pursued, to stand faithfully by our friends and elect them, oppose our enemies and defeat them, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices, is justified, and meets with your approval, or your condemnation.

The men of labor realize that our liberties as workers and as citizens are threatened; that our industrial efforts to work for Labor's rights and interests upon natural and rational lines are outlawed, and that if it is the desire and aspiration of America's toilers to work along these peaceful, natural lines of historic development, these rights and liberties must be restored.

The men of labor are invoked to be up and doing. Their action should be consistent, persistent, and insistent.

Some over zealous partisans, and particularly our opponents, for a purpose, have declared that I am a Democrat and have always been a Democrat. It may not be necessary to make this explanation to you, but to correct any error now or of the future, I desire to emphasize the fact that though many years ago I counted myself a Republican, I have not been and am not now a Democrat, that is, in a partisan sense. I owe allegiance to no political party. So far as in my power lies, and in the light given me, I have always without fear of personal consequences endeavored to perform my duty to my fellow workers, to my fellowman.

The American Labor movement is not partisan to a political party; it is partisan to a principle, the principle of equal rights and human freedom.

When this report is being written, October 30, the immediate results of the election of November 3, are, of course, unknown, but this one fact stands out clear, and can never hereafter be disputed; that is, that the Presidential and Congressional election of 1908 has been contested upon the fundamental principles for which labor and the liberty loving citizens contend; that is, equality before the law, human freedom.

The vague notions regarding Labor's demands have been dissipated and replaced by sound knowledge as to the historic and logical principles upon which they are based—indeed, the very denunciation of Labor demands by interested candidates and by the hostile press, has accelerated as well as concentrated public attention upon our movement.

There have been printed and distributed several millions of copies of "Labor's Protest to Congress" and "Address to Workers," and "The Essence of Labor's Contention on Injunctions." In the discussion of the wide scope of the Supreme Court's decision in the Hatters' case thousands of extra copies and a special edition of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST were published, and hundreds of thousands of circulars by the Executive Council, the Labor Representation Committee and myself. Besides this, an extraordinarily large number of letters were written in answer to inquiries based upon Labor's claims. The candidates for President, as well as those for Congress and other offices, have each and all of them discussed the principles and claims of Labor as the most important issue of the campaign. Never before have the people manifested so keen a desire to know the claims which Labor presents and to learn if they are founded upon justice and a patriotic and humane purpose to help all our people. These letters, publications and addresses have afforded us the opportunity to place intelligently and fairly before the American people the merits and earnest motives and the high aspiration of the ennobling cause of Labor.

You can readily understand that it is most unwise at this writing to indulge myself in prophecy, but I hold that no matter what the result, a great moral victory has been won, and no one can deny that our campaign has conspicuously brought before the attention of the people the fundamental principles upon which our movement is based. The voice of Labor has been heard. It can no longer be dismissed with a contemptuous shrug of the shoulder.

The movement of Labor through the ages has been a struggle for justice. It is founded upon truth, and truth is eternal. Our cause needs but to be understood to win and hold the sympathetic, patriotic support of right-principled men.

It is additionally interesting to know that a large mass of the unorganized workers has been in entire accord with their organized fellow-workers in this campaign, and that a considerable portion of them has become imbued with the conviction to make common cause with us within the beneficent fold of unionism.

Now, I desire to address myself to a feature to which it seems your attention should be called. Severe criticism has been launched against some, true, not many, but still some of the men in our movement who, for reasons good enough for themselves, have not been in entire accord with the campaign as conducted by the American Federation of Labor.

Our conventions have frequently declared that our movement has neither the right nor the desire to dictate how a member shall cast his vote. It has been my privilege and honor always so to insist. I have not departed, and can not now, depart from that true trade union course. At the Minneapolis convention the following declaration was adopted:

"We must have with us in our economic movement men of all parties as well as of all creeds, and the minority right of the humblest man to vote where he pleases and to worship where his conscience dictates must be sacredly guarded."

That solemn and binding declaration is the guarantee to every member of our organized labor movement; and though it be true that now, as never before in the history of the labor movement of our country have the people been so practically unanimous in their determination to make the contest for justice and right and freedom as in the campaign which will have come to a close before I submit this to you, yet if there were not but one man in all our movement who chose for himself to vote and cast his lot contrary to the practically unanimous determination of the great rank and file, that is a right which our movement can not and must not deny him. This fact I can not refrain from recording: that so far as concerns any action which I may have taken during the campaign, it has been far within the limits of aggressiveness as exemplified by the expressed judgment and action of the mass of the organized wage-earners of our country.

It has been my purpose to place before you the entire matter in connection with my participation in the campaign, whatever consequences it may entail. I submit it to you for such judgment as you may deem best to render and such action as you may care to take. I am deeply conscious of this one fact, that I have endeavored to give voice to the wrongs which Labor has endured and to which the toilers are subject. I have plead for the righting of these wrongs. I have pressed home to the fullest, the sufferings and the injustice done my fellows. To the very limit of whatever ability or power I may possess, I have thrown it into the scale of the cause of my fellow-workers.

Upon the platform in public meeting, and in editorials in our *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST*, I have discussed the great principles involved in the campaign. These should be again read by you and considered in connection with whatever action you may take.

### INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The Initiative and Referendum movement continues to progress. Last September the people of Maine, by a vote of more than 2 to 1, adopted a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum.

In Missouri, on November 3d, the people will vote upon a similar constitutional amendment, but at the time this report is being written the election has not taken place, and consequently the result can not now be given.

In Arkansas the party in power has promised to submit a constitutional amendment to the initiative and referendum.

In the states of Ohio and Washington, and in other commonwealths, there are non-partisan campaigns going on for the initiative and referendum, with the outlook good for success.

In the present National House of Representatives 114 members are pledged to enact a law for the establishment of the advisory initiative and advisory referendum for national questions.

The method whereby these results were achieved was the questioning of candidates. The only exceptions are where the question is comparatively new, as was the case in the 1906 national campaign. In the state of Maine the legislature unanimously submitted the constitutional amendment. Not one of its members cared to record himself as opposed to submitting to the people the question of whether they desired the increase of power.

In these campaigns the leading factor has been the American Federation of Labor. In the national campaign it endorsed the questions to the candidates for Congress, while in the state campaigns the state branches led in the move-

ment. In many of the states the organized farmers are co-operating with us. They are as vitally interested as we in the establishment of the right of the people to govern themselves.

In Montana the initiative has been used by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor to propose the direct election of senators, a law to regulate injunctions and an employers' liability act.

### **ECONOMIC POWER MOST ESSENTIAL AND POTENT.**

The trade union movement, true to its history, its traditions, and aspirations, has done, is doing, and will undoubtedly do more in the interest of mankind to humanize the human family than all other agencies combined. Devoting primarily our efforts to the membership of our organizations, yet there is not a declaration which we can make, or an action we can take for their protection and their advancement but which will have its correspondingly beneficent influence upon the unorganized workers and upon the masses of the people. Resistance to wage reduction by union workers is the check upon still further encroachments upon the unorganized. To secure an advance either in wages or to prevent a reduction in hours of labor by union workers, is to correspondingly bring these advantages to the unorganized toilers. We can not obtain legislative enactment to protect the rights and interests of the organized but that it must equally include all our people.

Our movement is the barrier and check to aggression and tyranny on the one hand; on the other, it is the leaven for the common uplift for all. It is therefore that the economic power and influence of the labor movement is the most potent. We have exercised, and we shall continue to exercise, our political power; and that, too, without becoming politically partisan. We shall aim to elect to our law-making bodies, national, state, and municipal, men from the ranks of labor; men who are earnest, honest, intelligent, and sincerely devoted to the cause of the toilers and the people generally.

In whatever form or shape the men of labor may exercise their energies and activities, in inception and result, the effort is for the common uplift of all, though our political activities must of necessity now be primarily devoted to acquire for our economic movement its freest and fullest natural development.

Our movement has not asked and will not ask at the hands of government anything which the workers can and should do for themselves. The movement of labor is founded upon the principle that that which we do for ourselves, individually and collectively, is done best. It is therefore that the exercise by the workers of their economic power is, after all, the greatest and most potent power which they can wield.

The possession of great economic power does not imply its abuse, but rather its right use. Consciousness and possession of economic power bring with them responsibility, wisdom, and care in its exercise. These have made the labor movement of our country a tower of strength inspiring the confidence and respect of the masses of our workers, as well as the sympathetic support of students, thinkers, and all liberty-loving people.

The labor union movement as understood and expressed by the American Federation of Labor is the historic struggle of the toilers; it has brought light and hope into the factory, the workshop, into the lives and homes of our workers; it has borne the brunt of battle and bears the honorable scars of past battles. It embodies Labor's hopes and aspirations for a brighter and a better day, not only for the future, but for today, tomorrow, and tomorrow's tomorrow, each a better day than the one which has gone before.

### **PANAMA CANAL LABOR CONDITIONS.**

Advices reach me that general labor conditions in Panama, that is, in the digging and construction of the Isthmian Canal, have somewhat improved. As directed by you, I have continued the investigation, and through other members of the Executive Council, as well as myself, received regular communications from the workers there.

Several communications have reached me recently in which correspondents request that their names be not made public, but which for verification will be submitted to a committee, stating that the practice now is to lay off or discharge American workmen, and particularly union men, and to employ unskilled foreign workmen in their stead. Surely in this great enterprise American workmen should have the preference wherever possible, and we have a right to expect that membership in a union should at least not work to their detriment.

I am also advised that the federal Eight-Hour Law is now a dead letter, and that this applies equally to American workmen employed there as it does to aliens. That this would be the result we all foresaw when the Eight-Hour Law was amended so that its provisions no longer applied to alien workmen in the Panama Canal Zone.

It is suggested that this matter be brought to the attention of the federal authorities, and that a thorough investigation of this entire subject be made, not only from official sources of our government, but by a representative, a trustworthy man having the confidence and respect of the men of labor.

### **ELECTRICAL WORKERS. .**

A very serious division has occurred in the organization of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. There are two sets of officers, each claiming to be the duly constituted officials of the Brotherhood. I have advised and urged both contestants to send representatives to this city where, with the aid of the Executive Council, this convention, or myself, unity and harmony may be reestablished. If my suggested conference here shall be acceptable and acted upon, and our services required, the matter will be further called to your attention.

### **DUAL CAR WORKERS' INTERNATIONALS.**

For several years two national organizations covering the similar jurisdiction of car workers have existed under the title of the International Association of Car Workers, and Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. The former is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. There can be no question, where two organizations exist, each claiming equal jurisdiction, that rivalry and antagonism must ensue, and a clash can scarcely be avoided, and this is always to the detriment of the workers. I have endeavored to bring about an amalgamation of the two bodies into one comprehensive union, and with that end in view have held several conferences with the executive officers of both organizations. As a result, an agreement has been reached for a conference to be held in Denver some time during this convention, a representative of our Federation to participate therein and endeavor to bring about unity under one organization.

### **ORGANIZERS.**

The organizers of the American Federation of Labor, both salaried and volunteer, have continued to render splendid service to the cause of labor during the past year. Our international union officers attest gladly the assistance rendered by our organizers, not only in organizing new unions, but increasing the membership of existing locals. By the timely visit of organizers to unions, by their advice and encouragement, much good has been accomplished. Experience has given them the opportunity of acquiring information, which has in turn been imparted to our fellow-workers. These, together with their willingness to be of service at all times, have materially aided in the progress of our cause.

### **AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.**

Upon our official magazine, the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, has fallen a great portion of the burdens of the year. It has been the storm center around which raged the injunction war in the Buck's Stove & Range Company's injunction. It has been the object of the most violent attack at the hand of the emissaries of the National Association of Manufacturers. They have put a most determined blacklist upon our advertising, pledging merchants and manufacturers not to publish advertisements in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST under penalty. There have

been indications of a plan to suppress altogether the publication of our magazine under injunction proceedings suppressing freedom of the press.

Naturally our advertising patronage has suffered, both from this cause and from the general business depression which has affected all branches of business, but I am glad to be able to say that financially the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST has not been an expense to the Federation.

Our official magazine is a vital necessity to our movement in putting before the toilers and their sympathizers an accurate and full record of what has already been done by the Federation and what it desires to accomplish. The daily press of the country is known to be largely hostile to our movement and to delight in misrepresenting and abusing our motives. The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST offers the channel through which, by editorial and by well-selected contributions, the rank and file of our members and the masses of the people are educated and informed as to our aims and purposes. So great has been the pressure of important matters, especially during the past year, that I have been obliged to add to the size of the magazine over and over again in order that our members and friends might be informed of official action of the Federation, and that its officers might tender the advice and counsel which it is their duty to give.

The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST performs a service which will be more and more appreciated as the present events of our movement pass into history. It is the official, full and accurate record not only of all that is done by the Federation, but a true reflection of the sentiments and hopes and aims of the toilers and their sympathizers. Through the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST we have been able to secure far better reports from the daily press than would otherwise have been possible. By giving the copies of our printed circulars and the editorials to the press, they are obliged to quote accurately or not at all. In the past year the editorials of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST have been quoted more widely than those of any other magazine in existence.

The Labor Press and official journals of the trade unions have reprinted selected articles, circulars and editorials of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST very widely, thus greatly increasing the opportunity to reach all the people.

I have endeavored to give my best thought and all the power I possess to the editorial work of the magazine, and the appreciation which it has received has made me feel that I have been fairly successful in voicing the desires and demands of the workers.

During the campaign just ended the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST has been invaluable in correctly putting before the public the contentions of the workers and in forcing our opponents to admit that they had no excuse for misrepresentation, when in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST they could find the position of the workers accurately, honestly and truthfully presented.

The magazine has been fortunate in attracting contributions from many of the best and deepest thinkers of the country, and thus its educational value has been greatly increased. I can say frankly that the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST today compares most favorably, both in appearance and character of contents, with any magazine in the country, yet it must always be our aim to accomplish still greater results.

When every effort is being put forth by our opponents to drive our official magazine out of existence, the workers should rally the more strongly to its support.

An increased circulation is advisable and necessary, both from a financial point of view and because the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST should reach every toiler in the land in order to fully accomplish its educational work.

Owing to the fierce attack upon our magazine by the Van Cleaves and enemies of that stripe, and from the fact that the increasing growth and importance of the Federation force us to publish a much larger magazine than formerly, in order to give space to vitally important official matter, it is necessary that some financial provision should be made for the official magazine from the general funds of the Federation, and that it be not forced to depend entirely upon its advertising and subscriptions. I hope that this matter will be dealt with by the

Convention in a way which will permit the editor of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* to accomplish still greater results in the coming year.

### LABOR PRESS.

The official journals of our international unions and the Labor Press, as a rule, have continued to render the cause of Labor invaluable service. In spite of the precarious financial conditions of many of the latter, and the temptations to yield in their loyalty to the cause of labor and justice, they have intelligently and heroically thrown the weight of their influence and power with the toilers.

Early in the summer the editors of international union official journals met in Chicago and by a practically unanimous vote determined that because of the critical situation in which the toilers found themselves, they would support, by every effort in their power, the plan of campaign for the re-establishment of Labor's rights, as outlined by our American labor movement.

The editors of these journals, the editors of the Labor Press generally have performed magnificent service to our cause during trying times, and I am confident that in the near future greater tangible good results will follow to the cause of which we have the honor to be a part.

No language of mine can express too strongly my own personal appreciation of their co-operation and excellent work, and I sincerely hope that the men of labor will attest their appreciation of the Labor Press of America by greater financial and moral support than has been given heretofore.

### CONCLUSION.

Looking over the vast field of the activities of our labor movement, the great good it has accomplished for our fellow-workers particularly, and for our people generally, the conviction has become ingrained in my very being that there is no force so potent in all society making for the material, moral, and social uplift as the much abused, and as yet little understood, labor movement.

Upon the platform, in public addresses or private conference, in addressing the workers and students of our time, I have, with whatever ability I possess, and with all the fervor of my being, sought to impress upon all, the duty of man toward his fellows to help bear our brother's burden, to make life the better worth living, for the ennoblement of manhood and womanhood; to impress this duty upon mankind, that the struggle of the children and the countless millions yet unborn may be made lighter to bear, less keen, than that with which we have been confronted and which made us burden-bearers in our time.

With earnestness and sincerity to carry the gospel of human freedom and human brotherhood to its fullest fruition; with insistence of my deepest conception of duty and right and justice, yet tolerant as any man to mental differences, it has been my aim and purpose to be helpful to my fellows.

No word have I uttered but which was attuned to the highest and deepest concern for the loftiest aspirations of my fellows. Conscious of the struggle and the intensity with which it is waged against us, and the bitterness and relentlessness of the antagonists to our cause, I have not flinched from the path, but I have met them and sought to overcome them through whatever power has been given me.

During the past year my time has, perhaps, more than ever before, been engrossed by our movement, and my activities accentuated without let, hindrance, or regard for self.

Appreciating and recording the deep obligation I owe to my fellows, it is my one constant aim and hope, whether as your President, or as one in the great rank and file of the toiling masses of our country, to aid to the fullest limits my fellow-workers, my fellow-man.

Fraternally, yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.





REGISTERED.

## SECRETARY MORRISON'S REPORT.

*To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

FELLOW-UNIONISTS—I have the honor to submit a report to you of the receipts and expenditures for the past twelve (12) months, beginning October 1, 1907, and ending September 30, 1908.

It is with much pleasure that I report at the close of this fiscal year \$138,627.89 in the treasury, the high-water mark in the history of the American Federation of Labor. Of the amount on hand \$105,282.09 is in the Defense Fund for local trade and federal labor unions, and can be used for strike benefits only in the case of a strike or a lockout of the members of these local unions. The balance, \$33,345.80, is in the General Fund. Of that fund only \$17,545.01 is available for the general expenses of the American Federation of Labor. The balance, \$15,800.79, is divided as follows:

In the fund created by the one-cent assessment levied by the Executive Council, in accordance with the recommendation of the last Convention, for the purpose of placing officers in Los Angeles, California, and other cities, to offset the efforts of the Manufacturers' Associations which were, and are now, endeavoring to disrupt the labor organizations, \$7,787.02.

In the fund created by the one-cent assessment levied by the Executive Council in accordance with the recommendation of the last Convention to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, in the injunction suit of the Buck Stove and Range Company, \$4,607.13.

In the fund created by the moneys received in response to the appeal issued by the Executive Council to the local unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, for appropriations to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor in the injunction suit of the Buck Stove and Range Company, \$3,406.64.

The total receipts from all sources are \$207,655.23; the total expenses are \$196,937.36; leaving a balance of receipts over expenses of \$10,717.87.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for twelve (12) months, ending September 30, 1908:

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1907.....		\$127,910 02
Per Capita Tax.....	\$116,110 93	
Supplies .....	10,590 10	
The American Federationist.....	20,722 41	
Assessment, I. T. U.....	1,783 10	
Assessment, Textile Workers.....	30 00	
Assessment, Los Angeles.....	15,342 02	
Assessment, Buck's Stove & Range Company Injunction Suit.....	15,665 70	
Legal Defense Fund.....	11,822 26	
Defense Fund .....	14,327 20	
Premiums on bonds.....	1,261 51	
		<u>207,655 23</u>
Total .....		\$385,565 25

### EXPENSES.

General .....	\$161,501 56	
The American Federationist.....	20,649 84	
Assessment, I. T. U.....	1,640 00	
Defense fund for local trade and federal labor unions.....	12,124 00	
Premiums on bonds.....	1,021 96	
		<u>\$196,937 36</u>
Balance on hand, October 1, 1908.....		\$138,627 89

### RECAPITULATION.

In General Fund.....	\$33,345 80	
In Defense Fund for local trade and federal labor unions.....	105,282 09	
Total .....		<u>\$138,627 89</u>

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

The following is the grouping under their respective heads of the detailed monthly expenses:

## Appropriations:

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.....	\$500 00
Trades Council, High Point, N. C. (for per capita tax).....	12 50
Trades Council, Beloit, Wis., (for per capita tax).....	5 00
Rent .....	2,284 00
Refund of premiums on bonds, supplies returned, and charter fee.....	18 05

## Premiums:

Bonds, local .....	1,024 96
Treasurer's bond.....	100 00
Secretary's bond.....	20 00
Fire insurance .....	49 50
Newspapers, magazines and books.....	116 91
Stamped envelopes .....	857 60
Freight, drayage and expressage.....	1,161 39
Printing and binding proceedings.....	1,538 48
Telegrams, etc. ....	682 96
Postage stamps .....	3,416 88
Legislative expenses .....	3,103 00
Supplies and printing .....	13,338 10
Office fixtures .....	414 69
Jamestown exhibit .....	1,508 54
Expenses of fraternal delegates to British Trades Union Congress and Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.....	1,001 55
Expenses entertaining fraternal delegates from Great Britain.....	330 47

## Norfolk Convention:

Printing daily proceedings.....	1,754 90
Telegrams, telephone, stamps, porters, baggage, stationery, reading proof, sending out daily proceedings, rent of typewriters, photographs.....	110 21
Committee rooms .....	402 50
Stenographers .....	479 82
Printing and supplies.....	179 40
Messenger, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Assistant Secretary.....	280 00
Expenses Secretary attending Norfolk Convention.....	94 50

## Salary:

President .....	4,500 00
Secretary .....	3,625 00
Treasurer .....	500 00
Office employes .....	23,780 51
Janitor service .....	49 00

## Expenses:

Executive Council meetings.....	6,008 70
President .....	1,385 65
Secretary .....	278 65
Auditing and credential committee.....	163 10
Legal .....	600 00

Defense Fund: Strike benefits.....	\$12,124 00
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## Assessments:

International Typographical Union.....	1,640 00
Los Angeles and other cities.....	7,555 00
Buck's Stove & Range Company Injunction Suit.....	11,058 57
Legal Defense Fund .....	8,415 62
Organizing expenses .....	59,820 81
Printing and publishing <i>The American Federationist</i> .....	20,049 84

Total ..... \$196,937 36

**ONE-CENT ASSESSMENT.**

The following is a statement of the amount received from the one-cent assessment levied to place organizers in Los Angeles, California, and other cities, where the Manufacturers' Associations are endeavoring to disrupt the labor unions, and also an itemized statement of the moneys paid out of that fund, up to and including September 30, 1908:

**RECEIPTS.**

Receipts.....\$15,342 02

**EXPENSES.**

Refund overpayment American Brotherhood of Cement Workers..... 5 00

Expenses William E. Terry, December 28, 1907, to October 1, 1908:

Salary .....	\$ 1,199 00	
Hotel expenses .....	692 50	
Railroad fare, stationery, stamps and telegrams.....	146 00	
Amount advanced in excess of bills rendered.....	12 50	
		2,050 00

Expenses Arthur A. Hay, December 1, 1907, to October 1, 1908:

Salary .....	\$ 1,307 00	
Hotel expenses .....	986 00	
Railroad fare .....	399 51	
Salary and expenses of assistants.....	892 25	
Telegrams and telephones.....	160 67	
Baggage transferring .....	14 75	
Rent .....	417 00	
Stamps .....	258 72	
Printing and office supplies.....	422 65	
Office furniture and fixtures.....	374 50	
Amount advanced in excess of bills rendered.....	266 95	
		5,500 00

Total.....\$ 7,555 00

**RECAPITULATION.**

Receipts.....\$15,342 02

Expenses..... 7,555 00

Balance on hand October 1, 1908.....\$ 7,787 02

**ONE-CENT ASSESSMENT.**

The following is a statement of the amount received from the one-cent assessment levied to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, in the injunction suit of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, and also an itemized statement of the moneys paid out of that fund, up to and including September 30, 1908:

**RECEIPTS.**

Receipts.....\$15,665 70

**EXPENSES.****Attorney Fees:**

Ralston & Siddons and T. C. Spelling.....	\$ 4,141 85
Ralston & Siddons.....	822 50
Alton B. Parker, retainer fee.....	2,500 00
Cost of appeal, Ralston & Siddons.....	1,257 50
Stenographic report hearings.....	267 75
100 copies Supreme Court Decision .....	10 50
Envelopes for mailing printed matter.....	178 34
Postage for circular printed matter to unions.....	520 00
Clerk hire, addressing, folding and filling.....	309 13
100 copies Washington Law Reporter.....	6 00

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

## Printing:

Petitions and briefs.....	82 60
25,000 circulars.....	72 00
25,000 Buck's Stove and Range injunction pamphlets.....	515 85
30,000 Gompers' editorial, Hatters' case.....	173 75

## Expenses:

George Bechtold.....	83 00
Joseph Valentine.....	17 00

Refunds.....	5 80
Carriage hire.....	5 00

Total.....\$11,058 57

## RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$15,665 70
Expenses.....	11,058 57
Balance on hand October 1, 1908.....	\$ 4,607 13

## APPEAL FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is a statement of the amount received from the appeal issued to local unions requesting appropriations, to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor in the injunction suit of the Buck Stove and Range Company, and also an itemized statement of the moneys paid out of that fund, up to and including September 30, 1908:

## RECEIPTS.

Receipts.....\$11,822 26

## EXPENSES.

## Printing:

3,000,000 circulars, and electrotyping.....	\$ 2,336 31
Address to Workers, resolutions, etc.....	93 25
25,000 appeals for contributions, printed matter for legislative work.....	107 50
26,300 envelopes for resolutions and letters.....	150 78
10,000 4-page folders and 500 1-cent envelopes.....	45 75

Clerk hire, addressing, folding and filling.....778 23

Postage.....2,368 00

30,000 Sulzer speeches containing President Gompers' editorial on Supreme Court Decision in Hatters' case.....172 75

## Salaries and expenses legislative committee:

M. Grant Hamilton.....	500 00
Jacob Tazelaar.....	450 00
J. D. Pierce.....	450 00
J. E. Roach.....	350 00
E. N. Nockels.....	306 75
Cal. Wyatt.....	200 00
C. P. Connolly, St. Louis, Mo., distributing resolutions.....	11 75

Hauling mail matter.....28 55

Room rent for extra clerks.....50 00

Janitor service.....15 00

Refunds.....1 00

Total.....\$ 8,415 63

## RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$11,822 26
Expenses.....	8,415 63
Balance in fund October 1, 1908.....	\$ 3,406 64

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1881 TO 1908.

I herewith furnish a table giving the receipts and expenditures for the past 28 years.

YEAR.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1881.....	\$174 00	\$154 00
1882.....	268 20	252 25
1883.....	690 19	352 32
1884.....	857 42	543 20
1885.....	584 03	450 58
1886.....	474 11	635 08
1887.....	1,989 82	2,074 39
1888.....	4,512 55	3,933 67
1889.....	6,838 40	6,578 33
1890.....	23,849 74	21,070 57
1891.....	17,702 38	13,190 07
1892.....	17,834 51	18,324 69
1893.....	20,864 82	21,383 36
1894.....	15,346 43	17,302 08
1895.....	13,751 75	15,612 42
1896.....	16,290 18	15,452 95
1897.....	18,630 92	19,113 83
1898.....	18,804 15	19,197 17
1899.....	36,757 13	30,699 22
1900.....	71,125 82	68,373 39
1901.....	115,220 89	118,708 39
1902.....	144,498 21	119,086 74
1903.....	247,802 06	198,015 57
1904.....	220,995 97	203,901 15
1905.....	207,417 62	196,170 10
1906.....	217,815 18	218,540 04
1907.....	174,330 26	159,960 84
1908.....	207,655 23	196,937 36
Totals.....	\$1,822,631 65	\$1,684,003 76

## RECAPITULATION.

Receipts .....	\$1,822,631 65
Expenses .....	1,684,003 76
Balance on hand, October 1, 1908.....	\$138,627 89

## CHARTERS.

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1908, fees have been received for 234 charters issued to National and International, Department, State, Central, Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

Of this number two were granted to the following Departments:

Building Trades Department.

Metal Trades Department.

Four State Branches, as follows: South Carolina, Montana, West Virginia and Utah.

Seventy-three City Central bodies, as follows:

Canada, Ontario:	Illinois (cont'd):	Kansas (cont'd):
Berlin,	Kensington,	Chanute,
London.	Mt. Carmel,	Girard,
Colorado:	Princeton,	Independence.
Colorado Springs,	Urbana and Champaign,	Kentucky:
Fort Collins,	West Frankfort.	Mayfield,
Grand Junction.	Indiana:	Maine:
Florida:	Connorsville,	Rumford Falls.
Key West,	Elwood,	Massachusetts:
Pensacola.	Michigan City,	Plymouth.
Georgia:	Richmond,	Michigan:
Augusta,	Washington.	Boyer City,
Columbus.	Idaho:	Flint.
Illinois:	Wallace.	Mississippi:
Hillsboro,	Kansas:	Gulfport,
	Caney,	Hattiesburg.

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Missouri:	New York (cont'd):	Pennsylvania:
De Soto.	Saratoga Springs,	Bangor.
Montana:	Walden,	South Carolina:
Billings,	White Plains.	Spartanburg.
Carbon County,	North Carolina:	Texas:
Great Falls,	Winston-Salem.	Palestine,
Havre,	Ohio:	Teague,
Helena.	Athens,	Tyler.
New York:	Chillicothe,	Vermont:
Albion and vicinity.	Gallion,	Hardwick.
Hudson,	Lima,	Washington:
Lancaster,	Niles,	Tacoma.
Bronx,	Warren,	West Virginia:
Newburgh,	Wellston,	Clarksburg,
New Rochelle,	Oklahoma:	Grafton.
Oswego,	Bartlesville,	Wisconsin:
Port Chester	El Reno and vicinity.	Janesville.
Saranac Lake,	Tulsa.	Wyoming:
		Cheyenne,
		Sheridan County.

## CHARTERS ISSUED, 1897-1908.

YEAR.	In-ternational.	De-partment.	State.	Central.	Trade Unions.	Federal Unions.	Total.
1897.....	8		2	18	154	35	217
1898.....	9		0	12	129	53	303
1899.....	9		1	35	303	101	449
1900.....	14		5	96	484	250	849
1901.....	7		4	123	575	207	916
1902 (eleven months).....	14		6	127	598	279	1,094
1903.....	20		3	171	743	306	1,333
1904.....	11		5	99	179	149	443
1905.....	3		1	67	148	73	387
1906.....	6		4	53	167	87	317
1907.....	3		1	72	204	93	373
1908.....	0	2	4	73	100	55	234
Total.....	104	2	35	946	3,779	1,778	6,645

Department .....	2
State.....	4
Central.....	73
Federal Labor Union.....	55
Local Trade Union.....	100
Total .....	234

## CHARTERS REVOKED, SUSPENDED, DISBANDED AND JOINED INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.—SUSPENDED, 2. Glass Snappers' National Protective Association; Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

CENTRAL BODIES.—DISBANDED, 23. SUSPENDED, 27.

LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.—REVOKED, 1. DISBANDED, 43. SUSPENDED, 120. JOINED INTERNATIONALS, 3.

FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.—DISBANDED, 20. SUSPENDED, 69. JOINED INTERNATIONALS, 3.

## MEMBERSHIP.

To more forcibly bring to the attention of the delegates the remarkable growth in the membership during the past nine years, I have prepared the following table, showing the voting strength of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor for the years 1900 up to and including 1908. This table is based upon the average membership reported or paid upon to the American Federation of Labor by affiliated organizations:

ORGANIZATION.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Actors' National Protective Union.....		3	5	11	11	11	11	11	11
Allied Metal Mech. Int.....	22	45	61	113	70	6	6	6	6
Bakers and Confectioners' International.....	45	64	102	154	163	120	106	110	106
Barbers' National Union.....	69	116	160	208	236	227	231	241	255
Bill Posters.....				10	13	14	14	14	14
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	15	35	43	70	105	100	83	98	100
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.....	51	73	95	178	190	134	128	157	153
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	47	88	146	297	330	320	321	330	330
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	36	53	70	81	65	66	68	89	79
Bottle Blowers' Assn. of U. S. and Canada.....	42	47	59	61	66	70	78	80	88
Brewery Workmen, National Union.....	183	235	391	300	306	340	360	*	409
Brickmakers' Alliance, National.....	14	17	41	55	73	41	64	43	28
Broommakers' Union, International.....	4	8	9	11	11	10	10	9	8
Brushmakers' International Union.....					7	7	5	5	4
Building Employes of America, Int. Union of.....					8	*	*	*	*
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated.....	20	36	32	45	50	48	43	58	81
Carpenters and Joiners, United Bro. of.....	200	400	800	1090	1554	1433	1637	1929	1796
Carriage and Wagon Workers.....	13	25	31	49	55	33	31	31	15
Carvers' Union, International Wood.....	18	20	23	34	21	16	16	16	13
Car Workers, International Association of.....		10	24	123	103	50	49	50	44
Cement Workers.....				55	44	36	42	58	73
Chainmakers' National Union.....	2	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cigar-makers' International Union.....	321	339	347	333	405	414	391	399	409
Clerks, Order of Railway.....	5	6		†	†	†	†	†	†
Clerks' International Protective Assn., Retail.....	200	250	300	500	500	500	500	500	500
Clerks, National Postoffice.....								9	12
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.....			20	25	26	26	21	23	13
Clothingmakers, Special Order of.....			60	*	*	*	*	*	*
Commercial Telegraphers.....				10	30	20	20	35	19
Compressed Air Workers' Union, International.....					12	12	13	13	13
Coopers' International Union.....	38	49	57	73	71	56	55	63	49
Cooremakers' International Union.....	12	12	12		6	6	6	6	6
Curtain Operatives, Amalgamated Lace.....	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	8
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers' Int'l Union.....						3	3	3	3
Electrical Workers, International Bro.....	48	73	115	183	210	210	210	302	331
Elevator Constructors.....				24	22	22	22	22	25
Engineers, National Union of Steam.....	27	48	65	142	176	175	175	175	168
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	18	18	19	*	*	*	*	*	*
Engineers, National Bro. of Coal Hoisting.....	7	10	8	9	*	*	*	*	*
Firemen, International Bro. of Stationary.....	24	41	62	143	180	122	123	125	173
Fishermen's National Protec. Ass'n, Lobster.....				48	33	34	32	63	78
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen.....				21	21	9	7	7	8
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.....					10	10	10	10	7
Foundry Employes, International Bro. of.....					3	4	4	4	4
Fur Workers, International Association of.....		14	9	15	15	15	†	†	†
Furnace Workers and Smelters of America.....	74	154	243	457	457	319	240	334	439
Garment Workers of America, United.....	80	72	71	66	66	66	66	66	66
Glass Workers' Union, Flint.....	6				†	†	†	†	†
Glass Flatteners' Assn. of N. A. Window.....	2	3	7	30	17	17	16	14	12
Glass Workers' International Assn. Amal.....							58	61	61
Glass Workers of America, Amal. Window.....							3	†	†
Glass House Employes' International Assn.....				6	6	3	3	†	†
Glass Snappers, Window.....				9	11	12	10	6	*
Glove Workers.....				30	20	11	8	8	8
Gold Beaters' Protective Union, National.....			3	3	3	3	3	5	5
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife.....	2	2		3	3	3	3	3	3
Grinders and Finishers, Pocket Knife Blade.....					2	3	3	3	3
Granite Cutters' National Union.....	59	70	82	94	99	103	113	126	130
Hatters of North America, United.....	60	73	80	85	85	85	85	85	85
Heat, Frost, General Insulators, and Asbestos.....				7	3	5	5	5	8
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.....				83	86	47	50	97	113
Horseshoers of United States and Canada.....	21	23	28	44	42	42	41	44	61
Hotel and Restaurant Employes.....	48	103	191	391	494	387	345	363	386
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Amal. Assn.....	80	80	150	150	135	100	100	100	100
Iron Workers, Bridge and Struc., Intl. Assn.....		60	†	160	115	100	100	100	100
Jewelry Workers' International.....	9	9	10	24	24	7	4	6	4
Ladies' Garment Workers, International.....		20	21	30	23	18	13	23	16
Leathers, Intl. Union of W. W. and Metal.....	6	14	23	44	50	43	40	40	58
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....	21	32	42	48	46	40	40	40	40
Leather Workers of America, Amal.....		3	22	36	25	10	10	10	8
Lithographers' Intl. P. and B. Assn.....							30	23	11
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	200	250	347	400	500	478	340	320	315
Machinists' Union of America, International.....	225	325	355	488	557	486	500	560	621
Machine Printers and Color Mixers.....				4	4	4	5	5	5



ORGANIZATION.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Maintenance of Way Employees, Intl. Bro. of.			46	87	123	130	130	132	135
Marble Workers, International Association of.			5	13	6	19	17	20	22
Mattress, Spring and Bedding Workers.					15	15	17	17	17
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.	33	55	84	253	344	68	50	53	63
Metal Workers' Intl. Assn. Amal. Sheet.	39	45	66	195	153	130	139	153	161
Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers, etc.	50	56	84	198	138	103	109	100	100
Metal Workers, International Union, United.	10	21	43	87	96	†	†	†	†
Mine Workers of America, United.	1010	1891	1854	2173	2577	2619	2379	2549	2585
Mine Mrrs. and Assts. Mutual Aid Assn.			4	4	4	4	4	†	†
Mineral Mine Workers, United.	5	4	3	7	6	6	6	6	6
Moulders' Union of N. A., Iron.	150	150	250	300	300	300	450	500	500
Musicians, American Federation of.	63	81	97	140	220	308	254	375	375
Oil and Gas Well Workers' Union, Intl.	4	5	3	4	4	4	††	††	††
Painters of America, Brotherhood of.	260	260	348	536	607	542	555	624	648
Paper Box Workers, International Union of.					13	9	7	†	†
Papermakers, United Brotherhood of.	4	16	41	107	83	50	26	31	43
Patternmakers' National League.	23	23	23	29	37	26	40	50	55
Pavers and Rammermen, Intl. Union of.					10	13	15	15	15
Paving Cutters' Union of U. S. A.		1	3	9	13	13	15	18	20
Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A., Intl.					17	22	22	28	29
Piano and Organ Workers' Union.			57	65	99	90	80	50	50
Pilots' Association.				5	6			†	†
Pilots' Association of the Great Lakes, Lake.							10	†	†
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, etc.	45	57	126	153	165	180	150	160	180
Potters, Stoneware.	1			††	††	††	††	††	††
Powder and High Explosive Workers.			4	7	7	5	6	5	5
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.	23	29	49	61	58	56	56	58	59
Potters' National Union of America.					c	c	c	c	c
Printing Pressmen, International.	91	100	119	144	160	170	166	166	172
Printers, Plate of U. S. A., National.	6	7		9	10	11	12	12	12
Print Cutters.				3	3	4	4	4	4
Printers, Machine Textile.				4	4	4	4	4	4
Quarryworkers, International.				13	26	36	38	41	45
Railway Clerks.				13	6	††	††	††	††
Railway Employees' Amal. Assn., Street.	26	43	96	266	300	300	300	330	330
Railway Expressman.				14	3	††	††	††	††
Roofers, Comp. Damp and Waterproof Wkrs.								10	10
Rubber Workers.				10	3	1	†	†	†
Saw Smiths' Union of America.				3	3	3	3	3	3
Seamen's Union of America, Intl.	43	82	99	139	201	196	194	248	255
Shingle Weavers.				13	14	16	17	18	17
Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers.				26	34	24	20	19	16
Shut, Waist, and Laundry Workers.		21	42	80	65	46	55	31	40
Slate and Tile Workers.				5	7	6	5	6	6
Slate Workers.				8	8	9	18	30	27
Spinners' Association.	24	27	26	25	26	22	22	22	22
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.	18	15	15	*	*	*	54	55	56
Steel Plate Transferrers' Assn. of America.							1	1	1
Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of N. A.			18	21	24	28	28	29	31
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen.								85	82
Stone Mounters' International Union.	9	13	16	16	17	15	15	15	14
Switchmen's Union of North America.							81	92	95
Tackmakers.				1	3	2	††	††	††
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.	73	93	109	138	159	160	166	167	161
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.	47	94	138	230	240	783	402	306	377
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.	80	80	80	95	150	150	150	150	150
Textile Workers of America, United.	34	27	106	150	105	100	100	114	120
Theatrical Stage Employees, National.	30	28	44	45	50	55	60	60	68
Tile Layers and Helpers, Intl. Union.	4	7	11	14	17	14	19	21	19
Tin Plate Workers, Intl. Protective.	21	20	21	18	16	14	14	14	14
Tip Printers.				2	2	2	2	1	2
Tobacco Workers' Union of America.	60	43	41	52	56	54	55	51	46
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty, Intl.	3	3	5	16	15	13	9	7	5
Tube Workers of United States and Canada.			5	15	15	††	††	††	††
Typographical Union, International.	329	265	303	436	467	467	438	428	440
Upholsterers, International Union of.	13	13	13	25	30	28	26	26	26
Watch Case Engravers, International.	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Watch Case Makers, International.		3			d	d	d	d	d
Weavers, Elastic Goring.	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wire Weavers' Protective, American.	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Woodmen and Saw Mill Workers.						11	12	10	3
Wood Workers, Amalgamated.	121	151	194	273	283	300	150	98	49
Centrals.	218	224	425	549	569	601	538	574	606
Locals.	349	409	678	828	553	1046	759	713	616
State Branches.	16	21	27	29	23	24	26	27	28
Total vote of Unions.	5737	8240	10705	15238	17363	16328	15621	16425	16688

\*Charter revoked. †Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax. ††Disbanded.  
 \* Merged with Machinists. † Merged with Molders. c ..... d ..... e ..... Withdrew.



ORGANIZATIONS	Char- ters issued	Char- ters sur- rendered	Gain in mem- ber- ship	No. of strikes	Strikes won	Strikes com- pro- mised	Strikes pend- ing	Reduc- tion in hours per day	Gain in wages per day	No. In- volved	No. ben- e- fited	Dona- tions to other unions	Cost of strikes
Coopers	7	13		20	11	2	7	15	5¢	410	110		2,500 00
Curtain Operatives, Lace	1			2	1		1			11	11		
Electrical Workers	56	26	8,327						25c	200	300		7,645 15
Elevator Constructors	3			1		1			5¢				10,965 19
Engineers, Steam	27	23		28				2	5¢	1,400	1,400	46 00	3,596 00
Engravers, Watch Case				4	3	1			5¢			5,000 00	
Farmers, Stationary	11	9	8,000									87 00	
Foundry Employers	4		2,190									2,000 00	
Freight Handlers	10	4										30 00	
Fur Workers	50	30	6,000	71	50	20	1		7¢	8,000	7,800	5,000 00	5,000 00
Garment Workers, United	7	11	700	57	30	8	19			1,563	144	700 60	5,479 04
Glass Bottle Blowers	62	4		1	1		1			47	544	300 00	
Glass Workers, Amalgamated	4	1		1			1			40		47	
Glove Workers	1			1			1					2,578 75	150,000 00
Granite Cutters	26	26		34	15	19			5¢ c	6,500	6,500	49 00	60 00
Grinders, Pocket Knife				1	1					20	20	100 00	
Hatters												7,500 00	
Hed Carriers	53	14	776	2	4	2	3			400	400	500 00	
Hosiery	20	3	1,000	4	4					200	200	4,000 00	
Hotel and Restaurant Employers	114	53		17	16		1			12,248	12,280	10,970 30	
Iron and Steel Workers	6	13		2			2			500		250 00	29,260 68
Jewelry Workers	1	1					1					215 00	
Leathers	14	23		5	5					500			
Laundry Workers	9		1,000										
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	3	6	800	5	1	1	2			55	55	2,270 00	
Leather Workers, Amalgamated				1	1					11	11	205 00	
Lobster Fishermen			400	2	1	1							
Longshoremen	7	4										201 45	
Machinists	14	34	6,000	40	30	6	3			8,000	20,000	282,094 50	
Maintenance of Way Employes	166	23											
Marble Workers	9	5	150	4	2	1	1			200	175	300 00	
Meat Cutters and Butcher Wkms.	12	10	600	3	3		3			400		250 00	1,200 00
Metal Polishers	21	18		25	15	6	4		25c to 50c	900	750	18,199 50	
Metal Workers, Sheet	24	6		6	3	3	1			200		3,000 00	6,200 00
Mine Workers	226	173		25	5		3			30,000	30,000	681,635 58	
Molders, Iron	7	23		25	5					630	95	240,537 29	
Mudicians	50	10											
Painters	108	5	1,500	3	2					3,500	100	32,294 60	48,000 00
Paper Makers	19	6		20	7					100	25	100 00	11,533 21
Pattern Makers	6			1						200		200	7,000 00
Paving and Rummermen	17	3		6	3	2	1		7c	113	62	1,531 00	
Payroll Outlets	7		384										
Photo-Engravers	17	5		2			2						
Plate Printers	4		100	2									
Plumbers			25	1								200 00	788 75
Post Office Clerks	150	18	1,000				1			6			260 00

	1	118	31	5	2	34	1	500	1,138	71,981	85,323	118 04
Potters, Operative												204 00
Print Cutters												1,800 00
Printing Pressmen	32	13	31	5	2	34	1	500	1,138			3,450 00
Quarry Workers	10	5	25	23		3		80	2,800			14,379 00
Railway Employees, Street	37	24	18	5	6	4	3	20 d	5,257			55,907 92
Roofers, Composition	1	3	1	1					40			75 00
Shingle Weavers	1	2										
Shipwrights	7	6							11			
Slate Workers	3	1	1									
Slate and Tile Roofers												
Spinners												800 00
Stage Employees	29	1	7	6	1			18 to 25 1/2	500	800		2,500 00
Steel Plate Transferers												
Stereotypers and Electrotypes	5	2	378						668			5,265 24
Stove Mounters	2	3	20	5	5	10						15,598 00
Switchmen												
Tailors	18	8	21	12	4		5	17 1/2	400	1,600		78,613 85
Teamsters	99	91	42	31	11				1,600			10,786 00
Textile Workers	29	31	3	1	1	1	2		860	100	250	10,000 00
Tile Layers	2	2	3						360			3,000 00
Tin Plate Workers	1	1										
Tip Printers												35 00
Tobacco Workers	3	3										
Travellers' Goods and Leather Nov- elty Workers	4	3	2				2		120	120		400 00
Typographical Union	51	8	1,353									1,076 00
Upholsterers	10	3	4		2		2		129	76	53	3,500 00
Weavers, Elastic Goring												
Weavers, Wire			1						23			37 00
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers	5	13	0		A				62	63		176 00
												663 15
Total	2,253	1,438	861	365	210	63	105		115,923	71,981	85,323	101,718 37
		57,459										2,448,041 07

a. 4 reorganized; b. jobs finished; c. for 4,325 men; d. for 500, 20 per hr.; e. in 5 states—3 lost, 2 still pending; f. general strike; g. lockout; A. lockout.

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

## BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Death benefits.	Death benefits members' wives.	Sick benefits.	Traveling benefits.	Tool insurance.	Unemployed benefits.
Actors.....	\$600 00		\$400 00	\$300 00		\$600 00
Bakers.....	900 00		4,615 92			
Barbers.....	\$1,000 00		40,824 68			
Blacksmiths.....						10,000 00
Boiler Makers.....	1,150 00					
Bookbinders.....	8,250 00					
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	13,425 00		77,440 68			
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Wkrs.....	350 00					
Bridge and Structural Iron Wkrs.....	16,700 00					
Broommakers.....	400 00		350 00			
Carpenters, Brotherhood.....	246,607 09	\$15,850 00				
Carpenters, Amalgamated.....	2,492 00		10,316 05		4,549 28	30,202 88
Carvers.....	1,800 00				135 30	
Car Workers.....	100 00					
Chainmakers.....				800 00		1,900 00
Clarmakers.....	203,500 00	4,240 00	173,505 67	50,063 86		60,000 00
Clerks.....	5,075 00		15,925 00			
Commercial Telegraphers.....	2,150 00					
Compressed Air Workers.....	1,400 00		700 00			450 00
Curtain Operatives, Lace.....	3,050 00					
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.....	50 00					
Electrical Workers.....	9,500 00					
Engravers, Watch Case.....	60 00		194 00			
Foundry Employees.....	750 00		821 00			
Freight Handlers.....	3,000 00				29 00	
Fur Workers.....	200 00					
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	53,000 00					4,000 00
Glass Workers, Amalgamated.....	625 70					
Granite Cutters.....	24,416 75					
Grinders, Table Knife.....	750 00					
Hatters.....	54,897 75					9,200 00
Hod Carriers.....	3,450 00					
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.....	26,150 00		24,506 48			
Iron and Steel Workers.....	5,800 00					
Jewelry Workers.....	225 00		134 00			
Lathers.....	5,650 00					
Leather Workerson Horse Goods.....	3,275 00		10,340 00			
Machinists.....	51,900 00					
Maintenance of Way Employees.....	7,500 00					
Meat Cutters and Butch. Wkmsn.....	1,500 00					
Metal Polishers.....	3,850 00					
Metal Workers, Sheet.....	14,100 00					
Molders, Iron.....	72,769 25		186,881 20			69,508 49
Painters.....	58,413 00	10,100 00	5,425 00			
Pattern Makers.....	2,700 00		6,892 79		1,118 05	
Paving Cutters.....	2,100 00					
Photo Engravers.....	1,500 00					
Print Cutters.....	1,050 00					
Printing Pressmen.....	13,000 00					
Quarry Workers.....	1,300 00					
Railroad Telegraphers.....	89,150 00					
Railway Employees, Street.....	18,100 00		15,225 55			
Roofers, Composition.....				30 00		
Shipwrights.....	1,300 00					
Spinners.....	3,000 00	1,300 00				20,000 00
Slate and Tile Roofers.....	1,300 00					
Stereotypers and Electrotipers.....	1,740 00					
Stove Mounters.....	1,700 00					
Switchmen.....	126,600 00					
Tailors.....	11,272 75		11,004 22			
Tobacco Workers.....	1,500 00		7,181 00			
Typographical Union.....	26,650 00					
Weavers, Elastic Goring.....	100 00					308 00
Weavers, Wire.....	600 00		856 10			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,257,244 29</b>	<b>\$31,290 00</b>	<b>\$608,541 34</b>	<b>\$51,093 86</b>	<b>\$5,871 63</b>	<b>\$205,254 21</b>

## VOTING STRENGTH OF FEDERATION, 1897-1908.

Year.	No. votes.
1897.....	2,747
1898.....	2,881
1899.....	3,632
1900.....	5,737
1901.....	8,240
1902.....	10,705
1903.....	15,238
1904.....	17,363
1905.....	16,338
1906.....	15,621
1907.....	16,425
1908.....	16,802

## INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

- Actors.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2. Differences with 3 firms compromised, benefiting 125 men. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$400. Death benefits, \$600; sick benefits, \$400; traveling benefits, \$200; unemployed benefits, \$600. Donations to other unions, \$1,500.
- Asbestos Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 467. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 193; benefited, 115; not benefited, 78. An average gain in wages of 25 cents per day. Gains in other respects: Union shop. Better wages, shorter hours and better working conditions are improvements secured for the members of the organization in the past ten years.
- Bakers and Confectioners.**—Charters issued, 28; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 458. Number of strikes, 10. Number of persons involved, 300. Cost of strikes, \$7,895. Death benefits for the year 1907, \$900; sick benefits for the year 1907, \$4,615.92. Material improvement in the conditions of the members have been accomplished in the past ten years—hours of labor reduced from 18 to 10, 9 and 8.
- Barbers.**—Charters issued, 43; surrendered, 19. Gain in membership, 592. Number of strikes, 3; won, 3. Number of persons involved, 512; benefited, 512. Average reduction of hours of labor, 2 per week. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$21,000; sick benefits, \$40,824.68.
- Bill Posters.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 100. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 12; benefited, 12. Average gain in wages 50 cents per day. No reductions in wages in the past year. Cost of strikes, \$400. Gradual improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years, resulting beneficially to the entire membership.
- Blacksmiths.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 8; won, 2; compromised, 3; lost, 2; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 500; not benefited, 500. Unemployed benefits, \$10,000. Better wages, better sanitary conditions, and trade agreements fostering better mutual feeling.
- Boiler Makers.**—Charters issued, 31; charters surrendered, 48. Number of strikes, 11; won, 1; compromised, 1; lost, 5; pending, 4. Number of persons involved, 1,901; benefited, 147; 619 affected in the strikes compromised; 229 involved in the strikes now pending. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$23,421.71. Death benefits, \$1,150. Higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions are among the improvements in the conditions of the members in the past ten years.
- Bookbinders.**—Charters issued, 8. Strike for the eight-hour day throughout the trade was inaugurated October 1, 1907, and it has been successful to the extent of 85 per cent. 550 members still on strike to make the effort entirely successful. Cost of strike, \$165,508.05. Death benefits, \$8,250.
- Boot and Shoe Workers.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 24. Gain in membership, 3,533. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 171; benefited, 171. Some increases in wages have been secured in union stamp factories, without strike. Offers of reductions in wages in the past year were in every instance successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$2,256.72. Death benefits, \$13,425; sick benefits, \$70,605.68; disability benefits, \$775. \$1.00 to \$5.00 per week increase in wages and hours reduced in 50 per cent of the union factories, are among the advantages secured in the past ten years.

- Brewery Workers.**—Charters issued, 16; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 6; won, 5; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 12,500; benefited, 12,200; not benefited, 300. Cost of strikes, \$117,500. Increase of wages for 368 locals, with reduction in hours, secured without strike. No reduction in wages in the past year. Donations to other unions, \$12,480. In the past ten years wages have increased 50 per cent, and a reduction in hours of between 2 and 4 per day.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 1. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted in the past year. Some locals have secured increases in wages and better conditions without strike. Death benefits, \$16,700. Remarkable improvement in wages and hours of the members in the past ten years.
- Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers.**—Charters issued, 6; and 1 local reorganized. Reduction in wages in one city. Death benefits, \$350.
- Broom Makers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 6; benefited, 6. 3 per cent average gain in wages per day. No reduction in hours. Donations to other unions, \$100. The organization has increased wages about five per cent in the past ten years.
- Brushmakers.**—No report.
- Carpenters, Brotherhood.**—Charters issued, 144; surrendered, 167. Number of strikes, 125; won, 25; compromised, 90; lost, 3; pending, 7. Cost of strikes, \$69,967.30. Death benefits, \$246,607.00. Death benefits, members' wives, \$15,850.
- Carpenters, Amalgamated.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2. Cost of strikes and lockouts, \$6,618.86. Unemployed benefits, \$30,202.82; sick benefits, \$10,316.05; death benefits, \$2,492; accident benefits, \$325; tool insurance, \$4,589.28; superannuation benefits, \$6,820.95. Assistance to members and other trades, \$2,650.
- Carriage and Wagon Workers.**—No report.
- Car Workers.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, 17. Number of strikes, 2. Number of persons involved, 350. Cost of strikes, \$1,000. Death benefits, \$100. Remarkable improvement in conditions of members in the past ten years.
- Carvers, Wood.**—Death benefits, \$1,800; tool insurance, \$135.30. Donations to other unions, \$85.00.
- Cement Workers.**—Charters issued, 9. Surrendered, 20. Gain in membership, 3,000.
- Chain Makers.**—Number of strikes, 1; lost. Number of persons involved, 329; not benefited, 329. Cost of strikes, \$1,200. Resistance to offers in reductions resulted in compromise. Traveling benefits, \$800; unemployed benefits, \$1,900. Donations to other unions, \$230.
- Cigar Makers.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 11. Gain in membership, 200. Number of strikes, 68; final reports have been received in but 36; won, 22; compromised, 5; lost, 9. Number of persons involved, 3,426; benefited, 1,055; not benefited, 170. 13 strikes were against reductions in wages, 6 were successful, 1 compromised and 1 lost. Death benefits, \$203,500; sick benefits, \$173,505.67; traveling benefits, \$50,063.86; unemployed benefits, \$60,000. As a result of the improvement in the conditions of the members, brought about by the organization, death rate from tuberculosis has been reduced 15 per cent and length of life increased 6 per cent in males and 8 per cent in wives of members.
- Clerks, Retail.**—Death benefits, \$5,075; sick benefits, \$15,925.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 30; won, 17; lost, 13. Number of persons involved, 344; benefited, 183; not benefited, 161. All strikes were against attempted reductions. Cost of strikes, \$10,303.
- Commercial Telegraphers.**—Charters surrendered, 10. Increase of \$1.60 to \$2.50 per week affecting about 200 members was gained without strike. Death benefits, \$3,150.
- Compressed Air Workers.**—Death benefits, \$1,400; sick benefits, \$700; unemployed benefits, \$450. Donations to other unions, \$300. As a result of the efforts of the organization in the past ten years wages have been increased \$1.25 a day, and a reduction from 30 pounds to 25 pounds pressure for eight hours.
- Coopers.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 13. Number of strikes, 20; won, 11; compromised, 2; lost, 7. Number of persons involved, 410; benefited, 110; not benefited, 300. An average of 5 per cent per member gain in wages per day; 1 per cent reduction in hours of labor. Cost of strikes, \$2,500. Resisted proposed reductions in seven cities, and not over thirty members throughout the country were forced to accept reductions. Increase of 20 per cent in wages and reduction of one hour in the working day are among the improvements in the conditions of the members secured in the past ten years.

- Curtain Operatives, Lace.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; number of persons involved, 11; benefited 11; 19 in pending strike. Death benefits, \$3,050.
- Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.**—Death benefits, \$50.
- Electrical Workers.**—Charters issued, 58; surrendered, 26. Gain in membership, 8,327. Death benefits, \$9,500.
- Elevator Constructors.**—Charters issued, 3. Number of strikes, 1; compromised. Number of persons involved, 200; benefited, 300. 25 cents average gain in wages per member per day. Cost of strikes, \$7,645.15. Forty per cent increase in wages and reduction of two hours per day are improvements secured in the past ten years.
- Engineers, Steam.**—Charters issued, 27; surrendered, 22. Number of strikes, 23. Proposed reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$10,965.19. Increased wages, better hours and better working conditions are improvements secured in the past ten years.
- Engravers, Watch Case.**—About 5 per cent per member per day average gain in wages. Shorter hours and 5 per cent increase gained without strike. Death benefits, \$60; sick benefits, \$194. Donations to other unions, \$46.
- Firemen, Stationary.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 3,000. Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,400; benefited, 1,400. 5 per cent average gain wages per member per day. Cost of strikes, \$3,526. Proposed reductions were successfully resisted. 85 per cent of the trade now have the eight-hour day, whereas all worked 12 hours ten years ago.
- Fitters, Steam.**—No report.
- Flour and Cereal.**—No report.
- Foundry Employees.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 9. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$750; sick benefits, \$821. Donations to other unions, \$87. In the past ten years the 9-hour work day has been secured, and wages increased from \$1.10 to \$2.20 per day.
- Freight Handlers.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 2,190. Saturday half holiday for railway clerks was secured without strike. Reduction in wages in one instance only. Proposed reductions in three cities were successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$3,000; tool insurance, \$29. In the past ten years wages have been increased 33 1-3 per cent, hours of labor shortened 28 per cent and general working conditions improved.
- Fur Workers.**—Death benefits, \$200. Donations to other unions, \$30.
- Garment Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 50; surrendered, 80. Gain in membership, 5,000. Number of strikes, 71; won, 50; compromised, 20; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 8,000; benefited, 7,890; not benefited, 110. Cost of strikes, \$5,000. Donations to other unions, \$50.00. Shorter hours and increase in wages are among improvements secured in the past ten years.
- Garment Workers, Ladies.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 11. Number of strikes, 57; won, 30; compromised, 8; lost, 19. Number of persons involved, 1,563, benefited, 760; not benefited, 803. 7 per cent average gain per member per day in wages. Cost of strikes, \$5,479.04.
- Glass Bottle Blowers.**—Number of new locals, 6; number reorganized, 4. Gain in membership, 700. After a struggle of eighteen years, a settlement was effected with the More-Jonas Glass Co., of Bridgeton, N. J., and this plant in future will operate under the rules and regulations of this Association. Number of persons benefited, 144 skilled mechanics and 400 outside of the skilled men. Proposed reduction in wages was successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$53,000; unemployed benefits, \$4,000. Donations to other unions, \$700.
- Glass Workers, Amal.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 7. Number of strikes, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 47; not benefited, 47. Cost of strikes, \$2,529.70. One union reduced working hours to 9 per day, without strike. Wages reduced 5 per cent in one city, affecting 125 men. Death benefits, \$625.70. Donations to other unions, \$300. Wages increased 10 per cent; hours reduced from 9 to 8 in the past ten years.
- Glove Workers.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 1; lost, 40 persons involved. Cost of strike, \$200. Advantages gained without strike: Agreements signed with five manufacturers with increase in wages ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. No reductions in wages in the past year. The benefits accruing from the organization in the past ten years are 25 per cent increase in wages, Saturday half holiday, machine rent abolished, charges for needles abolished and generally improved conditions.



**Gold Beaters.—No report.**

**Granite Cutters.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 2 (jobs finished). Number of strikes, 34; won, 15; compromised, 19. Number of persons involved, 6,500; benefited, 6,500. 4,325 men gained 5 per cent increase in wages. Gains in other respects: further extension of plan of settlements without strikes. Cost of strikes, \$150,000. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$24,418.75. Donations to other unions, \$2,678.75. Among the benefits accruing as a result of the organization in the past ten years are the universal reduction of work day to 8 hours in 1000 and increase in wages of 25 per cent.

**Grinders, Pocket Knife Blade.**—Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 20; benefited, 20. Cost of strike, \$66.00. Successful in resisting reduction in wages. Donations to other unions, \$49.00. As a result of the organization the conditions of the members have been steadily improving in every way.

**Grinders, Table Knife.**—Death benefits, \$750. Conditions of the members improved in every way as a result of the efforts of the organization.

**Hatters.**—Proposed reductions were successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$54,897.75. Unemployed benefits, \$9,200. Donations to other unions, \$7,500. 75 per cent improvement in conditions of members in the past ten years.

**Hod Carriers.**—Charters issued, 52; charters surrendered, 14. Gain in membership, 776. Number of strikes, 2; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 400; not benefited, 400. Cost of strikes, \$500. Death benefits, \$3,450. Donations to other unions, \$100. Improvements in conditions of members in the past ten years: Reduction of hours from 10 to 8; gain in wages from 15 cents to 25 cents, and 40 cents per hour.

**Horseshoers.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of strikes, 4; won, 4. Number of persons involved, 200; benefited, 200. 250 men secured gain in wages. Cost of strikes, \$4,000. No reductions in wages in the past year. Reduction in hours and increases in wages ranging from 25 cents to \$1.00 per day have been secured in the past ten years.

**Hotel and Restaurant.**—Number of charters issued, 114; surrendered, 53. Number of strikes, 17; won, 16. Number of persons involved, 12,248; benefited, 12,230; not benefited, 18. In several cities secured ten-hour day for members who had formerly worked on an average of 12½ hours per day. Gains in other respects: Improvement in sanitary conditions. Cost of strikes, \$10,870.30. All proposed reductions in wages were successfully resisted except in one case. Death benefits, \$26,150. Sick benefits, \$24,508.48. Donations to other unions, \$2,367.

**Iron and Steel Workers.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 13. Number of strikes, 2, pending, against reduction in wages. Number of persons involved, 500. Cost of strikes, \$29,260.68. Death benefits, \$5,800. Donations to other unions, \$250.

**Jewelry Workers.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Death benefits, \$225. Sick benefits, \$134. Donations to other unions, \$215. Improvements in conditions of members in the past ten years. Hours reduced from 10 to 9 and pay for overtime.

**Lathers.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 22. Number of strikes, 5; won, 5. Number of persons involved, 500. All reductions were successfully resisted except in two cases. Death benefits, \$5,650. Wages have increased 150 per cent in the past ten years.

**Laundry Workers.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 1,000. In some instances higher wages and shorter hours were secured without strike. Several attempts were made to reduce wages, but the organization successfully resisted them without strike. In the past ten years there has been an average increase in wages of 50 per cent and a shortening of the working hours from 5 to 20 per week.

**Leather Workers, Amalgamated.**—Number of strikes, 1; lost. Number of persons involved and not benefited, 11. Some increases in wages through agreements with firms have been gained without strike. Reductions in wages in one case. Cost of strikes, \$205. The abolishment of the contract system is an important achievement of the organization, among the other advantages secured in the past ten years.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods.**—Charters issued 3; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 300. Number of strikes, 5; won, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 55. Number of persons benefited, all. Reductions in wages were attempted, but successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$2,370. Death benefits, \$3,275. Sick benefits, \$10,340. Donations to other unions, \$845.00. The organization has materially benefited the members.

**Lithographers.—No report.**

**Lobster Fishermen.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 400. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; compromised, 1.

- Longshoremen.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 20. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted. Donations to other unions, \$301.45. Increase in wages of about 30 per cent, and reduction of hours from 13 to 11 are among the achievements of the organization in the past ten years.
- Machine Printers.**—No report.
- Machinists.**—Charters issued, 34; surrendered, 22. Gain in membership, 6,000. Number of strikes, 49; won, 20; compromised, 6; lost, 2; balance pending. Number of persons involved, 8,000; benefited 20,000. No reduction in wages in the past year, attempts having been successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$389,094.50. Death benefits, \$51,900. Reduced hours, increased wages and improved shop conditions are among improvements secured by the organization in the past ten years.
- Maintenance of Way Employees.**—Charters issued, 166; surrendered, 5. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$7,500. Satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years.
- Marble Workers.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 150. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; compromised, 1; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 200; benefited, 175; not benefited, 25. Gains: More general recognition of the union. Cost of strikes, \$300. Improvements secured in the past ten years: Better conditions in buildings, eight-hour day now generally recognized in branches working in buildings and in the shops in large cities.
- Meat Cutters.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 600. Number of strikes, 3; pending. Number of persons involved, 400. Cost of strikes, \$1,200. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$1,500. Donations to other unions, \$250. Reduction of hours, increase in wages and better conditions have been secured in the past ten years.
- Metal Polishers.**—Charters issued, 21; surrendered, 18. Number of strikes, 25; won, 15; compromised, 6; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 900; benefited, 750; not benefited, 150. 25 to 50 cents per day gains in wages, and successfully resisted increase in hours. Gains in other respects: Better sanitary condition. Cost of strikes, \$18,199.50. Death benefits, \$3,850. Improvements in the past ten years; wages increased about 50 per cent, hours shortened from one to two per day, and better sanitary conditions in factories.
- Metal Workers, Sheet.**—Charters issued, 24; surrendered, 6. Number of strikes, 6; won, 3; compromised, 2; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 200. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$6,200. Death benefits, \$14,100.
- Mine Workers.**—Charters issued, 228; surrendered, 172. Strikes in five States, 3 still pending; 2 lost. Number of persons involved, 30,000; not benefited, 30,000. Cost of strikes, \$621,635.58. Advantages gained without strike: Agreements renewed for 350,000 men. Average advance in wages about 50 per cent and corresponding improvement in working conditions in the past ten years.
- Molders.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 23. Number of strikes, 25; won, 5; lost, 3; pending, 17. Number of persons involved, 630; benefited, 95; not benefited, 28. The organization has been able to hold its own despite the depression. Offers of reduction have been successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$240,537.29. Death benefits, \$72,769.25. Sick benefits, \$186,881.20. Unemployed benefits, \$68,503.49.
- Musicians.**—Charters issued, 50; surrendered, 10. Marked improvement in conditions of members in the past ten years.
- Painters and Decorators.**—Charters issued, 108. Death benefits, \$58,413. Death benefits members' wives, \$10,100. Sick benefits, \$5,425.
- Paper Makers.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 1,500. Number of strikes, 3; won, 2; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 3,500; benefited, 100. 3,000 members on strike against reduction in wages. Other proposed reductions in wages were successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$48,000. Wages have been increased 20 per cent and working hours reduced 25 per cent in the past ten years.
- Pattern Makers.**—Charters issued, 6; number of strikes, 20; won, 7; pending, 13. Persons involved, 100; benefited, 25. All strikes were inaugurated to resist reduction in wages and other attempts on the part of employers to change conditions on account of the depression. Cost of strikes, \$11,553.21. Death benefits, \$2,700. Sick benefits, \$6,892.70. Tool insurance, \$1,118.05. Donations to other unions, \$100. Some of the locals pay out-of-work benefit, the New York local alone paying \$36,000 for this purpose.

**Pavers and Rammermen.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 5. Strikes, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 300; not benefited, 300. Cost of strikes, \$75.00. Higher wages and reduction of hours generally since the organization was established.

**Paving Cutters.**—Charters issued, 17; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 384. Number of strikes, 6; won, 3; compromised, 2; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 113; benefited, 92; not benefited, 21. An average gain of 7 cents per member per day. Reduction in wages in one instance. Cost of strikes, \$1,531. Death benefits, \$2,100. In the past ten years the organization has effected a uniform reduction of hours from 10 to 9, and latterly the adoption of the eight-hour day by about 50 per cent of the members.

**Photo-Engravers.**—Charters issued, 100. Gain in membership, 100. Number of strikes, 2; pending. Cost of strikes, \$786.75. Death benefits, \$1,500.

**Piano and Organ Workers.**—No report.

**Plate Printers.**—Gain in membership, 25. Number of strikes, 1. Persons involved, 6. Cost of strikes, \$250. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Donations to other unions, \$200. Better wages, shorter hours and more constant employment are results of the organization.

**Plumbers.**—Charters issued, 150; surrendered, 35. Gain in membership, 1,000.

**Post Office Clerks.**—Charters issued, 18. Gain in membership, 1,500.

**Potters, Operative.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 118. No reductions in wages in the past year. Donations to other unions, \$118.04.

**Powder and High Explosive Workers.**—No report.

**Print Cutters.**—No reduction in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$1,050. Donations to other unions, \$304.

**Printing Pressmen.**—Charters issued, 32; surrendered, 13. Gain in membership, 940. Number of strikes, 31; won, 5; compromised, 2; pending, 24. Number of persons involved, 1,152. Fifty cents average gain in wages per member per day. Eight-hour day secured in 174 cities in the past year without strike. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$3,450. Death benefits, \$13,000. Donations to other unions, \$1,800.

**Quarry Workers.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 400. Number of strikes, 25; pending, 3; won, 22. Number of persons involved, 2,800; benefited, 25. Eight cents per member per day average gain in wages. Cost of strikes, \$14,379. Death benefits, \$1,200. Higher wages, shorter hours and better equipment and conditions have been secured by the organization since established.

**Railroad Telegraphers.**—Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$89,150.

**Railway Employees, Street.**—Charters issued, 27; surrendered, 24. Number of strikes, 18; won, 5; compromised, 6; lost, 3; pending, 4. Number of persons involved, 5,257; benefited, 500. Gain in wages of two cents per hour secured for 500 members. 25,000 men secured an average increase of one-half cent per hour, and there was a reduction in wages of one-half cent an hour affecting 2,000 men. Cost of strikes, \$56,907.92. Death benefits, \$18,100. Sick benefits, \$15,225.53. Donations to other unions, \$4,485.53. The organization has secured for its members in the past ten years an average of two hours per day decrease, and an increase of five cents per hour in wages.

**Roofers, Composition.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 40; benefited, 40. No reduction in wages in the past year, attempts having been successfully resisted. Donations to other unions, \$75. 40 per cent improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years.

**Sawsmiths.**—No report.

**Seamen.**—Improvements in conditions and wages and enactment of legislation secured through the efforts of the organization.

**Shingle Weavers.**—Number of charters issued, 1; surrendered, 2. Wages were reduced in two localities, all other attempts were successfully resisted.

**Shipwrights.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 6. Number of strikes, 1; number of persons involved, 11. Reduction in wages in one instance. Death benefits, \$1,200. General increase in wages and shorter hours in past ten years.

**Slate and Tile Roofers.**—Charters surrendered, 2. Death benefits, \$1,300.

**Slate Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 1. Wages increased from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day, and hours reduced from 10 to 9, are among the achievements of the organization for its members since established.

- Spinners.**—Death benefits, \$3,000. Death benefits members' wives, \$1,200. Unemployed benefits, \$20,000. Donations to other unions, \$800.
- Stage Employes, Theatrical.**—Charters issued, 29; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of strikes, 7; won, 6; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 500; benefited, 500. 15 to 25 per cent average gain in wages per member per day. Increase in wages in 20 cities effected without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Cost of strikes, \$2,500.
- Steel Plate Transferrers.**—Gain in membership, 3. Organization in satisfactory status at present.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 378. In Cincinnati an effort has been pending since 1905 to establish the eight-hour day for the Electrotypers, and this year it finally went into general effect in that city. The Electrotypers of New York have been on strike for the eight-hour day; all members of this branch now employed are working on this basis, and but few members are out of employment. Cost of strikes, \$5,265.34. Death benefits, \$1,740. Continual improvement in wages and conditions.
- Stone Cutters.**—No report.
- Stove Mounters.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 30; won, 5; compromised, 5; lost, 10. Number of persons involved, 663. Cost of strikes, \$15,596. Death benefits, \$1,700.
- Switchmen.**—Gain in membership, 8,292. Death benefits, \$135,600.
- Tailors.**—Charters issued, 18; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 21; won, 12; compromised, 4; lost, 5. Number of persons involved, 400. Cost of strikes, \$78,613.85. Increase of prices for two thousand members gained without strike. No reduction in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$11,272.75. Sick benefits (law went into effect January 1, 1908), \$11,004.22.
- Teamsters.**—Charters issued, 99; surrendered, 91. Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of strikes, 42; won, 31; compromised, 11. Number of persons involved, 1,600. Benefited, 1,600. 17½ cents average gain in wages per member per day. Cost of strikes, \$10,726. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted.
- Textile Workers.**—Charters issued, 29; surrendered, 31. Number of strikes, 3; won, 1; compromised, 1; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 850. Cost of strikes, \$10,000.
- Tile Layers and Helpers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 3; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 350. Benefited, 100; not benefited, 250. No reductions in wages in the past year. Cost of strikes, \$3,000.
- Tin Plate Workers.**—Charters issued, 1. This organization has increased wages and shortened the hours of 95 per cent of the members from 12 to 8.
- Tip Printers.**—Donations to other unions, \$25.
- Tobacco Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 3. Successful in maintaining during the past year the conditions previously secured. Death benefits, \$1,500. Sick benefits, \$7,181. Hours reduced, wages increased in union shops and conditions generally improved since organization was installed.
- Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 2; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 120; not benefited, 120. An average reduction in the hours of labor of 20 minutes per member per day. No reduction in wages in the past year. Cost of strikes, \$400. Donations to other unions, \$55. Conditions of the members have been improved 25 per cent in the past ten years.
- Typographical Union (June 1, 1907, to May 31, 1908).**—Charters issued, 51; surrendered, 8. Increases in wages were secured, through new wage scales in 83 cities. Strike benefits and special assistance to locals, \$567,775.97. Death benefits, \$38,650. Donations to other unions, \$1,075. In March, 1905, the eight-hour day prevailed in the jurisdiction of only 79 unions. As a result of the general strike which was inaugurated in August, 1905, the eight-hour day is now in force in the jurisdiction of 565 locals.
- Upholsterers.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 4; compromised, 2; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 129; benefited, 76; not benefited, 53. Cost of strikes, \$3,500. Reduction of hours and increase of wages secured through the organization in the past ten years.
- Weavers, Goring.**—Death benefits, \$100. Unemployed benefits, \$398. Donations to other unions, \$27.
- Weavers, Wire.**—Gain in membership, 14. Number of strikes, 1; pending. Number of persons involved, 17 journeymen and 5 apprentices. No reduction in wages in the past year. Cost of strike, \$665.15. Death benefits, \$600. Sick benefits, \$856.10. Donations to other unions, \$175.

Woodmen and Saw Mill Workers.—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 18. One lockout, compromised, and wage scale restored, benefiting 62 persons.

Wood Workers.—No report.

### ORGANIZERS.

The following list of organizers, who were engaged in various States under salaries from the American Federation of Labor, shows that there has been expended for organizing work during the past twelve months \$50,820.81. Of this amount \$1,742.91 was paid to district or volunteer organizers in sums ranging from \$5 to \$50 for organizing local trade or federal labor unions, and adjusting strikes and grievances of local unions affiliated directly or indirectly with the American Federation of Labor.

NAME OF ORGANIZER.	STATE WHEREIN WORK WAS DONE.	Amount received.
1. Herman Robinson.....	New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut.....	\$3,100 00
2. T. H. Flynn.....	West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Indiana..	2,950 00
3. Stuart Reid.....	Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire .....	2,810 00
4. Hugh Frayne.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,750 00
5. H. M. Walker.....	Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas .....	2,725 00
6. Jas. Leonard.....	Louisiana, Alabama, Ohio .....	2,550 00
7. C. O. Young.....	Washington, Oregon .....	2,550 00
8. J. A. Flett.....	Canada, New York, Nova Scotia.....	2,500 00
9. E. T. Flood.....	Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio .....	2,500 00
10. J. Tazelaar.....	New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Maine, New Hampshire.....	2,500 00
11. Cal Wyatt.....	Vermont, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Kentucky .....	2,450 00
12. E. R. Wright.....	Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana .....	2,400 00
13. J. D. Pierce.....	Ohio, Kansas, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois.....	2,380 00
14. M. G. Hamilton.....	Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, Indiana, New York, Illinois..	2,350 00
15. H. L. Eichelberger.....	Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.....	2,250 00
16. W. E. Hahn.....	Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New York.....	2,200 00
17. Jas. E. Roach.....	New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.....	2,200 00
18. S. Iglesias.....	Porto Rico .....	1,741 50
19. A. E. Holder.....	Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, New York.....	1,450 00
20. G. J. Schneider.....	Minnesota, Wisconsin .....	1,431 72
21. F. H. McCarthy.....	Massachusetts .....	1,203 65
22. Jno. Fitzpatrick.....	Illinois .....	1,200 00
23. G. B. Howley.....	Minnesota .....	998 94
24. Herman Ross.....	Pennsylvania .....	862 47
25. S. H. Gray.....	California .....	659 80
26. Annie Fitzgerald.....	Illinois .....	562 63
27. Peter Hanratty.....	Oklahoma .....	512 80
28. W. E. Terry.....	California .....	500 00
29. S. A. Bramlette.....	Kansas .....	468 12
30. T. F. Tracy.....	New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland.....	400 00
31. W. J. Boyle.....	Pennsylvania .....	353 75
32. D. W. Finn.....	New York .....	306 81
33. H. Berghane.....	New York .....	301 75
34. G. A. Hally.....	Wooming .....	300 70
35. R. E. Croskey.....	Colorado .....	270 00
36. R. L. Harper.....	Florida .....	230 45
37. Cornelius Ford.....	New Jersey .....	168 43
38. A. Rosenberg.....	New York .....	125 00
39. A. E. Ireland.....	Pennsylvania .....	120 17
40. F. J. Clennan.....	New York .....	120 60
41. J. J. O'Donnell.....	Virginia .....	97 80
42. J. L. Rodier.....	Pennsylvania, New York.....	71 65
43. C. W. Woodman.....	Texas .....	69 00
44. Nathan Sodeskon.....	Massachusetts .....	65 10
45. W. D. Ryan.....	Illinois .....	59 11
46. Jacobs & Bowen.....	Massachusetts .....	56 85
47. Daniel Mulhern.....	Massachusetts .....	54 10
48. L. H. Moore.....	Arkansas .....	50 69
49. W. H. Churchwell.....	Texas .....	50 00
50. Charles Peets.....	Kentucky .....	50 00
	Paid to District Organizers in amounts less than \$50...	1,742 91
		<b>59,820 81</b>

**AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.**

The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST for the fiscal year shows a balance of \$72.57 to its credit over expenses. The receipts from all sources are \$20,722.41; the expenses, \$20,649.84. I herewith submit statement of expenses, itemized and subdivided, for the past twelve months.

**RECEIPTS.**

Advertisements, subscriptions, etc.....\$20,722.41

**EXPENSES.**

Attorney fees..... 84 75  
 Commissions..... 8,668 15  
 Cuts..... 20 70  
 Hauling..... 24 15  
 Printing FEDERATIONIST..... 8,251 64  
 Printing Bulletins..... 60 00  
 Postage stamps..... 563 00  
 Salaries..... 2,239 89  
 Contributions..... 108 00  
 Printing and supplies..... 222 54  
 R. G. Dunn & Company..... 75 00  
 Postage pound rate..... 325 02  
 Commissions on subscriptions..... 7 00

**\$20,649 84**

**RECAPITULATION.**

Receipts.....\$20,722 41  
 Expenses..... 20,649 84

Excess of receipts.....\$ 72 57

The following are the receipts and expenses of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST since it was first issued:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1893-94.....	\$2,418 30	\$2,684 66		\$266 36
1894-95.....	3,184 21	2,675 98	\$508 23	
1895-96.....	1,917 61	2,107 08		189 47
1896-97.....	3,40 39	3,094 87	\$315 52	
1897-98.....	2,287 83	2,541 75		253 92
1898-99.....	3,171 00	4,083 19		862 19
1899-00.....	4,162 00	4,466 91		304 88
1900-01.....	10,498 23	10,903 54		405 31
1901-02.....	17,170 70	25,406 46		8,235 76
1902-03.....	27,778 43	42,883 68		15,105 25
1903-04.....	32,639 89	30,690 92	1,949 97	
1904-05.....	25,786 57	24,929 26	796 71	
1905-06.....	25,912 87	26,868 12		955 25
1906-07.....	25,810 56	23,580 70	1,749 86	
1907-08.....	20,722 41	20,649 84	72 57	

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HEADQUARTERS.**

The following statement shows that during the twelve months ending September 30, 1908, there has been issued from headquarters an average of 1,419 letters, circular letters and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by Express and Post..... 2,943  
 Packages of literature and miscellaneous supplies for organizers and others..... 181,011  
 Official and circular letters in two-cent envelopes..... 56,562  
 Circulars and circular letters in one-cent envelopes..... 195,827

**Total ..... 435,843**

**LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.**

On September 30th of this year we had 583 local trade and federal labor unions in good standing, and a Defense Fund of \$105,282.09 to protect the members of these unions in case of strike or lockout. Many strikes that would have cost the American Federation of Labor many thousands of dollars were averted during the past year through the assistance of organizers of the American Federation of Labor in adjusting the differences and securing conditions desired by the unions.

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

## DEFENSE FUND.

It is gratifying to notice the gradual increase of the Defense Fund since its inauguration in 1902, as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Balance on hand.
1902.....	\$ 20,423 00		\$ 20,423 00
1903.....	49,663 40	\$4,690 00	63,396 40
1904.....	33,722 55	15,972 00	81,146 95
1905.....	16,966 63	3,107 18	94,916 40
1906.....	15,556 02	13,643 40	96,829 02
1907.....	17,143 65	10,893 78	103,078 89
1908.....	14,327 20	12,124 00	106,282 09
	<u>\$167,802 45</u>	<u>\$62,520 36</u>	

## RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$167,802 45
Expenses.....	62,520 36

Balance on hand September 30, 1908.....\$105,282 09

The following is an itemised statement of amounts received from and paid to our Local Unions giving average membership, number of weeks' benefit, and the amount received by each organization:

## RECEIPTS.

Receipts.....\$14,327 20

## EXPENSES.

	Average membership.	Weeks.	Amount.
Cigar Factory Tobacco Strippers, No. 8156, Boston, Mass....	117	10	\$4,712 00
Meter Makers, No. 11250, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	44+	16	2,832 00
Clay Miners, No. 8503, St. Louis, Mo.....	74	8	2,368 00
Rubber Workers, No. 12420, Lambertville, New Jersey.....	29+	10	1,184 00
J. & S. Case Makers, No. 10448, New York City.....	72	2	576 00
Moccasin & Moccasin Slipper Workers, No. 12283, Bangor Me.	9+	10	368 00
United Neckwear Cutters, No. 6939, New York City, N. Y....	3+	6	84 00
Total.....			<u>\$12,124 00</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand in Defense Fund, October 1, 1907.....	\$103,078 89
Received in Defense Fund.....	14,327 20
	<u>\$117,406 09</u>
Paid out of Defense Fund.....	12,124 09
Balance in Defense Fund, October 1, 1908.....	<u>\$105,282 09</u>

## UNION LABELS.

There are now 58 labels and ten cards issued by the following organizations, which have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor:

## ORGANIZATIONS USING LABELS.

American Federation of Labor.	Gold Beaters.	Powder Workers.
Bakers and Confectioners.	Grinders' and Finishers' Pocket Knife Blade.	Pressmen, Printing.
Boilermakers.	Hatters.	Print Cutters.
Blacksmiths.	Horseshoers.	Sawsmiths.
Boot and Shoe Makers.	Jewelry Workers.	Shingle Weavers.
Brewery Workmen.	Lathers.	Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers.
Brickmakers.	Leather Workers.	Slate Workers.
Broommakers.	Leather Workers on Horse Goods.	Stove Mounters.
Brushmakers.	Machine Printers and Color Mixers.	Tailors.
Carriage and Wagon Workers.	Machine Printers.	Textile Workers.
Carvers, Wood.	Machinists.	Tip Printers.
Cigarmakers.	Marble Workers.	Tobacco Workers.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.	Metal Polishers.	Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.
Coopers.	Metal Workers, Sheet.	Typographical.
Engravers, Watch Case.	Moulders.	Unholsterers.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.	Painters.	Weavers, Wire.
Fur Workers.	Papermakers.	Wood Workers.
Garment Workers, United.	Photo-Engravers.	Woodmen and Sawmill Workers.
Garment Workers, Ladies.	Piano and Organ Workers.	
Glass Workers.	Plate Printers.	
Glove Workers.		

## ORGANIZATIONS USING CARDS.

Actors.	Firemen, Stationary.	Musicians.
Barbers.	Hotel & Restaurant Employees.	Stage Employees, Theatrical.
Clerks.	Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.	Teamsters.
Engineers, Steam.		

The following crafts and callings are using the American Federation of Labor label: Badge and Lodge Paraphernalia Workers, Bottlers (Soda and Mineral Water), Coffee, Spice and Powder Workers, Nail (Horsehoe) Workers, Neckwear Cutters and Makers, Button Workers, Paper Box Makers, Suspender Makers, Garter, Arm Band and Hose Supporter Makers.

#### PAID UP MEMBERSHIP.

Notwithstanding trade disputes and the determined effort made by antagonistic associations to prevent the organization of workers, the average paid-up membership of the American Federation of Labor has increased 47,915, and I believe with the enactment of remedial legislation and the efforts which the Federation will be able to put forth during the coming year, that a still more pronounced increase will be shown at its close.

The following is the average paid up membership for the past twelve years:

1897	264,825
1898	278,016
1899	349,422
1900	548,321
1901	787,537
1902	1,024,399
1903	1,465,800
1904	1,676,200
1905	1,494,300
1906	1,454,200
1907	1,538,970
1908	1,586,885

#### LABOR REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE.

Three appeals were issued to the local unions for funds to assist the Labor Representation Committee to carry out the American Federation of Labor political program. The officers of the local unions were directed to forward the appropriations to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor. Full and complete report of the amounts received and disposition of same will be made to the Executive Council, and an itemized statement of the receipts and expenses will be printed and mailed to all unions and individuals who have contributed, secretaries of international organizations, and to any others desiring a copy, upon application for same.

#### LABOR PRESS.

Too much can not be said in favor of the labor press of this country. Just before concluding my report I desire to pay a tribute to the yeoman service performed for the labor movement by the labor papers of this country, particularly the weekly papers endorsed by the Central and State Bodies. Through them the representatives of organized labor have been enabled to express their views on all questions of interest to the membership. Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to divert their attention from questions of the gravest importance to the general movement, they have remained faithful and have "hewed to the line, allowing the chips to fall where they may."

With such a record it is not surprising that the efforts of labor editors are becoming more and more appreciated by the great membership of organized labor, and the desire to assist, in every way possible, the success of the bona fide labor papers has materially increased during the past few years.

#### CORRECTION.

I desire to rectify an error which exists in the printed proceedings of the Norfolk Convention, in the report of the roll call vote on the appeal from the decision of Chairman O'Connell, taken by Delegate T. L. Lewis, on the resolution introduced by the latter, while the case of the Flint Glass Workers was under discussion. The names of Delegate John J. Manning, of the Laundry Workers (31 votes), and Delegate James P. Archibald, of the Painters (124 votes), should appear in the list of those voting to sustain the decision of the Chair.

The votes of the two delegates named were included in the total of the "AYE" vote, 6,881, as printed on page 323 of the proceedings. The error is in the omission of their names from the list of those voting "AYE."

A verified analysis of this vote shows the following results:

IN FAVOR of the decision of Chairman O'Connell	6,880
AGAINST the decision of Chairman O'Connell	6,742
NOT VOTING	1,294

Total vote of the Norfolk Convention.....14,916



## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

I therefore recommend that the Secretary be authorized to make a note in the proceedings of this Convention in regard to the omission of these names, in order that there may be a record of the correction.

In addition I might add that it was not until within the last few weeks that the omission mentioned above was brought to my attention. President Rowe in his report to the American Flint Glass Workers' Convention called attention to the vote, and it was as a result of this that it reached me. I immediately made a careful analysis of the vote and discovered that while the number of "AYE" votes cast and reported to the Convention was correct, the two names mentioned above were omitted. I met Mr. Manning and called his attention to the error. It was my intention to formally write to both delegates relative to the omission, but in the meantime received communications from them in regard to same as follows:

"TROY, N. Y., October 18, 1908.

"MR. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary,  
American Federation of Labor,  
423-425 G street, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: In looking through the proceedings of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Norfolk, Va., last year, page 323, I note that my name has been omitted from the list published as voting to sustain the decision of President Pretem O'Connell, when this decision was appealed from by Delegate Lewis, of the United Mine Workers.

"As I voted to sustain the decision of Brother O'Connell, I desire, if it is possible, that something be done before or during the coming Convention to correct this error.

"Trusting this matter will receive your early consideration, I am, with kindest regards and best wishes, fraternally yours,

"JOHN J. MANNING,  
"NEW YORK CITY, October 24, 1908.

"MR. FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary, American Federation of Labor,  
423 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.

"MY DEAR MORRISON: Brother James Dunn, of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of America, has just done me the honor of calling upon me, and in the course of conversation about things in general I was surprised to learn that some doubt was shed upon the manner in which the vote of the Brotherhood of Painters was cast, sustaining the decision of Vice-President O'Connell in the matter of the contest between the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, at Norfolk Convention of the A. F. of L.

"I wish to say most positively that I was present, and out of my own mouth cast the vote which I was entitled to cast as the representative of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America.

"Should it be necessary, I am prepared to make affidavit to the above effect.

"Yours truly, JAMES P. ARCHIBALD."

## IN CONCLUSION.

With the termination of this year I have served as Secretary of the American Federation of Labor for twelve years. During that time I have had the gratification of watching the American Federation of Labor add 1,322,060 members to its grand total. To be an officer of an organization during the period of such great success is in itself something to be ever remembered with the keenest of appreciation, and, under its stimulating influence, I desire at this particular time to extend to the delegates here assembled, to the officers and members of affiliated unions, and the organizers of the Federation, my sincerest appreciation of their services and assistance during the past year, and more particularly for their prompt response to the requests made to them for information to enable me to carry on the work of the office in a satisfactory manner. I desire to thank my colleagues of the Executive Council for their earnest and valuable assistance which has enabled me to more readily meet the increasing duties devolving upon the Secretary of the Federation.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

## TREASURER LENNON'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

GREETING: For a period of eighteen years I have been each year reporting to the Conventions of the A. F. of L. as its Treasurer. During that considerable period of time the trade union movement has encountered many obstacles, and in a large measure overcome them. The calamity howlers have always been in our midst, pointing out the near dissolution of the trade union movement. But in spite of all opposition, both from within and from without, and despite all discouragements offered, the trade union movement has steadily made progress. Improved conditions have been secured. Wages have been advanced. The intelligence of the workers has made wonderful progress, and the solidarity of our movement is greater now than at any time in the past history of organized labor on this continent. With this knowledge before us, there should be no gloom or discouragement as to the future. Obstacles will be met, but the trade union will meet them successfully. The pessimists, I suppose, will always remain with us; but their lamentations will not be sufficiently potent to retard the progress of organized labor. To the officers of the Federation, the officers of the national and international unions, and to the thousands of members of the local unions whom I have met during the past year, I want to extend to them, one and all, my regards, my appreciation of their kindness and consideration, and extend to them, one and all, my very best wishes for their individual well-being in the years which are to come. I herewith submit a statement of the income and expenses of the Federation for the year ending October 1, 1908:

INCOME.		EXPENSES.	
Received of Secretary Morrison:		Paid Warrants:	
1907.		1907.	
October 31.....	\$19,188 53	October 31.....	\$16,554 04
November 30.....	8,400 33	November 30.....	18,666 75
December 31.....	32,757 13	December 31.....	17,019 89
1908.		1908.	
January 31.....	13,842 93	January 31.....	18,802 19
February 29.....	25,934 61	February 29.....	17,913 32
March 31.....	14,084 90	March 31.....	15,208 90
April 30.....	18,310 17	April 30.....	21,843 85
May 31.....	12,206 63	May 31.....	15,182 19
June 30.....	14,537 45	June 30.....	17,341 47
July 31.....	9,901 66	July 31.....	18,441 58
August 31.....	14,452 67	August 31.....	16,251 52
September 30.....	23,049 22	September 30.....	13,716 66
Total income.....	\$207,655 23	Total expenses.....	\$196,937 36
Balance October 1, 1907.....	125,910 02		
Total funds.....	\$333,565 25		

Total funds .....	\$333,565 25
Deduct total expenses.....	196,937 36
Leaves in hands of Treasurer.....	\$136,627 89

Open account State National Bank.....	\$20,890 65
Six Certificates of Deposit McLean County Bank.....	30,000 00
Two " " " Corn Belt Bank.....	10,000 00
Two " " " German-American Bank.....	10,000 00
Three " " " Peoples' Bank.....	15,737 24
Five " " " Third National Bank.....	25,000 00
Four " " " State National Bank.....	25,000 00

In hands of Treasurer.....	\$136,627 89
In hands of Secretary.....	2,000 00

Total funds ..... \$138,627 89

Total funds handled during my incumbency as Treasurer, \$1,782,943.19.

Respectfully submitted,  
JOHN B. LENNON,  
Treasurer.

Bloomington, Ill., October 1, 1908.

President Gompers announced the appointment of the following committees:

**COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS:** Alvin C. Howes, A. B. Loebenberg, J. W. Morton, Henry H. Boettger, Charles Witt, E. J. Brails, Harry McCormack, George Powell, James H. Hatch, George K. Smith, J. J. Mockler, Frank Koralek, James McKinzie, Frank Detlef, J. J. Williams.

**COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT:** P. J. McArdle, James A. Cable, W. B. Wilson, Andrew Furuseth, C. L. Balne, Owen Miller, P. O'Reilly, Thomas F. Tracy, Frank Keough, H. A. Stemburgh, G. L. Berry, John Alpine, James J. Dunn, Charles T. Smith, Patrick Lynch.

**COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY'S REPORT:** John Weber, Hugh Frayne, Wm. Q. Sullivan, John A. Murray, George T. Dunn, Patrick T. Barry, Thomas Flynn, W. M. Piggott, W. A. Chrisman, E. T. Behrens, Gus A. Gass, G. L. Frazier, James Whittaker, W. E. Fuller, James J. Davis.

**COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S REPORT:** Magnus, Sinclair, Harry S. Sharpe, Will R. Walter, Robert J. Riddell, A. P. Tighe, George Kuykendall, D. F. Manning, Carrie Farmer, E. F. Hart, J. J. Dardis, Charles J. Eisenring, S. E. Heberling, William Shirk, John Sheret, A. J. Gallagher.

**COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS:** James Duncan, John A. Moffitt, D. D. Mulcahy, John P. Frey, W. F. Costello, George W. Savage, T. V. O'Connor, J. C. Shanessy, Jacob Tazelaar, Eugene Sarber, John S. Whalen, William Fyfe, Thomas S. Farrell, Herman Robinson, O. P. Smith.

**COMMITTEE ON LAWS:** John B. Lennon, John H. Walker, Robert A. McKee, Thomas A. Rickert, C. L. Shamp, David J. Davis, John Murtaugh, J. C. Skemp, John C. Johnston, M. O'Sullivan, Lee M. Hart, J. B. Dale, Harry P. Hoag, John Mangan, Thomas Van Lear.

**COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION:** Max Morris, W. D. Mahon, H. W. Churchill, Arthur Huddell, Homer D. Call, Wm. H. Frazier, Frank T. Hawley, W. D. Ryan, A. B. Grout, John J. Pfeiffer, Roady Kenehan, Frank McCarthy, Geo. Bechtold, C. O. Young, P. H. Malloy.

**COMMITTEE ON LABELS:** Jere L. Sullivan, Geo. R. French, Frank Noschang, Martin Lawlor, Max S. Hayes, Emmet T. Walls, Hugh Conway, E. Lewis Evans, Samuel Landers, John Sullivan, D. G. Biggs, John J. Manning, Chris Kerker, Thomas McManus, George Morgan.

**COMMITTEE ON ADJUSTMENT:** James O'Connell, T. L. Lewis, B. A. Larger, James Wilson, H. B. Perham, Hugh Stevenson, D. A. Carey, Alex. Fairgrieve, James P. Maher, John Golden, Wm. E. Klapetsky, Arnold B. MacStay, J. Sullivan, Hugh Robinson, John T.

**COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION:** Jos. Valentine, Robert S. Maloney, Chas. W. Fear, John A. Voll, Geo. D. Woodill, Emil Arnold, Anna McKee, Edward B. Goltra, Geo. McMartin, Agnes Nestor, Wm. J. Tracy, J. T. Johnston, Frederick Shane, Ernest Bohm, P. J. Richardson.

**COMMITTEE ON STATE ORGANIZATION:** Robert Glockling, James F. Kane, Timothy Healy, Santiago Iglesias, T. W. McCullough, Richard Braunschweig, M. J. O'Brien, P. C. Winn, J. H. Richards, Wm. J. McSorley, Joseph F. Winkler, Chas. A. Cullen, Thomas J. Duffy, P. F. McCarthy, Alex. Doull.

**COMMITTEE ON LOCAL AND FEDERATED BODIES:** John Mitchell, Victor, A. Olander, Wm. Tobin, John H. Brinkman, Percy Thomas, Arthur Muhleman, John Morrissey, A. F. Stark, John P. White, R. H. Curran, J. E. Quinn, R. E. Rollins, P. Maloney, H. P. Robinson, Eugene Merz.

**COMMITTEE ON BUILDING TRADES:** Wm. D. Huber, C. D. Wheeler, James Cruickshank, J. J. Sullivan, Thos. E. Keough, Thomas Clark, Walter V. Price, Frank Feeney, John H. Barry, J. C. Balhorn, Chas. H. Leps, Mathew Comerford, Frank S. Byrne, D. D'Alessandro.

**COMMITTEE ON BOYCOTTS:** Daniel J. Keefe, S. Botterill, A. C. Sanders, A. J. Kugler, Martin Goellnitz, Thomas Ritchey, Edward Stark, Samuel Ross, A. McAndrew, Jerome Jones, Cornelius Ford, T. V. Copeland, J. L. Allen, C. W. Woodman, Patrick J. Duffy.

President Gompers announced that the names of the special committee provided for during the morning session and the names of two special committees to be recommended in the report of the Executive Council would be announced later. He also announced that later another member of the Committee on Building Trades would be announced, the appointment to be made from the organization of the Electrical Workers.

Vice-President Morris announced that a special train would be provided on Wednesday, November 11, to take the delegates and visitors to Colorado Springs, and that the International Typographical Union would then take charge of the party and provide entertainment for them at the Union Printers' Home, located there. He then moved that when the Convention adjourned on Tuesday evening it be to reconvene on Thursday morning. (Seconded.)

Delegate Lynch, International Typographical Union—The citizens of Colorado Springs have provided carriages and automobiles for the trip around the city. We will take charge of the party at the gates of the Union Printers' Home. At

our last Convention, held in Boston in August, an appropriation was made to entertain this Convention at the Home. We will take care of you while there and present each visitor with a souvenir of the Union Printers' Home. I am quite confident if you go there, within two or three years there will be a large number

of such homes scattered over this land as monuments to the benefits of trade unionism.

The motion offered by Vice-President Morris was carried.

The Convention was adjourned at 6:40 to 9 a. m. Tuesday, November 10.

## SECOND DAY—Tuesday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Tuesday, November 10th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Kline, Huber, Sexton, Sanders, Richardson, Thomas, Winn, Costello, Williams, McSorley, Hart (E. F.), Price, Potter, O'Sullivan, Wilson (Jas.), Gallagher, Paravicini, Clark (W. W.), Byrnes, Hawley, Powell, Walter (W. R.), Smith (W. J.), Davis (A.), Welch, Garrett, Maloney (P.), Hood, Stralt, Moore, Peterson, Chavey, Witt, Peetz, Piggott, Chrisman, Hart (C. E.), Leonard (E. W.), Nutt, Riddell.

**President Gompers**—The Executive Council is now ready to submit its report. You will find it a document dealing with a number of incidents and affairs of the labor movement of great importance. It must of necessity interest every one present. The Chair asks at the hands of the Convention the same attention the delegates gave yesterday when the reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer were read. I have the pleasure of presenting to you Vice-President Duncan, who will read the report.

### REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

Denver, Colorado, Nov. 10, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

**Greeting**—In conformity with the Constitution and practice, we herewith submit to you a report upon some of the most important matters which the Executive Council has considered during the year, and which may require still further consideration at your hands.

During the year the Executive Council has held seven meetings at different times and places, as follows:

Norfolk, Va., immediately after the adjournment of the Norfolk Convention.

At Headquarters in January.

At Headquarters in March.

At Chicago in June.

At Denver in July.

At Headquarters in September, and one en route to and at Denver yesterday.

A sub-committee of the Executive Council consisting of President Gompers and Vice-Presidents Duncan and O'Connell was appointed to hold meetings in New York for the purpose of considering and adjusting many matters of possible interest to the movement in New York City and vicinity. Many good results from that meeting were achieved.

As has been the custom in the past, we shall continue to hold additional meetings during the time of this Convention, but on account of the important work of the Convention, we would suggest that only matters of the utmost importance and of a pressing nature should be referred to the Executive Council, which may require our immediate attention. All other matters will be taken up at our meeting which will be held immediately after the adjournment of this Convention.

During the year President Gompers has submitted to the Executive Council, either by letter or telegram, 90 subjects dealing with various matters, some the most important of which we make part of this report.

### INTERNATIONAL UNIONS AFFILIATION.

The reports of our President and Secretary give the status of the Federation. We have continued our efforts to bring the unaffiliated national and international unions into affiliation, members of the Executive Council attending some of the Conventions, and letters to others having been written.

The laws of the Federation recognize the priority of claims of affiliated organizations over those of unaffiliated, yet we can not too strongly urge the inadvisability, or the unwisdom of any organization interposing an unnecessary objection to the affiliation of bona fide international unions, heretofore unaffiliated.

**BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT.**

In pursuance to the authority of the Norfolk Convention, which endorsed the organizing of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, a Convention was held in Washington in February, which was attended by the representatives from Building Trades Unions and an organization perfected.

Vice-President Duncan, as the representative of the American Federation of Labor, was in attendance upon and participated in the proceedings of the Convention, and aided much in the work there performed.

The Convention adopted as part of the Constitution the authority to issue charters to State Building Trades Councils, this against the advice of both Vice-Presidents Duncan and President Gompers, the latter having addressed the Convention at its opening and later upon this subject. We refer to this matter because it is at variance with the report of the Building Trades Committee of the American Federation of Labor, which was unanimously adopted at Norfolk. However, the Building Trades Department Convention incorporated a provision for the issuance of charters to State Building Trades Councils.

When the application for a charter for the Building Trades Department was under consideration, we directed that charter be issued in conformity with the action of the Norfolk Convention, and decided to refer to this Convention the subject matter of the Building Trades Department issuing charters to State Building Trades Councils. The charter was issued March 20th, with the accompanying letter of transmission:

Office of the American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., March 26, 1908.

Mr. William J. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, P. O. Box 7, Dayton, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother: The application submitted by you and others on behalf of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, for a certificate of affiliation, came duly to hand, and in compliance with the request, and in conformity with the action of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor, we take pleasure in issuing the same.

The action of the Norfolk Convention upon this subject was upon report and recommendation of a committee constituted entirely of representatives of building trades unions. The committee reported, having given the subject its earnest consideration, and expressed its belief to be that the form of building trades sections or alliances, whether local or national, should be under one head and in full affiliation to the American Federation of Labor. The committee recommended, and the Convention unanimously adopted the recommendation, which was as follows:

"That a department of building trades of the American Federation of Labor be created; said department to be chartered by the American Federation of Labor, to be composed of bona fide national and international building trades organizations, duly chartered as such by the American Federation of Labor, and to be given autonomy over the building trades; with authority to issue charters to local building trades sections; said sections and central body to be affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, to be composed of bona fide local unions and recognized as such in the building trades.

"We further recommend that all local unions of the Building Trades Section shall be affiliated with central bodies of the American Federation of Labor."

Permit me to extend to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor a hearty welcome in the ranks of our great trade union movement under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and to take this opportunity of sincerely expressing the hope that the Department may be entirely successful and fulfill the highest hopes and aspirations its most devoted adherents anticipate. For my colleagues and myself I can but give the assurance that we shall exert our every effort to aid wherever possible in the fulfillment of that purpose.

You will not fail to bear in mind, nor perhaps is it necessary that I should do more than refer to the fact that the Building Trades Department is the development of the federated idea of the trade union movement in the several departments of industry, applied now to the Building Trades. Efforts in this direction were made by the Metal Trades, but owing to circumstances unnecessary

to enumerate, it failed of its purpose. Since the formation of the Building Trades Department, the Metal Trades Department has been revived, and, in all likelihood, will be as closely allied and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor as is now the Building Trades Department.

My only purpose in making reference to the matter here is to impress upon all whom it may concern that much of the future orderly development and growth of the trade union movement upon the lines of the Building Trades Department and the Metal Trades Department and such other departments of industry composed of national and international trade unions will depend upon not only the ability of the men entrusted with the administration of these departments, international and local, but particularly upon their devotion to the underlying principles of the trade union movement and the Federation of Labor of our continent; for upon the demonstration that departments of various industries can be successfully conducted in full co-operation with each other in federation, which recognizes the identity of the interests of labor; the interdependence of workmen upon workmen, and that in the last analysis we have one purpose and one goal, we shall then disappoint enemies of our movement and bring hope, encouragement and success to our fellow workers, our fellow unionists.

In addition, let me say that it will prove conclusively that the carping critics of our movement who charge, or insinuate, that the trade union movement does not progress, advance or develop, is baseless and a mischievous untruth. It may not be uninteresting to recall the fact that in the report which I had the honor to make to the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in 1928, I took occasion to express the following:

"The thought has frequently occurred to me whether in the near future the basis of our Federation should not be modeled upon a somewhat different basis from the present one, by having the various industries classified by the division of these industries; such as, for instance, the iron, steel, or metal industry to have a convention of the representatives of all the trade unions in that industry; the building trades to have

their convention of the representatives of the unions in their trade, the railroad employees theirs, and so on, each legislating upon the questions that affect the general interests of their particular trades and interests; these industrial divisions to be in turn represented by their proportionate number of delegates in the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and a representative of each industry elected a member of the Executive Council.

"The conventions of the industrial divisions might be held simultaneously in different halls, of course, but in the city in which the Federation would hold its Convention immediately after their adjournment. The idea may not be practical for immediate adoption, but discussion of it can only lead to good results. One thing is certain—the autonomy of each trade and industrial division would thus be more firmly secured."

It will, therefore be observed, that the thought of just such industrial divisions or industrial departments as the Building Trades or Metal Trades, or others within the Federation, is not a new idea brought about by what any antagonist to our movement might charge or insinuate; and yet perhaps the thought expressed in that recommendation, the recommendation made twenty years ago, the action of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, the conferences held since, are all of them a series of steps in the great development of the American trade union movement; and that even to-day we are some distance from the full realization of what we hope to accomplish.

It is clearly understood that in issuing a charter to the Building Trades Department, it is in compliance with the direction and upon the conditions as set forth by the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor. When this entire subject-matter was under discussion at Norfolk, a number of questions were asked and authoritative answers given, and upon which action of the Convention was based.

I shall cause to be forwarded to you an authentic transcript of the stenographer's notes of the statements, questions and answers, which I trust will form a part of the archives of your department.

Again expressing the hope for the success of the Building Trades Department

of the American Federation of Labor, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President American Federation of Labor.

Headquarters for the Building Trades Department have been established at Washington, D. C., though not in the same building with the offices of the American Federation of Labor, there being no adequate office room in the same building.

In connection with this, would say that arrangements have been made with the officers of the Building Trades Department and President Gompers, by which a section of the American Federationist has been devoted to the publication of Building Trade Department affairs.

#### METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT.

For several years efforts have been made to establish a general federation of the trade unions of the metal trades. These have had varied experiences and short-lived existence.

Acting upon the formulated thought of the Norfolk Convention in regard to the establishment of the Building Trades Department, Vice-Presidents O'Connell and Valentine, and officers of other metal trade internationals, called a conference for the establishment of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The Convention was held. We have aided the movement to the best of our ability. Charter application was made and there was issued a charter to the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor upon the same terms and conditions as outlined by the Norfolk Convention and a letter of transmission was written to the Metal Trades Department in the same form as that transmitted by President Gompers to the Building Trades Department.

The headquarters of the Metal Trades Department are also located in Washington, and for reasons already given these are not in the same building as the offices of the American Federation of Labor.

#### ORGANIZATION.

In accordance with the recommendation of previous Conventions, we have continued the corps of special organizers that have been appointed from time to

time to the fullest limit of our financial resources. These organizers have rendered valuable services. You will note from the reports submitted by the President, Secretary and Treasurer, that much progress has been made since the last Convention. We are of the opinion that the necessity for continuing our efforts in the direction of organizing work still remains, and while we are pleased to report that considerable progress has been made in the direction of organizing the workers, we recommend that this work be continued during the next year with renewed energy and vigor.

#### LOCAL UNION STRIKES.

A number of applications have been made by locals directly affiliated for assistance in case of strikes and lock-outs during the year. Where such applications were made and were in conformity with the provisions of Article 13 of the Constitution, assistance has been promptly given to them. In some cases it developed that the officers of the local unions did not thoroughly understand the provisions of Article 13, and it required considerable correspondence to have them thoroughly understand this provision in the Constitution. The Executive Council is now, as it has always been, desirous of dealing as generously as possible under the law with the directly affiliated local unions.

During the year, benefits from the Defense Fund to the directly affiliated local unions were paid to the amount of \$12,124.00. This amount paid out is wholly apart from payments by assessments or by other funds raised by voluntary contributions to aid workmen engaged in trade disputes.

#### BREWERY WORKERS—ENGINEERS—FIREMEN—TEAMSTERS.

In pursuance to the action of the Norfolk Convention, the charter of the Brewery Workers was restored on February 24th. Immediately after the close of the Norfolk Convention the Executive Council met and decided that a conference should be held between the representatives of the various organizations in interest for the purpose of coming to an agreement in accordance with the Minneapolis decision. President Gompers was designated to meet the representatives of the organizations in this conference. He reported that the conference failed to reach an understanding, and it



was decided that the representatives of all the organizations should hold a conference, and if they failed to agree that each representative or representatives submit a statement or proposition to which they would be willing to agree. The following is the statement submitted:

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1908.

To the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

Greeting: We, the undersigned representatives of the Teamsters, Engineers, Firemen's International Unions met with the representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workers, as called for by the decision of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and could come to no agreement.

We stand ready to carry into effect the decision of the Minneapolis Convention and so informed the Brewery Workers, but their representatives stated positively that no agreement could be reached on the basis of that decision. Therefore, we protest against the Brewery Workers' charter being restored to them until such time as they comply with the Minneapolis decision.

(Signed) THOMAS L. HUGHES,  
Representative, Teamsters' International Brotherhood.

MATT COMERFORD,  
Representative, Engineers' Union.

C. L. SHAMP,  
Representative, Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

The following is the proposition submitted by the representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America:

We, the undersigned representatives of International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, present the following as a basis of settlement of the jurisdiction dispute now existing between our organization and the International Union of Steam Engineers and the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

First. That on and after date all hostilities shall cease.

Second. All brewery engineers and firemen now members of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America to remain such, and in all localities where the International Union

of the United Brewery Workmen of America have contracts with the brewery proprietors, covering engineers and firemen employed in said breweries, their jurisdiction shall not be disputed or interfered with.

Third. In all localities in which the International Union of Steam Engineers and Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen have contracts covering brewery engineers and brewery firemen, this jurisdiction shall not be disputed or interfered with.

Fourth. In localities where the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America have contracts for all departments of the breweries, with exception of engineers and firemen, and the International Union of Steam Engineers and the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen hold contracts for the brewery engineers and firemen, a local joint conference board shall be formed. Said local joint conference board to be constituted as follows:

Two representatives of the local union or unions under jurisdiction of the International Union United Brewery Workmen of America, and one representative each from the local unions of the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Each local union or unions desiring the assistance of the parties to this agreement, shall present their demands or grievances to the local joint conference boards for approval.

All questions under consideration by the local joint conference boards shall be decided by a majority vote, and in case of disagreement the entire matter shall be referred to the different international unions, parties to this agreement, for adjustment. Local unions in entering into agreements with employers shall arrange that these agreements terminate at the same time.

In the event of a failure to secure an agreement or to adjust grievances between the local unions with employers, it shall be within the power of the local joint conference boards to declare strikes, providing the same have been approved by the international unions, parties to this agreement.

Strikes may be declared off by the local joint conference boards by and with the consent of the international unions, parties to this agreement.

Existing agreements between parties hereto and employers shall not be disturbed, and no further agreements shall be made by the parties hereto in conflict with the provisions of this agreement.

The International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America agree to accept any and all members of the International Union of Steam Engineers or Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen who have a clear transfer card from the secretaries of the respective local unions, without any initiation fee to the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America, and ask that the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen transfer engineers and firemen holding transfer cards from the International Brewery Workmen of America to their respective organizations without the payment of any further initiation fee, and that all, immediately upon transfer, be entitled to all the rights, benefits, privileges and protection as all other members of the said organizations of brewery workers, engineers and firemen unions at present time enjoy, provided, however, that the regular dues or assessments shall be paid by all members of said local unions to their respective organizations up to the time of transfer.

(Signed) JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,  
International Secretary.

LOUIS KEMPER,  
A. J. KUGLER,

Representing International Union United  
Brewery Workmen of America.

At this meeting it was decided that President Gompers and Vice-President Valentine be appointed a sub-committee to hold conferences with the Brewery Workers for the purpose of securing an agreement with them to abide by the Minneapolis decision. Later on Vice-President Valentine reported that he had had a conference with the Brewery Workers, but that they would not agree to the proposition binding their organization to the decision rendered by the Minneapolis Convention.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Executive Council meeting, which was held in January, communications were sent to the representatives of the United Brewery Workmen, the Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters, requesting that they hold another conference for the purpose

of coming to some adjustment of this difficulty. In pursuance with this request, a conference was held between the representatives of the various organizations, but without any beneficial result. The attached are copies of communications received from these organizations giving result of that conference.

#### INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN.

Washington, D. C., February 16, 1908.

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Samuel Gompers, President.

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned representatives of the United Brewery Workmen of America, beg leave to report the following to your honorable body.

We have, in accordance with your request, met the representatives of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Firemen and the Teamsters' International Union, and have submitted to them, as also to your body, a proposition which we believe to be in full accord with the fundamental principles of and in conformity with the laws and ethics governing organized labor. We further believe our proposition to be fair, honorable and acceptable, and one which would eventually lead to a final and satisfactory solution of the questions in controversy. We are sorry to state that our proposition did not meet with approval on the part of the three organizations named above, they insisting that our organization be divided and apportioned to the different organizations laying claim thereto, thereby disrupting same and entirely destroying its usefulness. We are to-day ready to carry into effect all the stipulations contained in the proposition submitted to you on or about January 22, 1908, and hope and trust that same will meet with your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LOUIS KEMPER,  
JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,  
A. J. KUGLER.

Washington, D. C., February, 1908.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.

We, the undersigned, representatives of the Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters organizations do hereby submit the fol-

lowing statement, that we cannot come to any agreement with the United Brewery Workers, owing to the fact that the United Brewery Workers continue to take into their organization members of the Teamsters, Firemen and Engineers, and refuse to change their position.

We therefore beg to inform you that we cannot change the position taken at last conference held January 20, 1908, which was that we are willing to abide by the Minneapolis decision.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) DANIEL J. TOBIN,

Teamsters.

MATT COMERFORD,

Engineers.

TIMOTHY HEALY,

Stationary Firemen.

No agreement having been reached, the whole matter received the consideration of the Executive Council at the meeting held at headquarters in January. Much testimony was taken on matters pertaining to difficulties in various localities and the propositions submitted by the representatives of the various organizations were considered. The Executive Council, after giving the matter its careful consideration, adopted the following:

That the charter of the Brewery Workers be restored by the President at the expiration of ninety days from the close of the Norfolk Convention, and that in the meantime the Executive Council use every influence in its power to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the organizations in accordance with the following decision of the Minneapolis Convention covering the matters in dispute:

Section 1. All Brewery employes now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such, provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as engineers, firemen and teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

Sec. 2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respec-

tive organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

Sec. 3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

Sec. 4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

RESOLVED, That unless an agreement be reached by the International Unions of Brewery Workers, Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters covering the question of jurisdiction, the decision of the Norfolk Convention re-affirming the declarations and decision of the former conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council holds that the decision of the Minneapolis Convention will prevail and will be enforced, and upon the failure to comply therewith, the Executive Council will, as directed by the Norfolk Convention, prescribe such disciplinary punishment as may be necessary.

When the charter was forwarded to the officers of the United Brewery Workmen, the following communication was transmitted therewith:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of International Union of United Brewery Workmen, Rooms 109-110 Odd Fellows' Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—In accordance with the direction of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council revoked the charter held by your organization, by reason of the violation by your organization of the decision rendered at Minneapolis.

The Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted the following resolutions:

"RESOLVED, That the charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers be, and the same is, hereby ordered to be restored.

"RESOLVED, That the restoration of the Brewery Workers' charter in no way alters or modifies the declarations and decisions of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the jurisdiction claims of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Union of Brewery Workmen, but, on the contrary, are hereby re-affirmed.

"RESOLVED, That within ninety days after the close of this Convention a conference shall be held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the conference to consist of three representatives of the International Brewery Workers, one from the International Engineers, one from the Brotherhood of Firemen, one from the Brotherhood of Teamsters and one member of the Executive Council, the conference to endeavor to effect an agreement regarding jurisdiction, harmony and co-operation of action of the organizations in interest, and for the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers employed in and by breweries.

"RESOLVED, That in the event of an agreement, or a tentative agreement, being reached, the officers of the organizations named shall submit the same to their respective International Unions for ratification under the supervision of the representative of the Executive Council, who shall in that circular urge its ratification and give his reasons therefor.

"RESOLVED, That if the conference shall fail to reach an agreement, the Executive Council is hereby authorized and directed to impose such disciplinary punishment upon the organization responsible for such failure as the judgment of the Executive Council may direct."

In accordance with the instructions of the Convention, several conferences were held by the representatives of the organizations therein named, and the matter was considered further by the Executive Council. No agreement was reached between the representatives of your organization, the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and I am not now authorized officially to say at whose

door the fault of failure to reach agreement can be laid.

However, I am directed by the Executive Council, upon order of the Convention, to restore to your organization the charter which was revoked, and the same is hereby restored to you, and which is transmitted this day by express.

In restoring this charter to the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, it in no wise modifies or changes the decision of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor as to claims of jurisdiction. The duty imposed upon the Executive Council of disciplinary punishment to any organization violating the decision of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor is not changed or modified by the restoration of this charter to your organization.

In welcoming you back among the family of trade unions, it is the hope of the Executive Council and myself that all parties in interest will see the necessity of coming to some form of agreement or understanding, so that the best interests of all may be secured.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President, American Federation of Labor.

It is to be regretted that no amicable adjustment of this unfortunate difficulty, which has caused so much confusion in the labor movement of our country, has been reached—an amicable settlement that would be for the best interests of all concerned. However, we sincerely hope and trust that at this Convention the various conflicting interests will agree upon some plan that will restore harmony in the brewing industry, which will be beneficial to all concerned. It is beyond question that this controversy has to a great degree not only retarded the growth of the organizations in interest, but has to some extent at least had the same effect upon the general labor movement, and it is our sincere desire that this matter should finally be adjusted by the organizations in interest at this Convention.

#### GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS—FLINTS.

Two years ago, acting upon the decision reached by the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council issued a circular to all state federations and central bodies directing that they refuse recognition and deny representation to local

unions which belong to international unions which had either seceded from the American Federation of Labor or which refused to comply with its decisions. This was issued and intended not only to apply in a general way, but particularly to the International Association of Steam Fitters which at that time refused to comply with the decision of the American Federation of Labor.

It has been the desire of the Executive Council to carry out the laws and the policy of the American Federation of Labor as expressed in these matters. In the early part of this year we issued a circular of a similar character to affiliated state and central bodies, this also of a general character. Later, that is, September 28, another circular was issued at our direction of a similar but specific nature, to which we shall refer hereafter.

For the past few years the American Flint Glass Workers' Union has applied for charter. It was clearly proven to our satisfaction that that organization had not only extended its jurisdiction, but had violated the ethics as well as the unwritten law of the trade union movement by flagrantly invading the jurisdiction of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

At the Minneapolis convention, the application being under consideration, the representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association were heard. The matter occupied the attention of the Executive Council for many hours, day and evening, and a decision was reached as follows:

"Upon the application of the American Flint Glass Workers for a charter it was decided that charter be issued upon the condition that they refrain from making bottles and fruit jars which constitute the class of work performed by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

When this decision was communicated to the officers of the Flint Glass Workers' Union, in attendance at the Minneapolis convention, we received a letter signed by their representatives stating that they, for the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, agreed to the decision. The Executive Council, recognizing the critical situation existing in the trade, decided that before the charter should be issued to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, a conference of the representa-

tives of that union and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association should be held for the purpose of carrying the decision into effect. President Gompers experienced the greatest difficulty in bringing about the conference. When the conference was held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, President Rowe and his colleagues representing the American Flint Glass Workers' Union declared emphatically that they would not carry out and had no intention of carrying out the decision rendered by the Executive Council, and to which he and his colleagues on behalf of his organization agreed and accepted. This was reported to the Norfolk convention, which received thorough consideration at the hands of the Committee on Adjustment, that committee reporting adversely to the preambles and resolutions introduced by a Flint Glass Worker which would in effect reverse the decision of the Executive Council and direct that a charter be issued to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union. The committee also recommended the adoption of a resolution sustaining the decision of the Executive Council.

After a thorough and exhaustive discussion of this subject-matter, in which President Rowe of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and others were accorded the fullest opportunity for the presentation of their side of the matter in controversy, the convention by a vote of 130 to 31 sustained the committee's report and the decision reached by the Executive Council.

Later in this year it developed that the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, through its officers, had further invaded the rights and jurisdiction of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, greatly to the injury of the latter, and that the open and avowed policy was to still further invade the rights and interests of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. Having in mind the general policy as well as the specific course, we adopted a resolution directing President Gompers to communicate to President Rowe and to the city central bodies and the state federations of labor. That action is fully set forth in the following letter:

"Office of American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1908.

"To City Central Bodies and State Federations of Labor:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers: The Executive Council of the American Federation

"RESOLVED, That the charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers be, and the same is, hereby ordered to be restored.

"RESOLVED, That the restoration of the Brewery Workers' charter in no way alters or modifies the declarations and decisions of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the jurisdiction claims of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Union of Brewery Workmen, but, on the contrary, are hereby re-affirmed.

"RESOLVED, That within ninety days after the close of this Convention a conference shall be held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the conference to consist of three representatives of the International Brewery Workers, one from the International Engineers, one from the Brotherhood of Firemen, one from the Brotherhood of Teamsters and one member of the Executive Council, the conference to endeavor to effect an agreement regarding jurisdiction, harmony and co-operation of action of the organizations in interest, and for the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers employed in and by breweries.

"RESOLVED, That in the event of an agreement, or a tentative agreement, being reached, the officers of the organizations named shall submit the same to their respective International Unions for ratification under the supervision of the representative of the Executive Council, who shall in that circular urge its ratification and give his reasons therefor.

"RESOLVED, That if the conference shall fail to reach an agreement, the Executive Council is hereby authorized and directed to impose such disciplinary punishment upon the organization responsible for such failure as the judgment of the Executive Council may direct."

In accordance with the instructions of the Convention, several conferences were held by the representatives of the organizations therein named, and the matter was considered further by the Executive Council. No agreement was reached between the representatives of your organization, the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and I am now authorized officially to say at whose

door the fault of failure to reach agreement can be laid.

However, I am directed by the Executive Council, upon order of the Convention, to restore to your organization the charter which was revoked, and the same is hereby restored to you, and which is transmitted this day by express.

In restoring this charter to the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, it in no wise modifies or changes the decision of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor as to claims of jurisdiction. The duty imposed upon the Executive Council of disciplinary punishment to any organization violating the decision of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor is not changed or modified by the restoration of this charter to your organization.

In welcoming you back among the family of trade unions, it is the hope of the Executive Council and myself that all parties in interest will see the necessity of coming to some form of agreement or understanding, so that the best interests of all may be secured.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) **SAMUEL GOMPERS,**  
President, American Federation of Labor.

It is to be regretted that no amicable adjustment of this unfortunate difficulty, which has caused so much confusion in the labor movement of our country, has been reached—an amicable settlement that would be for the best interests of all concerned. However, we sincerely hope and trust that at this Convention the various conflicting interests will agree upon some plan that will restore harmony in the brewing industry, which will be beneficial to all concerned. It is beyond question that this controversy has to a great degree not only retarded the growth of the organizations in interest, but has to some extent at least had the same effect upon the general labor movement, and it is our sincere desire that this matter should finally be adjusted by the organizations in interest at this Convention.

**GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS—FLINTS.**

Two years ago, acting upon the decision reached by the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council issued a circular to all state federations and central bodies directing that they refuse recognition and deny representation to local

### **HOD CARRIERS AND BUILDING LABORERS—BROTHERHOOD OF CEMENT WORKERS.**

Upon the subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 47, relative to the jurisdiction dispute between the above named organizations, a conference was held between their representatives at Washington and no agreement was reached.

The Executive Council has given this matter its attention, and we recommended that the matter be referred to this Convention with the further recommendation that it be referred by you to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjustment.

### **WOODWORKERS—CARPENTERS.**

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 119 deals with the dispute between the Woodworkers and the Carpenters. The matter was taken up between the officers of both organizations, with the result that a conference was held between the representatives of both organizations and President Gompers. No agreement was reached at this conference and it was decided to hold another. However, the proposition looking toward the amalgamation of both bodies was proposed by the Woodworkers and submitted to the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

### **WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS—BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.**

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 110, which deals with the dispute between the above named organizations, having been considered by the Executive Council, it was decided that this matter be referred to the Denver Convention, with the recommendation that the subject-matter be referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjudication. The officers of both organizations were so notified, and Secretary-Treasurer Brandt of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers made the request, "That you set forth in full the action of your Executive Board on this question which took place in March, 1907, and also set forth the action of the Norfolk Convention on this question by quoting the action of the Building Trades Committee in this dispute, which can be

done by quoting the report of that committee." In the event of the Convention adopting the recommendation of the Executive Council, all the papers in this matter will be referred to the Building Trades Department, thus complying with the request of Secretary-Treasurer Brandt.

### **SHEET METAL WORKERS—STOVE MOUNTERS.**

In the matter of the dispute between these two organizations, a conference was held between the representatives of both organizations at the Federation headquarters in April, at which no agreement was reached. A further conference was held in September between the representatives of these organizations and Vice-President Hayes representing the Federation. Mr. Hayes recommended that charter be issued under the title of Stove and Steel Range Mounters. The Executive Council adopted the recommendation and decided that it be reported to this Convention for your consideration, because the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance protested against the words "Steel Range" being contained in the Stove Mounters' charter, basing its claim on section 11 of article 9, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution.

### **UPHOLSTERERS — CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS.**

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 76, relative to the dispute between the above named organizations has received the attention of this Council at several meetings. Representatives of both organizations submitted their cases in writing to the Executive Council at the January meeting, but no settlement was reached. The Secretaries of both organizations in interest stated in communications that they are trying to bring about an adjustment, but nothing has been accomplished in this direction. At the meeting of the Executive Council held in June, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That inasmuch as every effort has been made to bring about a settlement without success, that this fact be reported to the Denver Convention."

The matter is therefore submitted to you for such action as you may deem advisable to take.

of Labor, at its meeting recently held in this city, having under consideration protests received from various localities against the local unions of Flint Glass Workers being represented in affiliated central bodies and State Federations of Labor, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That President Rowe, of the American Flint Glass Workers, be notified that all state and central bodies have been notified to exclude all local unions of the American Flint Glass Workers from representation in their bodies until the American Flint Glass Workers' Union comply with the decision rendered by the American Federation of Labor, and to which the representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Association agreed at the Minneapolis Convention."

"You will, therefore, please read this letter at the next regular meeting of your organizations, so that the delegates may be fully informed as to the conclusion reached by the Executive Council, to the end that action may be taken in conformity therewith.

"Let me hear from you in regard to this at your early convenience.

"Fraternally yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President

"American Federation of Labor."

As your Executive Council, we are convinced that it is our duty to the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, as well as to the rank and file of the American Flint Glass Workers and the general labor movement, to declare that the laws and policy of the American Federation of Labor, based upon the highest and best concept of true trade unionism, demand that the decision reached at the Minneapolis Convention and agreed to by the representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union be carried out in good faith; that until such a fulfillment is reached, it be made plain once for all that the American Flint Glass Workers' Union be given to understand that, much as we would like to have it in full affiliation with us, it can not and will not receive a charter until the agreement reached is complied with and the rights of all conserved.

#### SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

In connection with the action of the Norfolk Convention relative to the dispute between the above named organizations, President Gompers and Treasurer

Lennon attended the Convention of the International Union of Longshoremen, held at Erie, Pa., July 6th.

As the result of our meeting, a resolution was adopted by the Executive Board of the International Longshoremen's Association to the effect that its delegates to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor "be and are hereby authorized and clothed with full power and authority to represent our organization in the controversy with the International Seamen's Union of America, and, be it further

"RESOLVED, That in the event of an understanding or agreement being reached satisfactory to our delegates, that they be instructed to enter into such an arrangement, the result of which will be binding on all branches and locals affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association."

President Gompers has been in communication with the officers of the Seamen's and Longshoremen's organizations with a view of bringing about the conference suggested by the resolutions above quoted. It is our sincere hope that the conference will take place during our Convention, and that an amicable adjustment of this long standing difficulty may be perfected.

#### PLUMBERS—STEAM FITTERS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 66 refers to the dispute between the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, and provides that three representatives from each organization meet with a representative of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of arranging an agreement defining the jurisdiction of the two organizations.

This conference was held at headquarters at Washington between the representatives of the above named organizations and President Gompers. No agreement having been reached between the representatives of the organizations in question, the Executive Council having considered the matter decided that the subject-matter be referred to the Denver Convention with the recommendation that it be referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjustment.



#### **HOD CARRIERS AND BUILDING LABORERS—BROTHERHOOD OF CEMENT WORKERS.**

Upon the subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 47, relative to the jurisdiction dispute between the above named organizations, a conference was held between their representatives at Washington and no agreement was reached.

The Executive Council has given this matter its attention, and we recommended that the matter be referred to this Convention with the further recommendation that it be referred by you to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjustment.

#### **WOODWORKERS—CARPENTERS.**

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 119 deals with the dispute between the Woodworkers and the Carpenters. The matter was taken up between the officers of both organizations, with the result that a conference was held between the representatives of both organizations and President Gompers. No agreement was reached at this conference and it was decided to hold another. However, the proposition looking toward the amalgamation of both bodies was proposed by the Woodworkers and submitted to the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

#### **WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS—BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.**

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 110, which deals with the dispute between the above named organizations, having been considered by the Executive Council, it was decided that this matter be referred to the Denver Convention, with the recommendation that the subject-matter be referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjudication. The officers of both organizations were so notified, and Secretary-Treasurer Brandt of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers made the request, "That you set forth in full the action of your Executive Board on this question which took place in March, 1907, and also set forth the action of the Norfolk Convention on this question by quoting the action of the Building Trades Committee in this dispute, which can be

done by quoting the report of that committee." In the event of the Convention adopting the recommendation of the Executive Council, all the papers in this matter will be referred to the Building Trades Department, thus complying with the request of Secretary-Treasurer Brandt.

#### **SHEET METAL WORKERS—STOVE MOUNTERS.**

In the matter of the dispute between these two organizations, a conference was held between the representatives of both organizations at the Federation headquarters in April, at which no agreement was reached. A further conference was held in September between the representatives of these organizations and Vice-President Hayes representing the Federation. Mr. Hayes recommended that charter be issued under the title of Stove and Steel Range Mounters. The Executive Council adopted the recommendation and decided that it be reported to this Convention for your consideration, because the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance protested against the words "Steel Range" being contained in the Stove Mounters' charter, basing its claim on section 11 of article 9, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution.

#### **UPHOLSTERERS — CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS.**

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 76, relative to the dispute between the above named organizations has received the attention of this Council at several meetings. Representatives of both organizations submitted their cases in writing to the Executive Council at the January meeting, but no settlement was reached. The Secretaries of both organizations in interest stated in communications that they are trying to bring about an adjustment, but nothing has been accomplished in this direction. At the meeting of the Executive Council held in June, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That inasmuch as every effort has been made to bring about a settlement without success, that this fact be reported to the Denver Convention."

The matter is therefore submitted to you for such action as you may deem advisable to take.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
OF COMPOSITION ROOFERS—  
SLATE AND TILE  
ROOFERS.**

As to the difficulty between the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada and the local unions of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, in Boston, we beg leave to report that an amicable adjustment of this difficulty has been reached, the Roofers' Union of Boston having applied for and been granted a charter by the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers.

**SHEET METAL WORKERS—SLATE  
AND TILE ROOFERS.**

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 170 is the complaint made by the representatives of the Sheet Metal Workers as to the members of the Slate and Tile Roofers doing work which comes under the jurisdiction of the first named organization. We beg leave to report that the Slate and Tile Roofers' Unions has instructed its members to discontinue doing such work.

**MARBLE WORKERS—TILE LAYERS.**

The subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 130 is in reference to the dispute between the above named organizations. We desire to report that after conferences with the representatives of the two organizations an adjustment of the difficulties existing between them has been effected.

**INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT  
WORKERS.**

The subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 174 relates to the controversy between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and local union No. 10 of that organization.

It was decided that Organizer Ford be selected to arbitrate the difficulties between the contending parties in accordance with an agreement between them. Organizer Ford, after considering the matter, made an award by which it is claimed the International Union failed to abide. Organizer Ford was further instructed to bring the matter contained in his award to the attention of the Executive Board of the Central Federated Union of New York as well as to the

representatives of the parties in interest. In the report made to the Executive Council under date of September 15, Organizer Ford says: "If I may presume, without being presumptuous, it appears to me that a thorough investigation of both organizations, local and International, is in order, with a view to re-organization of the International Union. The only solution to this chaotic and deplorable condition that I can see from my connection with the case is that above mentioned."

Of course, the matter or re-organizing an existing international union is a matter which should be approached with the greatest possible care, but that some action that will be helpful to the workers of the trade is necessary no one disputes.

This matter is referred to this Convention for consideration and action.

**PAVERS AND RAMMERMEN.**

To the subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 38 relative to the International Union of Pavers and Rammermen and its contending local unions, the Executive Council gave its consideration, and a representative of the American Federation of Labor was selected to meet with the representatives of the contending parties for the purpose of settling the matter in dispute by arbitration. Conferences were held between the various representatives, and after hearing the testimony on both sides, an award was made which is as follows:

"That the officials of the Pavers and Rammermen's International Union are justified in their act of suspending local unions No. 10 and No. 19."

The local unions in interest, however, refused to accept the decision of the arbitrator and have formed independent unions. We recommend that efforts be made to bring about an amicable adjustment of this difficulty.

**MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPER-  
ATORS.**

Resolution No. 32 of the Norfolk Convention, relates to the question of jurisdiction over Moving Picture Machine Operators. After considerable correspondence between President Gompers and the executive officers of the Stage Employees, and Electrical Workers, the representatives of these organizations met in conference with

President Gompers at Washington and an agreement reached. Later it developed that the Actors' organization also made claim for jurisdiction over the picture machine operators. A conference was thereupon held in New York City, when it developed that the Theatrical Stage Employees at their last Convention had repudiated the agreement entered into between them and the Electrical Workers. An effort is now being made to have representatives of these three organizations meet in conference with President Gompers as early as possible after the close of this Convention.

#### BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS—CHARTER APPLICATION.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks made application for charter. The representative of the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union protested against its issuance, claiming that their International Union covered Railway Clerks. These matters came before the Executive Council, and we directed that a conference be held by the representatives of both organizations with President Gompers in an effort to reach an agreement relative to jurisdiction claims. Without commenting upon the matter we are of the opinion that arrangements should be made by which the charter should be issued.

#### INJUNCTION—ANTI-TRUST LAW DECISION.

When the Injunction was secured by the Buck's Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor, and others, in December, 1907, we, the Executive Council, directed that the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company be discontinued in the publication of the "We Don't Patronize" list in the American Federationist. Later, when the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its decision in the Hatters case, the publication of the "We Don't Patronize" list was discontinued by the authority of the Executive Council.

This was done because under the Supreme Court decision any firm published on that list might bring proceedings against any of the organizations and the individual members of the organizations, as well as the Executive Council, and that the publication of a firm on that list would furnish the evidence upon

which a suit for damages might be instituted. We did not feel that we had a right to subject the men of labor to the damage suits, fines and imprisonment which that decision declared could follow under the law. This entire subject is more fully set forth in the personal editorial written by President Gompers addressed "To Organized Labor and Friends," pages 192-193 and 194 of the March, 1908, issue of the American Federationist.

The Norfolk Convention authorized the Executive Council to levy an assessment upon all affiliated organizations for one cent per member for a legal defense fund in the injunction proceedings brought by the Buck's Stove and Range Company, and authorized the levying of such additional assessments as may be necessary. We levied but one assessment of one cent per member, and preferred to issue an appeal for voluntary contributions for the legal defense fund rather than to levy another assessment. The total receipts on this assessment and the voluntary contributions amounted to \$27,487.96.

We authorized the retaining of Hon. Alton B. Parker and Messrs. Ralston and Siddons as our counsel. In the contempt proceedings against Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, as officers of the American Federation of Labor, and the latter also in his capacity as President of the United Mine Workers of America, the same counsel defended them. Argument and decision upon the contempt proceedings are set for November 10th.

Up to date we have expended for attorneys' fees, attorneys' expenses, traveling, etc., court reports, printing of appeal, etc., etc., \$19,474.19. You will thus observe that there is an exceedingly small balance, and we are at a loss to provide such additional funds as may be necessary to further carry on the legal defense.

The discontinuance of the publication of the "We Don't Patronize" list, or its revival, and this entire matter, are referred to this Convention for such advice and action as you, after due consideration, may deem advisable.

#### LABOR'S CAMPAIGN FOR JUSTICE.

With the constant abuse of the Injunction writ by the courts, culminating in the injunction issued by the Supreme

Court of the District of Columbia, at the instance of the Buck's Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor, its officers, affiliated unions, their members, and all who might sympathetically aid us in our cause, the situation became most acute among our fellow workers and friends, for it denied us the right of the essential guarantees of the Constitution, including the denial of the right of free speech and free press.

Closely following upon that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Danbury Hatters' case, decided that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law applies to the voluntary organizations of the workers, with the several damages of fine and imprisonment involved.

To formulate and bring in some direct form the agitated state of mind of our fellow unionists, we held a meeting of the Executive Council and authorized President Gompers to invite in our name the officers and representatives of the international unions and farmers' organizations to a conference in Washington.

After a general discussion at that conference, committees were appointed to draft documents, one a Protest to Congress, and another an Address to the Workers of our Country. These documents were unanimously adopted by the conference, as well as by us. They are as follows:

Office of the American Federation of Labor.

#### LABOR'S PROTEST TO CONGRESS.

American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1908.

We, the official representatives of the national and international trade and labor unions and organization of farmers, in national conference assembled, in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of considering and taking action deemed necessary to meet the situation in which the working people of our country are placed by recent decisions of the courts, now appear before Congress to voice the earnest and emphatic protest of the workers of the country against the indifference, if not actual hostility, which Congress has shown toward the reasonable and righteous measures proposed by the workers for the safeguarding of their rights and interests.

In the name of labor we now urge upon Congress the necessity for immediate action for relief from the most grave and momentous situation which has ever confronted the working people of this country. This crisis has been brought about by the application by the Supreme Court of the United States of the Sherman anti-trust law to the workers, both organized and in their individual capacity.

Labor and the people generally look askance at the invasion of the court upon the prerogatives of the law-making and executive departments of our Government.

The workers feel that Congress itself must share our chagrin and sense of injustice when the courts exhibit an utter disregard for the real intent and purpose of laws enacted to safeguard and protect the workers in the exercise of their normal activities. There is something ominous in the ironic manner in which the courts guarantee to workers:

The "right" to be maimed and killed without liability to the employer;

The "right" to be discharged for belonging to a union;

The "right" to work as many hours as employers please and under any conditions which they may impose.

Labor is justly indignant at the bestowal or guaranteeing of these worthless and academic "rights" by the courts, which in the same breath deny and forbid to the workers the practical and necessary protection of laws which define and safeguard their rights and liberties and the exercise of them individually or in association.

The most recent perversion of the intent of a law by the judiciary has been the Supreme Court decision in the Hatters' case, by which the Sherman anti-trust law has been made to apply to labor, although it was an accepted fact that Congress did not intend the law to so apply and might even have specifically exempted labor but for the fear that the Supreme Court might construe such an affirmative provision to be unconstitutional.

The workers earnestly urge Congress to co-operate with them in the upbuilding and educating of a public sentiment which will confine the judiciary to its proper function, which is certainly not that of placing a construction upon a law the very opposite of the plain intent of Congress, thus rendering worthless even the very moderate efforts which Congress has so far put forth to define the status of the most important, numerous and patriotic of our people—the wage-workers, the producers of all wealth.

We contend that equity, power and jurisdiction, discretionary government by the judiciary for well-defined purposes and within specific limitations, granted to the courts by the Constitution, has been so extended that it is invading the field of government by law and endangering individual liberty.

As government by equity, personal government, advances, republican government, government by law, recedes.

We favor enactment of laws which shall restrict the jurisdiction of courts of equity to property and property rights and shall so define property and property rights that neither directly nor indirectly shall there be held to be any property or property rights in the labor or labor power of any person or persons.

The feeling of restless apprehension with which the workers view the apathy of Congress is accentuated by the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

By the wrongful application of the injunction by the lower courts the workers have been forbidden the right of free press and free speech, and the Supreme

Court in the *Hatters' case*, while not directly prohibiting the exercise of these rights, yet so applies the Sherman law to labor that acts involving the cause of free press and free speech, and hitherto assumed to be lawful, now become evidence upon which triple damages may be collected and fine and imprisonment added as a part of the penalty.

Indeed, the decision goes so far as to hold the agreements of unions with employers, to maintain industrial peace, to be "conspiracies," and the evidence of unlawful combinations in restraint of trade and commerce, thus effectually throttling labor by penalizing as criminal the exercise of its normal, peaceful rights and activities. The fact that these acts are in reality making for the uplift and the betterment of civilization as a whole does not seem to be understood or appreciated by the courts. The workers hope for a broader and more intelligent appreciation from Congress.

It is not necessary here to enter into a detailed review of this decision.

The workers ask from Congress the relief which it alone can give from the injustice which will surely result from the literal enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law as interpreted by this decision. The speedy enactment of labor's proposed amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law will do much to restore the rights from which the toilers have been shorn.

We submit for consideration, and trust the same will be enacted, two provisions amendatory of the Sherman anti-trust law, which originally were a part of the bill during the stages of its consideration by the Senate and before its final passage, and which are substantially as follows:

That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law) or in this act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or associations.

That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law) or in this act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to any arrangements, agreements or combinations among persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture, made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products.

It is clearly an unwarranted assumption on the part of the courts or others to place the voluntary associations of the workers in the same category as trusts and corporations owning stock and organized for profit.

On the one hand, we have the trusts and corporations dealing with purely material things, and mostly with the inanimate products of labor. On the other hand, there are the workers whose labor power is part of their very lives and beings, and which can not be differentiated from their ownership in and of themselves.

The effort to categorically place the workers in the same position as those who deal in the products of labor of others is the failure to discern between things and man.

It is often flippantly averred that labor is a commodity, but modern civilization

has clearly and sharply drawn the line between a bushel of coal, a side of pork and the soul of a human, breathing, living man.

The enactment of the legislation which we ask will tend to so define and safeguard the rights of the workers of today and those who will come after them, that they may hope to continue to enjoy the blessings of a free country as intended by the founders of our government.

In the relief asked for in the proposed amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law which we present to Congress, labor asks for no special privileges and no exemption from the treatment which any law-abiding citizen might hope to receive in a free country.

Indeed, the present Parliament of Great Britain at its session in December, 1904, enacted into law what is known as the trades dispute act. It is brief, and we therefore quote its provisions in full:

1. It shall be lawful for any person or persons acting either on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or other association of individuals, registered or unregistered, in contemplation of or during the continuance of any trade dispute, to attend for any of the following purposes at or near a house or place where a person resides or works, or carries on his business, or happens to be:

(1) For the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information;

(2) For the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

2. An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be ground for an action, if such act when committed by one person would not be ground for an action.

3. An action shall not be brought against a trade union or other association aforesaid, for the recovery of damage sustained by any person or persons by reason of the action of a member or members of such trade union or other association aforesaid.

We submit that if such relief from the onerous conditions brought about by the Taff-Vale decision of the highest court of Great Britain can be enacted by a monarchical government, there ought to be no hesitancy in conceding it in our own Republic.

The unions of labor aim to improve the standard of life; to uproot ignorance and foster education; to instill character, manhood, and an independent spirit among our people; to bring about a recognition of the interdependence of man upon his fellow-man. We aim to establish a normal workday; to take the children from the factory and workshop and give them the opportunity of the schools, the home, and the playground. In a word, our unions strive to lighten toil, educate their members, make their homes more cheerful, and in every way contribute an earnest effort toward making life the better worth living. To achieve these praiseworthy ends, we believe that all honorable and lawful means are justifiable and commendable and

should receive the sympathetic support of every right-thinking American.

Labor asks only for justice. It asks that it be not victimized and penalized under laws never intended to apply to it.

We hope for a prompt recognition on the part of Congress of the wage-workers' very reasonable and moderate insistence in this important matter.

In addition, the other most important measures which labor urges are:

The bill to regulate and limit the issuance of injunctions—"Pearre bill."

Employers' liability bill.

The bill extending the application of the eight-hour law to all government employees and those employed upon work for the government, whether by contractors or subcontractors.

There are other measures pending which we regard as important, but we feel especially justified in urging the passage of these mentioned, because they have been before Congress for several sessions, and upon which extended hearings have been had before committees, every interest concerned having had ample opportunity to present arguments, and there is no good reason why action should longer be deferred by Congress.

We come to Congress hoping for a prompt and adequate remedy for the grievances of which we justly complain. The psychological moment has arrived for a total change of governmental policy toward the workers; to permit it to pass may be to invite disaster even to our national life.

In this frank statement of its grievances the attitude of labor should not be misinterpreted, nor should it be held as wanting in respect for our highest law-making body.

That the workers, while smarting under a most keen sense of injustice and neglect, turn first to Congress for a remedy, shows how greatly they still trust in the power and willingness of this branch of the government to restore, safeguard and protect their rights.

Labor proposes to aid in this work by exercising its utmost political and industrial activity, its moral and social influence, in order that the interests of the masses may be represented in Congress by those who are pledged to do justice to labor and to all our people, not to promote the special interests of those who would injure the whole body politic by crippling and enslaving the toilers.

Labor is most hopeful that Congress will appreciate the gravity of the situation which we have endeavored to present. The workers trust that Congress will shake off the apathy which has heretofore characterized it on this subject and perform a beneficent social service for the whole people by enacting such legislation as will restore confidence among the workers that their needs as law-abiding citizens will be heeded.

Only by such action will a crisis be averted. There must be something more substantial than fair promises. The present feeling of widespread apprehension among the workers of our country becomes more acute every day. The desire for decisive action becomes more intense.

While it is true that there is no legal appeal from a Supreme Court decision, yet we believe Congress can and should enact such further legislation as will more clearly define the rights and liberties of the workers.

Should labor's petition for the righting of the wrongs which have been imposed upon it and the remedying of injustice done to it pass unheeded by Congress and those who administer the affairs of our government, then upon those who have failed to do their duty, and not upon the workers, will rest the responsibility.

The labor union is a natural, rational and inevitable outgrowth of our modern industrial conditions. To outlaw the union in the exercise of its normal activities for the protection and advancement of labor and the advancement of society in general is to do a tremendous injury to all people.

The repression of right and natural activities is bound to finally break forth in violent form of protest, especially among the more ignorant of the people, who will feel great bitterness if denied the consideration they have a right to expect at the hands of Congress.

As the authorized representatives of the organized wage-earners of our country, we present to you in the most conservative and earnest manner that protest against the wrongs which they have to endure and some of the rights and relief to which they are justly entitled. There is not a wrong for which we seek redress, or a right to which we aspire, which does not or will not be equally shared by all the workers—by all the people.

While no member of Congress or party can evade or avoid his or their own individual or party share of responsibility, we aver that the party in power must and will by labor and its sympathizers be held primarily responsible for the failure to give the prompt, full and effective congressional relief we know to be within its power.

We come to you not as political partisans, whether Republican, Democratic, or other, but as representatives of the wageworkers of our country, whose rights, interests and welfare have been jeopardized and flagrantly, woefully disregarded and neglected. We come to you because you are responsible for legislation, or the failure of legislation. If these or new questions are unsettled, and any other political party becomes responsible for legislation, we shall press home upon its representatives and hold them responsible, equally as we now must hold you.

SAM'L GOMPERS,  
W. R. FAIRLEY,  
JOS. F. VALENTINE,  
T. C. PARSONS,  
P. J. McARDLE,  
C. M. BARNETT,  
W. D. MAHON,

Committee.

Samuel Gompers, president; James O'Connell, third vice-president; Max Morris, fourth vice-president; D. A. Hayes, fifth vice-president; Daniel J. Keefe, sixth vice-president; Wm. D. Huber, seventh vice-president; Joseph F. Valentine, eighth vice-president; Frank Morrison, secretary, and John B. Lennon, treas-

urer, Executive Council American Federation of labor.

George L. Berry, Norman C. Sprague, International Printing Pressmen's Union.  
John P. Frey, Iron Molders' Union of North America.

G. M. Huddleston, International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union.

James Wilson, Pattern Makers' League of North America.

Richard Braunschweig, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

Charles R. Atherton, A. B. Grout, Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' Union.

Jere L. Sullivan, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

W. R. Fairley, Thomas Haggerty, United Mine Workers' Union of North America.

A. McAndrews, E. Lewis Evans, Tobacco Workers' International Union.

James J. Freel, International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

W. F. Costello, H. T. Rogers, International Steam and Hot Water Fitters' and Helpers' Union.

James O'Connell, Arthur E. Holder, A. McGilray, International Association of Machinists.

M. O'Sullivan, Thomas F. Ryan, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

J. E. Pritchard, International Pavers and Rammermen.

Thomas T. Maher, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

J. L. Feeney, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

C. M. Barnett, O. D. Pauley, American Society of Equity.

Timothy Healy, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Rezin Orr, W. D. Mahon, Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees.

John A. Moffitt, Martin Lawlor, United Hatters of North America.

J. W. Kline, H. G. Poulesland, J. M. Cox, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

F. M. Ryan, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association.

Wm. J. Barry, Pilots' Association.

A. B. Lowe, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

W. W. Beattie, Wesley Russell, Percy Thomas, Commercial Telegraphers' International Union of America.

J. E. Davenport, A. B. Willson, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

M. J. Shea, International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

James L. Gernon, Pattern Makers' League of North America.

J. M. McElroy, Brush Makers' International Union.

T. A. Rickert, B. A. Larger, United Garment Workers of America.

M. Zuckerman, H. Hinder, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

H. B. Perham, A. T. McDaniel, W. J. Gregory, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Jas. F. Speirs, Thos. C. Nolan, Wm. Grant, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders.

F. J. Kelly, International Photo-Engravers' Union.

Wm. D. Huber, James Kirby, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Samuel Gompers, G. W. Perkins, Thos. F. Tracy, Cigarmakers' International Union.

J. T. Carey, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers of North America.

J. B. Espey, M. J. Kelly, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Jno. F. Breen, Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Union.

Max Morris, J. A. Anderson, Herman Robinson, D. F. Manning, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

Jno. F. Tobin, Jno. P. Murphy, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Wm. Silver, Granite Cutters' International Association.

W. A. James, F. M. Nurse, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

J. C. Balhorn, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Chas. C. Bradley, E. E. Desmond, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

Jno. A. Dyche, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Wm. J. Spencer, United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

Joseph N. Weber, American Federation of Musicians.

T. J. Sullivan, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

J. H. Williams, Order of Railway Telegraphers.

F. L. Mahan, Ed. L. Schrack, International Plate Printers.

John J. Hanrahan, A. P. Kelly, H. Broemer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

John Manning, Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

C. A. Laffin, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

Wm. H. Frazier, International Seamen's Union.

T. J. Duffy, Frank H. Hutchens, Ed. Menge, International Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

V. A. Olander, International Seamen's Union.

Frank L. Ronemus, Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America.

George C. Griffin, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Louis Kemper, A. J. Kugler, William Hellmuth, International Union of Brewery Workers of America.

T. C. Parsons, George G. Seibold, International Typographical Union.

D. A. Hayes, William Launer, James J. Dunn, F. H. Williams, Glass-Bottle Blowers' Association.

James McHugh, Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association.

Daniel J. Keefe, Thomas Gallagher, International Longshoremen's Association.

T. A. Rickert, United Garment Workers of America.

J. J. Flynn, P. J. Flannery, Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union.

W. J. McSorley, R. V. Brandt, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

P. J. McArdle, John Williams, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

Jacob Fischer, Frank K. Noschang, Journeymen Barbers' International Union. John Golden, Albert Hibbert, United Textile Workers of America.

Daniel J. Tobin, International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Matt Comerford, International Union of Steam Engineers.

F. A. Didsbury, Pocketknife-Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.

Edward W. Potter, Homer D. Call, H. L. Eichelberger, A. L. Webb, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America.

Frank Gehring, Lithographers International Protective and Beneficial Association.

J. F. Murphy, International Union of Elevator Constructors.

Frederick Benson, International Seamen's Union.

John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union.

P. F. Richardson, International Car Workers.

Joseph Reilly, United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

I. B. Kuhn, Cigarmakers' International Union.

Thomas McGilton, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

John Weber, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

James J. McCracken, International Union of Steam Engineers.

James H. Hatch, Upholsterers' International Union.

J. F. McCarthy, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

Office of the American Federation of Labor.

#### ADDRESS TO WORKERS.

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1908.

To Organized Labor and Farmers' Associations, Greeting:

The "Protest Conference" of the representatives of the workers of our country assembled in Washington, D. C., on March 18, 1908, will probably go down in history as the greatest gathering ever held to solemnly voice the protest of the people against the denial of the rights of the workers by the judiciary. This conference will be memorable also for the declaration and action looking toward the upholding and defending of the rights of all our people.

There were gathered in this conference the responsible executive officers of 118 national and international trade unions; assembled with them in hearty agreement were representatives of the Farmers' American Society of Equity and also officers of railway brotherhoods. No more representative and responsible gathering of the men of labor, we believe, was ever brought together in the effort to voice the just protest and laudable aspirations of the workers of our country.

The deliberations of our conference, which occupied two full days, were preceded by a two days' session of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The proceedings were marked by the utmost harmony. There was indeed the intensity of feeling which so grave a situation must evoke, there was also an unbounded enthusiasm, a

grim earnestness of purpose, and a firm determination that the work initiated by this conference should not cease until the wrongs from which the workers suffer shall be righted and their liberties which have been imperilled shall be restored and forever safeguarded.

Our consideration of the circumstances which made this conference imperative was characterized by the utmost freedom of expression. It was felt that in the consensus of opinion and feeling brought forth by the representatives of so many trades and callings from all sections of the country there could not fail to be much that would be helpful in guiding our deliberations and of service to our fellow workers. It is our hope that every worker and every friend of the workers will realize and feel as we do the seriousness of the crisis which we now face and that all will be animated by the earnestness, the loyalty and enthusiasm which was so marked among the representatives assembled.

While the Supreme Court or other institutions may be able to temporarily retard and seriously embarrass the growth and action of our movement we boldly assert that no power on earth can destroy, successfully outlaw, or disrupt the trade union movement.

Meetings had been held in various parts of the country and resolutions adopted and forwarded to American Federation of Labor headquarters urging prompt and vigorous action. The suggestions submitted were various in detail, but all characterized by the earnest desire that labor should take steps at once to exercise its fullest activities in every possible direction in order that relief may be obtained from the present intolerable situation.

In this conference we, your representatives, realized the serious responsibility resting upon us, not only to voice adequately the feeling of outraged indignation on the part of the workers at the deprivation of their rights and liberties involved in the law as interpreted by recent court decision, but the even more important task of initiating and aiding in carrying toward a successful fulfillment the constructive and active work which shall deliver the workers from the present and impending danger and insure them the restoration of their rights and liberties and secure enjoyment in the future of the inalienable rights guaranteed by our Constitution.

A large part of our deliberations was naturally devoted to a discussion of the Supreme Court's action in applying the Sherman anti-trust law to labor.

All agreed upon the necessity of immediate congressional action if the serious consequences and threatened dangers to labor and the wealth producers of our country are to be averted.

The following amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law had already been drawn up and agreed upon by the Executive Council, acting with the legal advisors of the American Federation of Labor. This is designed to relieve labor from the harmful operation of the Sherman anti-trust law which was never intended to apply to it:

"That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law), or in this act, is in-



tended, nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or associations.

"That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law), or in this act, is intended, nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to any arrangements, agreements or combinations among persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products."

This amendment was carefully considered in conference and met with enthusiastic, hearty and unanimous approval.

It was the unanimous feeling that some special steps should be taken to impress upon Congress the necessity of prompt action upon the Sherman anti-trust law amendment and upon other important labor legislation now pending, namely:

The bill to regulate and limit the issuance of injunctions—"Pearre bill."

Employers' liability bill.

The bill extending the application of the eight-hour law to all government employes, and those employed upon work for the government, whether by contractors or subcontractors.

Your representatives prepared the protest which you will find accompanying this, and delivered the same to Speaker Cannon, of the House, and Vice-President Fairbanks, President of the Senate.

As to the effect of our solemn protest representing the desires and needs of our fellow workers and their friends we can not at this time state, but we believe that Congress appreciates the gravity of the situation. In our protest we endeavored, while preserving a courteous and dignified form of address, to make it entirely clear to Congress that organized labor is in no mood to be trifled with. It means business. We truly believe that in this protest we stated very conservatively to Congress the intense feeling of anxiety and apprehension which agitates the workers of the country and their sympathizers.

Without doubt the presentation of labor's protest by our accredited representatives did much to convince the country at large that labor expects of Congress the relief which is within the power of the law-making department of government, and expects it from this session of the present Congress.

The Supreme Court decision applying the Sherman law to labor makes the crisis an especially grave one, for under that decision every normal, peaceful and helpful activity of the workers, whether exercised individually or in association, may be construed as a "conspiracy" or a combination in restraint of trade and commerce, and punished by fine and imprisonment, or both, and damages may be inflicted to the extent of each individual's possessions.

Every legitimate pressure must now be brought to bear upon Congress in the effort to secure the passage of our amendment to the Sherman law.

Hold mass meetings in every city and town in the United States on the evening of the third Sunday or Monday in April, 19th or 20th, and at that meeting voice fully and unmistakably labor's pro-

test against the Supreme Court decision, which strips labor of the rights and liberties which we had supposed were guaranteed by the Constitution. Resolutions should be adopted urging upon the present Congress the passage of the amendment to the Sherman law and warning Congress that it will be held responsible for failure to enact such legislation.

Labor should spare no activity to impress upon Congress its insistent demand for the passage of this amendment.

In addition to the holding of the mass meeting of April 19 or 20, and on such other dates as may be fixed in future, and the forwarding of resolutions expressing labor's protest and determination, every member of organized labor should write a personal letter to the Congressman of his district and to the two United States Senators of his state, insisting that they use their efforts and cast their vote for the passage of our amendment to the Sherman law and other legislation mentioned in labor's protest, and warning them that labor and its friends will hold them responsible. That labor proposes to be represented in Congress by men who will do justice to the workers and all the people; that it proposes to exercise every political and industrial activity to this end; that upon the record of this Congress will be based the workers' decision as to a candidate's future desirability as a member of Congress.

Get every friend of labor to write a personal letter of this character. Let it be brief, but to the point, and keep a record of the resolutions and letters forwarded.

We hope most earnestly for the passage of the measures we have urged, but should Congress fail to do its duty we will, by following this method, be able to place the responsibility upon those who have failed to do justice to labor when it lay within their power.

We deem it essential for the successful accomplishment of the plan set forth in the foregoing that local unions, city, central and state federations follow closely the line of action outlined by this conference and such further plans as may be promulgated by the Executive Council or by future conferences, so that our strength and influence may not be frittered away by different lines of action.

We have appealed to Congress for the necessary relief we deem essential to safeguard the interests and rights of the toilers.

We now call upon the workers of our common country to stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial.

Each candidate should be questioned and pledged as to his attitude upon all subjects of importance to the toilers, whether in factory, farm, field, shop or mine.

We again renew and hereby declare our complete and abiding faith in the trade union movement to successfully accomplish the amelioration of economic conditions befitting all of our people. The historical past of our movement, its splendid achievements in labor's behalf, and magnificent present standing, war-

rants the assertion and justifies our prediction for its future success.

We, the representatives of the national and international trade unions and farmers' organizations, represented in this conference, call upon the Executive Council and upon all labor to use every possible legitimate effort to secure for the workers their inalienable liberties and their proper recognition as a vital portion of the fabric of our civilization. We pledge ourselves to use every lawful and honorable effort to carry out the policy agreed upon at this conference. We pledge our industrial, political, financial and moral support to our own members and to our friends wherever found, not only for the present time, but for the continuous effort which may be necessary for success. We pledge ourselves to carry on this work until every industrial and political activity of the workers is guaranteed its permanent place and usefulness in the progress of our country.

Let labor not falter for one instant; the most grave and momentous crisis ever faced by the wageworkers of our country is now upon us.

Our industrial rights have been shorn from us and our liberties are threatened.

It rests with each of us to make the most earnest, impressive and law-abiding effort that lies within our power to restore these liberties and safeguard our rights for the future if we are to save the workers and mayhap even the nation itself from threatened disaster.

This is not a time for idle fear.

Let every man be up and doing. Action consistent, action persistent, action insistent is the watchword.

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS AND FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS WHO ENDORSED AND SIGNED THE ABOVE PROTEST.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.  
 JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President.  
 JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.  
 JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President.  
 MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President.  
 D. A. HAYES, Fifth Vice-President.  
 DANIEL J. KEEFE, Sixth Vice-President.  
 WM. D. HUBER, Seventh Vice-President.  
 JOSEPH F. VALENTINE, Eighth Vice-President.  
 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.  
 JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.  
 Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.  
 GEORGE L. BERRY, NORMAN C. SPRAGUE, International Printing Pressmen's Union.  
 JOSEPH F. VALENTINE, JOHN P. FREY, Iron Molders' Union of North America.  
 G. M. HUDDLESTON, International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union.  
 RICHARD BRAUNSCHWEIG, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

CHARLES R. ATHERTON, A. B. GROUT, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, J. F. MCCARTHY, T. J. SULLIVAN, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

W. R. FAIRLEY, THOMAS HAGER-TY, United Mine Workers of America.

JAS. F. SPEIRS, THOS. C. NOLAN, WM. GRANT, Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders.

F. J. KELLY, International Photo-Engravers' Union.

WM. D. HUBER, JAMES KIRBY, GEO. G. GRIFFIN, JOS. REILLY, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

G. W. PERKINS, SAMUEL GOMPERS, THOS. F. TRACY, L. B. KUHN, Cigar-makers' International Union.

J. T. CAREY, International Brotherhood of Papermakers of North America.

JNO. F. BREEN, Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' International Union.

MAX MORRIS, J. A. ANDERSON, HERMAN ROBINSON, D. F. MANNING, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

JNO. F. TOBIN, JNO. P. MURPHY, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

WM. SILVER, Granite Cutters' International Association.

J. C. BALHORN, THOS. MCGILTON, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

CHAS. C. BRADLEY, E. E. DESMOND, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

JNO. A. DYCHE, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

WM. J. SPENCER, United Association Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

JOSEPH N. WEBER, American Federation of Musicians.

T. L. MAHAN, ED. L. SCHRACK, International Plate Printers.

JOHN MANNING, Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

WM. H. FRAZIER, V. A. OLANDER, FREDERICK BENSON, International Seamen's Union.

A. McANDREWS, E. LEWIS EVANS, Tobacco Workers' International Union.

W. F. COSTELLO, H. T. ROGERS, International Steam and Hot Water Fitters' and Helpers' Union.

JAMES O'CONNELL, ARTHUR E. HOLDER, A. MCGILRAY, International Association of Machinists.

M. O'SULLIVAN, THOMAS F. RYAN, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

J. E. PRITCHARD, International Pavers and Rammersmen.

THOMAS T. MAHER, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

J. L. FEENEY, J. B. EPSEY, M. J. KELLY, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

C. M. BENNETT, O. D. PAULEY, American Society of Equity.

TIMOTHY HEALY, N. A. JAMES, F. M. NOURSE, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

REZIN ORR, W. D. MAISON, Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, MARTIN LAWLOR, United Hatters of North America.  
 J. W. KLINE, H. G. POULESLAND, J. M. COX, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.  
 F. M. RYAN, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association.  
 WM. J. BARRY, Pilots' Association.  
 W. W. BEATTIE, WESLEY RUSSELL, PERCY THOMAS, Commercial Telegraphers' International Union of America.  
 A. B. LOWE, J. B. DAVENPORT, A. B. WILSON, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.  
 M. J. SHEA, JAMES J. FREEL, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.  
 JAMES L. GERON, JAMES WILSON, Patternmakers' League of North America.  
 J. M. McELROY, Brushmakers' International Union.  
 T. A. RICKERT, B. A. LARGER, United Garment Workers of America.  
 M. ZUCKERMAN, H. HINDER, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.  
 H. P. PERHAM, A. T. McDANIEL, W. J. GREGORY, J. H. WILLIAMS, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.  
 T. J. DUFFY, FRANK H. HUTCHENS, ED. MENGE, International Brotherhood of Operative Potters.  
 FRANK L. RONEUMUS, Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America.  
 LOUIS KEMPER, A. J. KUGLER, WM. HELLMUTH, International Union of Brewery Workers of America.  
 T. C. PARSONS, GEORGE G. SEIBOLD, International Typographical Union.  
 D. A. HAYES, WILLIAM LAUNER, JAMES J. DUNN, F. H. WILLIAMS, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.  
 JAMES F. McHUGH, Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association.  
 DANIEL J. KEEFE, THOMAS GALLAGHER, International Longshoremen's Association.  
 J. J. FLYNN, P. J. FLANNERY, Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union.  
 W. J. McSORLEY, R. V. BRANDT, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.  
 P. J. McARDLE, JOHN WILLIAMS, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.  
 JACOB FISCHER, FRANK K. NOSCHANG, Journeymen Barbers' International Union.  
 JOHN GOLDEN, ALBERT HIBBERT, United Textile Workers of America.  
 DANIEL J. TORIN, International Brotherhood of Teamsters.  
 MATT COMERFORD, JAMES J. McCRACKEN, International Union of Steam Engineers.  
 F. A. DIDSBUY, Pocketknife-Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union.  
 EDWARD W. POTTER, HOMER D. CALL, H. L. EICHELBERGER, A. L. WEBB, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America.  
 FRANK GEHRING, Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association.

J. F. MURPHY, International Union of Elevator Constructors.  
 JOHN H. BRINKMAN, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union.  
 P. F. RICHARDSON, International Car Workers.  
 JOHN WEBER, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.  
 JAMES H. HATCH, Upholsterers' International Union.

The protest to Congress was presented to the presiding officer of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives. The address to workers was distributed throughout the country. Mass meetings were held by the workers in nearly every city and town in the United States. Resolutions were literally poured in upon Congress demanding legislative relief from these wrongs before adjournment.

Congress adjourned without passing any measures according the relief demanded, and to which the tollers were entitled. We held a meeting of the Executive Council and decided upon holding meetings at Chicago and Denver for the transaction of business which came before it, and for the purpose of urging the Republican and Democratic conventions, respectively, to adopt as part of their platforms the relief which labor asked. These are embodied in the following:

We therefore pledge the ..... party to the enactment of a law by Congress guaranteeing to the wage-earners, agriculturists and horticulturists of our country the right of organized effort to the end that such associations or their members shall not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a law to prohibit the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes, when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed; and that in no case shall an injunction be issued when there exists a remedy by the ordinary process of law, and which act shall provide that in the procedure for the punishment of contempt of court, the party cited for contempt shall, when such contempt was not committed in the presence of the court, be entitled to a trial by jury.

We pledge the ..... party to the enactment of an amendment extending the existing eight-hour law to all government employes, and to all workers, whether employed by contractors or sub-contractors, doing work for or on behalf of the federal government.

We pledge the ..... party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act for injury to body or loss of life of employes.

We pledge the ..... party to the enactment of a law, to the extent of fed-

eral jurisdiction, granting women's suffrage, and to submit a constitutional amendment for ratification to the states for the absolute suffrage of women, co-equal with men.

We pledge the ..... party to the enactment of a law creating a Department of Labor, separate from any existing department, with a secretary at its head having a seat in the President's cabinet.

We pledge the ..... party to the enactment of a law for the creation of a federal bureau of mines and mining, preferably under the proposed Department of Labor, and the appropriation of sufficient funds to thoroughly investigate the cause of mine disasters, so that laws and regulations may be recommended and enacted which will prevent the terrible maiming and loss of life in the mines.

We pledge the ..... party to the enactment of a law for the establishment of United States government postal savings banks.

These were presented to the two party conventions in identical form.

The Republican party convention adopted a plank as follows:

"The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

The Democratic party convention at Denver adopted a plank as follows:

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished judges who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create, and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. If judicial processes may be abused we should guard them against abuse.

Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the

pledge of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempt in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in case of indirect contempt.

Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial disputes were involved.

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgment of the right of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We favor the eight-hour day on all government work.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act covering injury to body or loss of life of employees.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a Department of Labor, represented separately in the President's cabinet, which Department shall include the subject of mines and mining."

At our Chicago meeting the report of the Legislative Committee was considered and approved, and both for your information as well as its historic importance, we submit it to you here. It is as follows:

#### REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The American Federation of Labor Anti-Injunction Bill, H. R. 94, was introduced by Mr. Pearre, of Maryland, on the first day of the recent session of Congress. From time to time other so-called anti-injunction bills have been introduced by various members of Congress, none of which, however, contained any provisions favorable to labor; consequently they did not receive the approval of the American Federation of Labor.

All of these anti-injunction measures were referred to the House committee on Judiciary, of which the Hon. John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, is chairman. This gentleman, on many occasions, in personal conversation, attempted to make it appear that he was friendly to our interests, but every act of his as chairman of the House judiciary committee proved the contrary. Early in the session Chairman Jenkins divided the committee into a number of subcommittees, of one of which he made that notorious enemy of organized labor, Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, chairman. On numerous occasions, both on the floor of the House of Representatives and in public functions

which he has addressed at various places, Congressman Littlefield expressed his hostility, not only to our anti-injunction bill, but to labor in general. On one occasion he is reported as saying that he had the American Federation of Labor's Anti-Injunction Bill in his pocket, and that he intended to keep it there. Mr. Littlefield has never denied these reported public utterances nor complained that the statements were incorrect.

Notwithstanding his well-known hostility to labor and to its demands for relief from the abuse of the writ of injunction in labor disputes by the courts, our bill, together with the others that were introduced on this subject, were referred to the subcommittee of which he was made chairman.

The arguments presented to the subcommittee in the hearings on the Pearre anti-injunction bill are in print and can be obtained upon application to the various members of Congress.

Following the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the *Hatters'* case, the situation being a grave and dangerous one, a conference of the representatives of organized labor was called in Washington, and after a two days' session documents were drafted and presented to Congress which stated clearly and definitely labor's position on the following measures, viz.:

The Wilson Amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, H. R. 2684.

The Pearre Anti-Injunction Bill H. R. 94.

The bill extending the operation of the eight-hour law to contractors and subcontractors, and a

Clearly defined General Employers' Liability Law.

This declaration was submitted to state federations of labor, central labor unions, local affiliated unions, and all the local unions affiliated with the national and international unions in the United States, together with a request that meetings be held upon April 19 and 20, and that the unions and their members and friends petition their Senators and Congressmen, asking for the enactment of this legislation before the adjournment of the first session of the present Congress.

These meetings were held generally all over the country on the dates above mentioned, and shortly afterwards petitions began to pour in to the Senators and Congressmen, asking that they give their influence, and their vote for the legislation desired. At first little or no attention was paid to these petitions by many members of Congress, but as time went on the thousands and thousands of petitions that were being received brought forcibly to their attention the necessity of some favorable action.

At the same time, the legislative committee, being enlarged by the addition of five members, a systematic canvass was made of the entire membership of the House that could be reached, asking them to clearly and specifically declare themselves either for or against the pending legislation. An effort was made to reach every member of Congress who was in the city, or who was not ill, with the result that over 250 members declared themselves as being in favor of the legislation

asked for and pledged themselves to vote for these bills.

While a majority of the members of the House of the dominant party had promised to vote for our bills, when they were given the opportunity in a Republican caucus or conference to vote our bills out of the hands of the committee, they failed to do so, and thereby convinced your committee that they were not sincere in the promises given.

It being evident that "the powers that be," viz., Speaker Cannon, Representatives Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Sherman of New York, who constitute the Republican members of the House committee on rules, and Representative Payne of New York, the floor leader of the majority, and others, controlled the legislative programme, and, in order to compel them to commit themselves, an effort was made by Representative Williams, the floor leader of the minority, and Representative De Armond of Missouri, the Democratic members of the House committee on rules, to force some action. Representative Williams made several demands upon the House for the immediate passage of certain measures, among which were included an insistent demand for an anti-injunction bill, but all to no avail, the majority members were stubborn and would not be persuaded.

Under the ordinary rule of the House of Representatives, the first and third Mondays of the month were known as "suspension days," when bills could be called up under a suspension of the rules and passed by a two-thirds vote. To offset the efforts that were made to bring about the passage of our bills and other legislation, the majority members of the rules committee, as above named, reported the following amendment to the House rules:

"Resolved, That during the remainder of this session rule 28 should be, and hereby is, modified in the following particulars:

"First. The use of the motion shall not be restricted to the first and third Mondays of the month.

"Second. The vote on agreeing to the motion shall in all cases be by majority instead of by two-thirds;" thereby giving the Republican membership in Congress the advantage of passing any measure by a majority instead of by a two-thirds vote.

In discussing this rule, Representative Sherman of New York said boastfully: "I tried to make clear the other day, Mr. Speaker, and I repeat now, that the Republican majority is anxious that the country should know that we are responsible for both what is and what is not done. I tried to make it clear the other day that the Republican party in this House, as well as the Republican party in the United States, is not seeking to avoid responsibility but accepts full responsibility for all that is done, as well as for all that is not done." Similar statements were frequently made with great gusto by Representative Payne, and on each occasion these statements were received with great applause by the Republicans of the House.

Some of the Republican members realizing that it was necessary that some action be taken, particularly on the subject

of an anti-injunction bill, caused a petition to be circulated, asking for a conference of the Republican members to discuss various measures that had been introduced.

This action was taken after the Republican members of the House had been personally informed by the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor that a "vote to adjourn would be considered a vote against labor's measures." Official notification to this effect was also given in a communication to the Hon. Charles H. Brumm of Pennsylvania. That communication was published in full in the June issue of the American Federationist.

The first of these conferences was held on Wednesday evening, May 20, and was over three hours in duration. Any action was bitterly opposed by Representatives Littlefield of Maine, Jenkins of Wisconsin and Parker of New Jersey, all three of whom are prominent Republican members of the House judiciary committee, to which these bills were referred. Considerable of the time of that session of the conference was taken up in a denunciation of the American Federation of Labor and its executive officers by Mr. Littlefield. The next meeting was held on Thursday, May 21, and lasted for a longer period of time. Notwithstanding that an effort was made to have some action taken on some of the bills referring to injunctions, this conference determined by a decisive vote not to give labor any legislation whatsoever, and the conference adjourned sine die on motion of Representative Sherman of New York. Much of the time of this conference was taken up by Speaker Cannon in making a personal attack upon the President of the American Federation of Labor for his advocacy of the Pearre anti-injunction bill.

It may be interesting to note that the day prior to the calling of this first conference that the Senate "steering committee" served notice upon the House leaders that they would "stand" for no more "bluff" legislation, and that if the House decided to pass an anti-injunction bill that the Senate would take its own good time in considering it, thus compelling Congress to remain in session.

It is important that a brief explanation of this "order" served by the Senate "steering committee" be made. Often-time the House, in order to get rid of legislation which to it was undesirable, and not leave the members open for criticism, would pass certain measures with the idea in view that they would quietly sleep in the committee room of the Senate and no further action be taken. This procedure gave the members of the House an opportunity to "square" themselves with their constituents by pointing to the fact that they had voted for the legislation desired, but that the matter had died in the Senate and they were not responsible. It is very evident that the Republican leaders in the Senate had become tired of such methods and proposed to make the House share the responsibility for non-action on its part.

That it was not the intention of the majority of the Senate to pass any anti-injunction legislation was demonstrated by a question of Senator Culberson of Texas, the leader of the Democrats in

the Senate, to Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, the leader of the Republicans in the Senate, in which he was asked if he could give any information as to the probability of passing at this session the anti-injunction bill, to which Senator Aldrich replied in part: "That unless the Senate is willing to stay here for months I find (and I say I am only expressing my own individual opinion) it would be impossible at this session to pass an act of that kind." The action of the House conference in adjourning without any action being taken as to this measure, the reported announcement of the Senate "steering committee," together with the answer of Senator Aldrich, all go to prove that it was not and never was the intention of those who are "responsible for legislation or lack of legislation" in the first session of the 60th Congress to give any remedial relief to the men from which labor suffers.

The Wilson bill, H. R. 20534, which calls for an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act, was referred to the House judiciary committee, and was in turn referred by Chairman Jenkins to subcommittee No. 7, consisting of Representatives Bannon of Ohio, Malby of New York and De Armond of Missouri. Notwithstanding the fact that many efforts were made on the part of the legislative committee to have Mr. Bannon call his subcommittee together for the purpose of taking action upon this measure, he refused to call the committee together at any time during the session of the 60th Congress just closed. Believing that it might be well to have the organizations of labor in the district in Ohio which Mr. Bannon represented know of his refusal, and as the primaries for renominations were about to take place in his district, labor and its friends were communicated with. Suffice it to say that in the primaries Mr. Bannon was defeated for renomination.

It is advisable to briefly review the action of Congress and its treatment of important labor measures that have been introduced in the various Congresses during the past number of years in which the dominant party has been in power and in a position to grant the desired legislation. In 1900 a bill was introduced known as H. R. 10539; it was intended as an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act. During its consideration by the House committee on judiciary, representatives of the American Federation of Labor requested the committee to include this amendment: "Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to apply to trade unions or other labor organizations, organized for the purpose of regulating wages, hours of labor, or other conditions under which labor is to be performed."

The committee declined to accept this amendment, but when the bill was reported to the House this amendment was offered on the floor by a minority member, and upon a record vote of 259 in favor and 9 against\* the amendment was forced upon the House and passed, only

\* Among the nine members of the House who voted against this amendment were Joseph G. Cannon and Chas. E. Littlefield.—Editor.

to die in the pigeon holes of the Senate judiciary committee.

The history of the eight-hour bill has been almost the same, passed by the House in several Congresses, but failed to receive any consideration upon the part of the Senate.

On one occasion, instead of pursuing the policy of passing the eight-hour bill and sending it to the Senate, believing it would meet the same fate as in former years, the majority members of the House committee on labor referred the bill to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, together with a list of unintelligent and unanswerable questions.

This was done for the purpose of delay and eventually killing the bill in that Congress, and that purpose was accomplished.

To again demonstrate hostility to labor, the eight-hour bill was referred by a strict partisan vote of the House committee on labor to a subcommittee. Extended hearings were held on it; the identical interests that represented the steel trust, the shipbuilding trust and the manufacturers' association in opposition to this measure in former years were again in evidence. On several occasions the time had been set for the closing of hearings, but was extended upon the request of the attorneys representing "the interests" and the manufacturers' association. When the hearings were finally closed on this measure and the subcommittee reported to the full committee, protracted discussions took place. Finally, every member of the committee being present and by a strict party vote, the Republican members of the committee voted to refer the bill to a commission of three lawyers for them to pass upon its constitutionality. Determined efforts were made by Representatives Nicholls, Hughes, Rainey, Rauch and Smith to have this commission instructed to report within a specific time, before adjournment of Congress, but every motion of this kind was voted down by the Republican members of the committee, and up to the time of adjournment of Congress no action had been taken by this special commission.

The Convict Labor Bill which was passed by the House in the 59th Congress never received any consideration at the hands of the Senate.

The bill introduced in the present Congress by Representative Kimball is identically the same bill as that introduced by ex Representative Hunt, formerly president of the Soft Stone Cutters' International Union of America. Extended hearings were given on this measure before a subcommittee of the House committee on labor. In former sessions of Congress there was little or no opposition to this bill; however, in this session of Congress the Prison Wardens' Association was represented, together with one or two so-called criminologists, who argued against the passage of this humane measure.

The subcommittee reported this bill back to the full committee, but after several meetings the full committee refused to report the bill out favorably to the House during the session just closed.

But now a new way has been devised to block labor legislation for fear that

some favorable action might be taken by the Senate on the measures which we are asking for, and to prevent this, the new method which is pursued by Speaker Cannon in the appointment of his committees is to "pack" the committees against us, deliberately removing members from committees who are favorable to our interests, as was the case of Representative Pearre, a Republican who was a member of the judiciary committee in the 58th and 59th Congress; he introduced our anti-junction bill in the 59th Congress despite the protest of the leaders of the Republicans and because of his friendliness to labor failed to be re-appointed on the judiciary committee by Speaker Cannon.

The Republican party has been in absolute control of both branches of Congress for a number of years and it has, during all these years, refused to pass legislation such as is asked for by the American Federation of Labor and its friends, and it has refused to restore the right to labor which have been taken away from it by the perversion of the writ of injunction in its application to labor's disputes, as well as by the recent decisions of our courts. Labor has been tolerant and patient in asking Congress for adequate labor legislation, but it has been bitterly opposed and persistently resisted.

With an unscrupulous speaker of the House bitterly opposed to labor and its every interest, with a set of rules which are the most arbitrary the world has ever known to back him up, and for which the Republican members of the House are responsible, and with the large number of members who, for favors received and about to be received, and with the opportunities that the speaker has for punishing those who antagonize him, or vote contrary to his interests, it seems that so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, at least, that the spirit of representative government and of the Constitution has been entirely swept aside and by a continuance in power of these men, who, in the last analysis, represent only "the interests," there is no hope of any relief in the near future at their hands. Opportunities have been presented to Congress time and time again to afford relief to labor and it has refused to grant it.

Labor for years has been patient and hopeful. Hopeful that some relief might be forthcoming from the unfair and unjust conditions that surround it. The toilers have looked to Congress for this relief, but they have looked in vain.

We feel that the working people and our friends acted wisely and well when they in mass meetings all over the country adopted the following resolutions which we embody as part of our report:

Resolved, That the working people and their friends in meeting assembled insist that the Congress of the United States cease its indifference or hostility and enact the legislation in these resolutions set forth, so that we may exercise our fullest normal, natural and industrial rights, and to attain them we will ex-

ercise our industrial and political power; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the Congress now in session to enact before adjournment the amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law known as the Wilson Bill H. R. No. 20584; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the present session of the present Congress to enact the Pearre Bill H. R. 94, to so define the injunction power and restrain its abuse that neither directly nor indirectly shall there be held to be any property or property right in the labor power of any person; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon Congress at this session to enact an adequate, just and clearly defined general employers' liability law; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon this session of Congress to enact Labor's eight-hour bill for the extension of the present eight-hour law to all government employees and to all employees engaged upon work done for the government, whether by contractors or subcontractors; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby declare our determination to hold each and every representative and senator strictly accountable upon his record upon these measures during the present session of the present Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand unqualifiedly committed to the measures and the congressional relief set forth in these preambles and resolutions and the grievances set forth in the protest to Congress published in the Congressional Record, and the plan of campaign outlined in the address to workers, prepared and presented by the great labor conference, held at Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. And we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to the exercise of our fullest political and industrial activities now, and in the future, to the end that we may aid in the election of such candidates for—

President of the United States;  
Representatives or senators in Congress;

And such other executive, legislative, or judicial candidates for office as will safeguard and protect the common interests of the wage-workers, as well as the people of our common country; and be it finally

Resolved, That the toilers and their friends, fully aroused will not be lulled into a fancied or false security by promises, however plausible, protestations, however masked by friendship, and that we call upon all our fellow workers, our friends, sympathizers, and enlightened public citizens generally, without regard to party affiliations, to

**STAND BY OUR FRIENDS AND ELECT THEM;**

**OPPOSE THE INDIFFERENT AND HOSTILE TO OUR CAUSE AND DEFEAT THEM.**

In this movement for our common protection we are moved by a high sense of duty and a profoundly conscientious purpose to serve, not only the workers of our time, but all the people of our great

country for their industrial, political, social and moral progress and uplift.

We believe that the time has now arrived when the working people of our country and their friends should arouse themselves from the lethargy that has surrounded them for years, and place the responsibility for the lack of remedial legislation where it rightfully belongs.

They should be alive to their interests, desert party affiliations where such affiliations are opposed to them. They should stand by their friends and elect them, oppose the indifferent and hostile to their interests and defeat them.

The time for such action is near at hand and it behooves our members and friends to prepare themselves for the coming conflict so that we may have restored to us the rights, the liberty, and freedom which have slowly, insidiously, but surely been taken from us in the past. "Those who would be free must themselves strike the blow," and our duty now, and in the immediate future should be in the direction of organizing our forces solidly and effectively, so that when the blow is struck it will be with such telling effect that it will be heard around the world.

It must be borne in mind that in arraigning men or a party, it is not done in a partisan sense, but solely with the intent of recording cold, unvarnished facts.

It is hoped that the truths here reported will convince the workers of our country how much more influential they can be if they will cast aside political partisan domination and use their ballot at all times to protect their rights and promote their welfare, always remembering to place their own people on guard whenever the opportunity affords.

Those responsible for the failure of legislation by Congress to afford substantial relief to the toilers will exercise all of their genius and sophistry in the coming campaign to "point with pride" to the employers' liability law they passed to protect employees engaged in the transportation of interstate commerce by railroad only—but they will not make any explanation why they did not extend the provisions of this act to cover all employees engaged in interstate commerce, including those on the rivers, lakes, canals and harbors, thus leaving the act open again in a vulnerable way to be declared unconstitutional as class legislation.

They will exhaust the English language in appropriating fulsome flattery for the party because it tardily passed a child labor law for the District of Columbia where little or no industry prevails, but they will be as silent as the tomb if asked how that poor little law can be enforced because of the failure to appropriate any money for child labor inspectors.

They will strain every effort to beguile the people because Congress begrudgingly passed a makeshift of a law giving government employees engaged in hazardous occupations some semblance of relief in case of injury or death. This act was fairly wrung from the 60th Congress in the closing hours of the session in order that some "labor campaign thunder" might be manufactured.



Questions of personal rights, human liberty, and economic righteousness were ignored by the dominant party in the session of Congress just closed.

The time has arrived when the tollers of our country should rise to the occasion; to meet the momentous conditions which confronts not only them but all our people, and exercise their full rights as workers, as men, and as citizens of our common country.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS F. TRACY,  
ARTHUR E. HOLDER,  
JAMES E. ROACH,  
J. D. PIERCE,  
JACOB TAZELAAR,  
M. GRANT HAMILTON,  
E. N. NOCKELS.

Legislative Committee,  
American Federation of Labor.

The situation thus far set forth and having in mind the declarations of our Conventions and the instructions given your officers, we took such action as in our judgment would most effectively carry them into effect, placing the facts in their fullest and amplest form before our fellow workers and friends, so that in accordance with their judgment and conscience they might make their choice.

We appointed Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell and Frank Morrison a Labor Representation Committee of the Executive Council, to carry on labor's campaign, and submit here a report of that committee:

#### LABOR REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1908.

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor:

**COLLEAGUES:** The undersigned Labor Representation Committee selected by you to conduct the political activities of the organized efforts of the workers in the present political campaign to attain the legislative relief and remedy as outlined by the Minneapolis and Norfolk Conventions of the American Federation of Labor; by the great conference of the responsible officers and other representatives of International Unions, held at Washington, D. C., March, 1908, and the directions given by you at our several meetings, begs leave to submit the following: We have held several meetings to consider and act upon the many matters committed to us, and those which from time to time have arisen.

We directed to be published in the August issue of the American Federationist the report of the A. F. of L. Legislative Committee submitted to and approved by the Executive Council. That report particularly recounted the failure of Congress to pass the legislation necessary to restore and safeguard the normal activities of organized labor's existence, as denied now by the decision

of the United States Supreme Court, by holding that the unions of workers come under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, are trusts, conspiracies, or combinations in illegal restraint of trade, rendering members of the voluntary organizations of labor liable to threefold damages and prosecutions involving fines of \$5,000 and imprisonment for one year. Also the failure of Congress to consider, much less enact, any bill to secure the workers the constitutional guarantee of equality before the law by remedying the abuse and perversion of the injunction process.

We issued the circular to all organized labor as directed by you setting forth the identical planks which we urged the Republican and Democratic Party Conventions to incorporate in their respective platforms; the declarations which both parties incorporated and the treatment accorded the Executive Council by both parties.

We have sent organizers into the Danville, Ill., congressional district (Speaker Cannon's district) and into a number of other congressional districts, carrying out the policy of the American labor movement as directed by the Conventions at Minneapolis and Norfolk, by the Washington Labor Conference, by this Executive Council, and by the great mass meetings held throughout the country April 19-20.

We desire to call attention to the fact that a number of conspicuous opponents, both in the United States Senate and in the House of Representatives, have been defeated for renomination through the activity inaugurated by us and by our fellow unionists in their respective states or districts, and, further, that a number of union men have been nominated for Congress, and it is our purpose to render them every aid within our power to secure their election.

It is our purpose, to the full extent of our financial resources, to appoint a number of organizers and print such literature as deals with the primary and important interests of labor. Incident thereto we have issued a supplementary appeal for financial assistance to the one issued a few months ago requesting voluntary financial contributions.

In addition to the funds already contributed, we recommend that another appeal be issued to secure financial means to further the election of men favorable to achieving the justice, rights, and equality before the law to which the tollers are entitled; and to defeat such candidates who are indifferent or hostile to such legislative relief. We shall, in the future, as we have in the past, shape our course upon a nonpartisan basis. We have judged and proposed to judge candidates for any office upon their records and attitude, and not because of their political party affiliations, and the funds obtained by previous, as well as to be obtained by the proposed, circular, have been and will be used for general purposes as herein set forth and not for partisan purposes.

We have had a number of officers of international unions offer their services, as well as the services of organizers, to

help both in organizing work, and, particularly at this time, in the furtherance of Labor's political campaign. We would recommend that officers of international unions be communicated with further for the purpose of placing organizers at our disposal to help further in this work to promote the general and specific interests of labor.

We also recommend that a request be made to the executive officers of National and International organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and other friendly associations, to issue immediately a circular to their respective organizations urging compliance with provisions of this document.

Attention is called to the symposium articles published in the September issue of the American Federationist on Labor's political duty at this time, and also the resolutions adopted by the Conventions of International Unions, by the City Central Bodies, as well as expressions of some of the most active men in the labor movement of our country. They all show, as do the reports from our fellow workers throughout the United States, that there is an unanimity of sentiment and determination to fully carry out the policy declared by the organized labor movement, not only in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the International Union Conventions, the State Federations, the City Central Bodies, but also in the local unions composed of the great rank of the organized workers of our country.

We desire to refute here the aspersions that have been cast upon the Executive Council and particularly one of its members, President Gompers, that it is our purpose, or his, to dictate to the working people of our country how they should cast their votes in the coming elections, nor has any one promised the vote of the working people to any particular party. We have strongly, clearly and emphatically, as it was our duty, presented the situation in which the working people of the country find themselves, the demands which Labor has made upon both political parties as to necessary action which they should take, the treatment they have received, and have appealed to the judgment and patriotism of the working people and the friends of labor throughout the country, since both political parties have spoken, to make their choice as their conscience may dictate.

The misrepresentation of newspapers and others to the contrary notwithstanding, we repeat and insist, and we have so conducted and propose to so conduct our course, that the labor movement shall remain as free and independent from political partisan domination as it has ever been in its history.

You, as an Executive Council, and we as your Labor Representation Committee, have endeavored to carry into effect the declared policy of the great rank and file of the toilers. The Conventions of the American Federation of Labor have time and time again declared that there is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty, so destructive to free institu-

tions and of a republican form of government as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through the usurpation by the judiciary \* \* \* that candidates for office "be carefully investigated as to their acts and interrogated as to their position on this matter before they be given any support, and that those who from their actions or their expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated," and organized labor's further declaration, when the great conference at Washington and the mass meetings throughout the country were held that we now call upon the workers of our common country to stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

JAMES O'CONNELL,

FRANK MORRISON,

Labor Representation Committee, American Federation of Labor.

This report of the Labor Representation Committee we approved at our September meeting at Washington. This report constitutes in effect and substance the work and policy of the Executive Council. It is a source of gratification to know that due to labor's activities the labor question and the fundamental principles involved in our movement for justice, right and human freedom were made the dominant discussion during the campaign just closed. We but voice the views and the needs of the men of labor when we urgently recommend that every effort be made to secure the enactment of laws that shall afford the relief to the workers from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law as it applies to the voluntary organizations of labor, and also for the enactment of the Pearre bill to rectify the abuse and perversion of the injunction writ.

#### FARMERS' ORGANIZATION.

In pursuance with the instructions of the Norfolk convention, representatives of the American Federation of Labor have attended several conventions of state organizations of farmers, and addressed them upon the subject of trade unionism, label agitation and legislation. By direction of the Executive Council, acting under instructions of the Norfolk convention, President Gompers attended the National Farmers' Union Convention held in Fort Worth, Tex. Expressions of good will were manifested on the part of the delegates there, and before ad-

journment the convention adopted a resolution creating a legislative committee to attend to the affairs of the farmers before Congress, and instructed its officers and the legislative committee to co-operate with the officers of the American Federation of Labor upon economic, legislative and other such lines of action as may be of mutual interest.

A representative of the American Federation of Labor attended the sixth annual convention of the American Society of Equity held in Milwaukee on October 6th. Among the resolutions adopted by that convention was one declaring against child labor, and another against the selling of prison-made products in the open markets, and one declaring for an increased sale of union-made products.

We recommend that the interchanges of fraternal representatives between the farmers' organizations and the organizations of labor be continued, as we see in them much of mutual advantage to both movements.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TRADE UNIONS.

Correspondence has been exchanged between Mr. C. Legien, of Berlin, Germany, relative to the American Federation of Labor having representatives at the biennial conference of the secretaries and representatives of central trade union organizations of Europe.

These conferences have usually been held in the month of May. On account of the time in which the conferences were held, and the expense attached thereto in sending representatives, no action has been taken in this direction.

In the communications to Secretary Legien it has been stated that if the time of the conference was made nearer the time in which the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain was held, that it might be possible for the American Federation of Labor to be represented. In a communication received from Secretary Legien he gives the information that the time has been so changed that their meetings will be held shortly after the adjournment of the British Trades Union Congress. The first meeting of this kind was held in Christiana, September, 1907, but notification to that effect having arrived so late, no action was taken in the direction of having the

American Federation of Labor represented at this conference.

Inasmuch as the next conference will be held September, 1908, and the expense attached to having representatives of the Federation present being but a comparatively small one, we recommend that such arrangements as may be necessary be made, with the object in view of having a fraternal, or one of our fraternal, delegates to the British Trades Union Congress to also represent our Federation at the international trades union conference to be held in Europe in 1908.

#### PORTO RICO.

The subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 25 relative to the conditions of the working people of Porto Rico was presented to President Roosevelt by President Gompers and the Porto Rican delegates, in a conference which lasted over two hours. President Roosevelt expressed himself as being favorable toward many of the propositions embodied in this resolution, and requested Commissioner of Labor Neil to proceed to Porto Rico and make a thorough examination of economic and social conditions prevailing there.

Dr. Neil recently explained to President Gompers that owing to the investigation of the bureau into the question of the labor of women and children, and other important matters, that it is impossible for him to undertake the trip to Porto Rico up to this time, but that either the commissioner or one of his most competent representatives would undertake the Porto Rican trip and investigation before the end of the year.

#### LIBEL SUIT.

Volunteer Organizer Aybar, Porto Rico.

The Porto Rico Federation of Labor brought to the attention of the Executive Council the libel suit against Organizer Aybar, editor of a labor paper in Porto Rico. This case has been tried by the courts of Porto Rico, and the decision being against Organizer Aybar, he has been sentenced to a term in prison, but is now at liberty on bail, pending appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The fundamental principle involved in this case is the right of free press. Aybar is charged with libeling a judge. He did not mention any name in the al-

leged libelous article which he published in his labor paper. The matter has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court and the firm of Ralston & Siddons has filed an appeal.

The Porto Rico State Federation of Labor says that it will "try to jointly bear the expense involved in appealing the case to the United States Supreme Court." That organization has forwarded the necessary amount for the fee that is required to file the case. We have referred this matter to President Gompers to give such advice and counsel as he can.

#### UNIFORM LAWS TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE.

As we reported to you at the Norfolk convention, in conformity with the instructions given by the Minneapolis convention, we have endeavored to collect from every available source information relative to uniform laws to protect human life in various lines of industry. The Norfolk convention directed that our efforts along these lines should be continued. However, notwithstanding our best efforts, but little if any additional information has been forthcoming, and the matter is therefore submitted to you for such further action as you may deem advisable to take in the premises.

#### LABEL CONFERENCE.

In conformity with the resolution adopted by the Norfolk convention authorizing the call of a conference of five members representing the label organizations, President Gompers selected the following organizations to select representatives to that conference:

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union,  
United Hatters of North America.  
United Garment Workers of America.  
International Typographical Union,  
and the  
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

The representatives of these organizations held two meetings at the headquarters in Washington. Full reports of this committee are published in the March and August issues of the American Federationist. Briefly stated, the reports of the committee recommended that in view of the recent court decisions a circular be issued to all affiliated International unions, State Federations,

Central Bodies and the labor press, urging that greater attention be paid to the work of creating a demand for union labor and union labeled products. It was also decided to authorize the issuance of a Union Label Law Digest, covering the laws and court decisions, for the protection of the union labels, and also the basis upon which suits may be instituted before the courts for the protection of the rights of the organizations in their respective union labels.

It was further decided that the various affiliated organizations having labels be requested to donate certain sums for the purpose of carrying on the necessary work. Various label organizations having labels have been communicated with and requested to make such donations. Sufficient money has already been received at the office for this purpose to guarantee the carrying out of this work. We are still in communication with several of the organizations relative to their making a donation for this purpose.

The conference clearly demonstrated one thing; that is, the adoption of a universal label at this time or in the near future is entirely out of the question. It will be necessary to advance gradually toward the methods for a comprehensive, universal agitation of the union label in which all unions must bear their proportionate share of the expense involved. Some advance has been gained and unquestionably more will be as it progresses.

#### OREGON TEN-HOUR LAW FOR WOMEN DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.

Upon the subject-matter of Resolution No. 173, referring to the appeal to the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the Oregon ten-hour law for women, we desire to report that this matter has been carried before the United States Supreme Court, which has decided this law to be constitutional.

#### ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE.

As per your instructions and the humane purposes of our movement, we have continued our efforts among the workers and among the people generally to help in the movement to stamp out the awful white plague, so destructive to our people. We have continued the distribution of the circular containing the charts declared for by the Pittsburg convention, and with our unions aided in

the general dissemination of correct information to prevent and help in the eradication of that terrific and malignant malady.

To our unions must be given the credit of doing the most important work in connection with this subject when they undertake to attain a higher standard of life, a shorter work day, better labor conditions while at work, better homes, higher surroundings. Before these effective agencies the dreaded white plague flees.

You are aware that quite recently there was held at Washington, D. C., a great and important international conference of scientists and specialists for the consideration of the subject of tuberculosis, and how best national and international action may be taken to arrest and prevent consumption.

The International Typographical Union had a splendid exhibit of its efforts in this direction for its members. Other organizations did measurably well in this direction. One whole session of the congress was devoted to representatives of labor, presenting labor's attitude and action upon this important subject. President Gompers and Vice-President Mitchell addressed the congress, the latter presiding over the gathering.

We recommend that distribution of our printed matter upon this subject be continued, and that our fellow unionists and friends continue to devote their attention to the stamping out of this terrible and preventible disease.

#### INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Resolution No. 147, dealing with the subject of industrial education, which was adopted at the Norfolk Convention, was referred to the Executive Council for consideration.

Correspondence was entered into with a number of persons interested in and fully conversant with this subject, among them being Mr. Graham Taylor, of Chicago, Ill.; Prof. C. R. Richards, of Columbia University, New York City; Mr. Chas. H. Morse and Mr. Chas. Winslow of the Board of Industrial Education of Massachusetts; Miss Jane Addams, and Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago, and Mr. Luke Grant of Chicago.

Correspondence with the above mentioned is of considerable length and space will not permit its publication in this report. However, we find that

schools for industrial education have been established in the following cities and states:

Two in California, located in San Francisco; three in Illinois, located in Chicago; one in Indianapolis, Ind., and nine in Massachusetts, as follows—Trade School for Girls, The Lowell Institute for Industrial Foremen in Boston, Technical High School in Springfield, Textile Schools in New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., Industrial Evening School in Beverly, Cambridge, New Bedford and Waltham, Mass.; four schools located in New York City, one of them being a trade school for girls; three in Pennsylvania, located at Philadelphia, Williamson, and East Pittsburg; one school of trades in Milwaukee, Wis., and a training school in Menomonie, Wis.

These schools take up the industrial education in the following industries: Textile, wood working, machinists, blacksmithing, the electrical workers, carpentering and joining, painting, plastering, plumbing, pattern making, lithographing, iron moulding, graphic arts, mechanical and free hand drawing, modeling in clay, millinery, dressmaking and cooking.

Most of these schools are endowed, but in some few instances they receive appropriations from the various states. Literature giving details as to the instruction, equipment and classes of work performed is published, but perhaps the most complete and important document on this subject is the one published by the Massachusetts Commission of Industrial Education, Bulletin No. 9, which can be obtained from the secretary of that commission, whose address is 606 Ford Building, Boston, Mass.

The subject of industrial education is an important one, and one which should receive the attention particularly of those organizations of the trades above mentioned, and we commend to them a close and careful study of all and any literature that could be obtained upon this subject. This subject should receive further consideration at this convention. All the correspondence and papers bearing on the question should be turned over to a committee at this convention for report and further recommendations thereon.

#### LOS ANGELES.

The Norfolk convention directed that an effort be made to improve the labor conditions of Los Angeles and elsewhere, and authorized an assessment of one cent per

member on each of the affiliated organizations. This assessment was levied, which yielded \$15,342.02. We have had two organizers nearly the entire year at Los Angeles, Messrs. Arthur A. Hay and William E. Terry. Headquarters were established and an assistant employed. Reports from Los Angeles indicate considerable improvement.

#### OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 104 by the Norfolk convention, dealing with the subject-matter of old age pensions, was referred by the convention to the Executive Council with instructions to investigate and report to the next convention. The Executive Council in turn referred the matter to President Gompers for investigation and report. During our meeting at Washington he submitted the following report, which we incorporate herein as our report upon this subject to this convention:

"From the best available data of the most recent date I condense herewith the following conditions and regulations and annuities prevailing in Europe and Australasian countries:

##### AUSTRIA.

"Invalid pensions of at least \$42.50 per year for men and \$21.25 per year for women, and widows' and orphans' pensions to the amount of three-quarters of the invalid pension rate are paid and the fund is maintained for paying these pensions by equal contributions of employers and employees. This only applies for employees in mines, for whom such insurance is compulsory, and it is administered through miners' relief funds.

##### BELGIUM.

"Since the year 1850 the question of old age insurance and pensions has been made a matter of public discussion, but nothing very substantial has yet been accomplished. In 1891 the government paid a subsidy to be divided among certain recognized friendly societies, with a view to encouraging the affiliation of their members with the state savings banks. In 1896 there were 933 friendly societies, through which payments were made into the superannuation fund, the amount paid being \$191,455. In that year the state granted \$56,385 to this fund. In the year 1897 there were 3,000 old age pensioners, the average amount received

by them amounting to 300 marks. In 1898 compulsory insurance for miners through the miners' relief clubs was instituted, and the miners were entitled to an old age pension after thirty-five years' service in the mines.

##### DENMARK.

"In 1891 a special form of old-age relief was established in Denmark, which is granted to any applicant sixty years of age or over, without regard to occupation, who is unable to provide the necessities of life and the proper treatment in case of sickness for himself or dependents; but the relief granted under this system is more of a charitable character than an insurance annuity; the recipient of relief must not be in poverty due to his own fault. He must, for a period of ten years, have had a fixed residence, and never been sentenced for vagrancy or begging, and never have received other poor relief.

"Up to 1899, 56,656 persons had drawn such relief, costing \$1,264,260, of which equal amounts, or \$632,130, were paid by the municipalities and by the state. Taking the average for three years, 1896, 1897, 1898, about one-fifth of the population of Denmark was over sixty years of age and entitled to old-age pensions. In 1899, the sum of \$565,565 being rigidly fixed as the limit of the state grant and being insufficient to make up one-half of the sum required, an additional sum of \$24,030 was voted by the state to make up the deficiency.

##### ICELAND.

"In 1890 a system of old age and invalidity pensions was put in operation under these terms: Annual contributions must be paid into the relief fund of the commune by all servants between twenty years of age and sixty, except those who are responsible for the maintenance of one or more persons who are unable to provide for themselves, and those unable to earn wages owing to sickness or other causes, and those who have made personal provision against the time when they will have reached the age of sixty-five. The contribution amounts to twenty-seven cents per year for males and eight cents per year for females.

##### FRANCE.

"Compulsory insurance for old age exists in France for seamen and miners only, but the state undertakes the assur-

ance of old-age pensions for all classes who care to make the necessary payments through a state institution known as the National Savings Bank of the Retreat for the Old, which provides a certain amount of assistance for old age for those who avail themselves of this pension. The people contribute the necessary funds themselves. The government superintends the investment and distribution.

"The compulsory insurance for seamen is controlled by state institutions, which receive the contributions of the insured and the subscriptions from the state. The invalid pensions are paid from the fiftieth year. In the case of the death of the seaman, the widow is entitled to one-half the annuity and the orphan or orphans to the other half.

"The miners' regulations are: Compulsory insurance for all miners receiving less than \$460 per yearly earnings. The old-age pensions are paid from the fifty-fifth year, and the fund is paid in equal shares by the employers and the employees. The total amount of all pension funds paid by the friendly societies only in France at the end of 1895 was \$23,050,690.

#### GERMANY.

"Old age insurance is compulsory in Germany. It is administered through district organizations and also through state organizations that cover employees on railways and in mines. The weekly contributions are paid half by the employer and half by the employee, and the state pays \$12.50 per year to each annuity. And the state also pays the weekly contributions of workmen while they are serving the periods of conscription in the army or navy. The government also meets specified expenses of administration.

"The old age pensions are paid to persons 70 years of age and over, providing they have made contributions for 1,200 weeks. Government officials, teachers and soldiers are exempt from these weekly contributions. The old age pension is proportioned to the wages received, and varies from \$15 to \$45 per year, to which the state subsidy of \$12.50 per year is added. The last figures attainable were for 1899. The expenditures during that year for old age pensions amount to \$6,721,370, of which \$4,148,190 was contributed by employers and employees, and \$2,573,180 by the government.

#### ITALY.

"Old age insurance is voluntary for all wage workers, the premiums being paid by the insured and the state granting a subsidy. All working people may become members by paying not less than ten cents a year, and not to exceed \$20 in any one year. Such member must declare whether he wishes his contributions to go to the common benefit of all members subscribing on mutual terms, or if he prefers that in case of his death before the closing of his account that the amount paid in by him up to the time of his death should be handed over to his family. The account of each member is closed after twenty-five years from his first payment, providing the sixtieth or sixty-fifth year of his age has been reached. When the account is closed, the sum standing to his credit is converted into an immediate life annuity in his favor. The state subsidy amounts to \$2.00 per person per year.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

"The science of old age pensions has developed with greater exactitude in New Zealand more than in any other part of the world. It has captured the hearts of the people of New Zealand. It appeals to the kindness of the people and their sense of justice, and is one of the most popular of all the progressive measures carried by the people who live in those islands. Of all the progressive economic and political measures adopted by the New Zealanders, such as graded taxation, government loans, land resumption, land value taxation, compulsory arbitration, there was none more bitterly contested than the old age pension act, but now that it is an established institution, the people as a whole endorse it as an institution. To quote from the law gives one a clearer conception of the ideas prevailing in the minds of the New Zealand people when they adopted it. The law says:

"Whereas, it is equitable that deserving persons who, during the prime of life, have helped to bear the public burdens of the colony by the payment of taxes, and to open up its resources by their labor and skill, should receive from the colony a pension in their old age; therefore, be it enacted," etc.

"Any citizen over sixty-five who has resided in the colony twenty-five years, of moderate good character, and not possessed of property amounting to more

than \$1,600 clear of all encumbrances, nor an annual income of \$260 net, is entitled to a pension, provided he has not directly or indirectly put property or income out of his hands in order to qualify. If the net income is under \$175 and the property above debts is not over \$250, the maximum pension of \$90 a year is given, but for each \$5 of net income above \$170, and also for each \$75 of clear property above \$250, the sum of \$5 is deducted from the pension, so that the pension vanishes when the clear property reaches \$1,600, or the net income rises to \$260 per year. No distinction is made between men and women, but in case of married couples living together no pension is to be granted that would make their combined total net income more than \$390.

"The law applies to native Maoris as well as whites, but aliens, nomads, Asiatics, criminals, drunkards, wife deserters, and those not living a sober, reputable life, are not included.

"The original act of 1898 provided an annual pension of \$90 per year, but in 1906 this amount was increased to \$130 per year.

"In computing the amount of pension for husband or wife, the net capital value of all the accumulated property of each shall be deemed to be half the total net capital value of all the accumulated property of both."

"In the year 1902 the number of pensions in force at the end of the year was 12,776. The population of New Zealand at that time was 845,000. A little over 4 per cent. of the people are sixty-five years old. About 15 out of each 1,000 persons are pensioners, or about one per cent. in every 67. Less than 40 per cent. of those over sixty-five years of age come within the law. The cost of administering the law that year was about \$13,000, or almost \$1.00 per pensioner.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

"The pension age in New South Wales is sixty-five years. The amount paid is \$1.80 for each person per week for married persons. For unmarried, \$2.40 each per week. Persons having \$2,200 worth of property or an income of \$260 per year are not eligible. A minimum residence of twenty-five years in some Australian colony is obligatory. During that time the person must have been free from

penal servitude or imprisonment for five years or more. The applicant must not be a criminal, a lunatic, a confirmed drunkard, or one who had deserted his or her family.

#### VICTORIA.

"The pension age in Victoria is sixty-five years, or any age upon permanent disability. The amount may be determined by the commissioner of old age pensions, as he may deem reasonable, providing it does not exceed \$1.92 per week. The applicant must be without means of support, unable to maintain himself and without relatives able to provide for him. If the applicant possesses \$1.175 worth of clear property, or a net annual income of \$100, he is not eligible. Other provisions, such as residence, etc., are similar to those in New Zealand and New South Wales.

#### ENGLAND.

"The question of old age pensions is one of the live political issues in England, and has been a subject of discussion for several years. A select committee was appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the subject-matter and report its findings. This select committee spared no pains or expense in its investigation, and in its report of July 27, 1903, it agrees to report the bill without amendment which was then before the House, making several observations on the main features of the bill, such as the age a person should be to be entitled to pension, property qualifications, and, the most difficult of all, its doubt as to how the old age pension fund should be raised, saying in section 6 of its report:

"Your committee desire to express their opinion that the provision of old age pensions for the deserving poor is a matter which might well be proceeded with step by step. If it is not considered possible to provide by taxation the full sum which would be required each year in increasing amounts for the scheme of pensions contemplated by the bill referred to your committee, the provision of a considerably smaller sum would, in the opinion of your committee, meet many of the most necessitous cases. This result might be obtained either by raising the age at which a pension might be claimed or by reducing the amount of weekly income the pos-



session of which disqualifies for a pension."

"And in section 8 the committee was in doubt whether it could "transfer the cost of maintaining the aged poor from the rates to the taxes, and the sums needed for the various schemes propounded are all matters of considerable doubt. Your committee are of opinion that the reduction of poor law expenditure will be considerably less than has often been represented, because the proportion of the aged poor who are now or may be in future in the workhouses could with advantage to themselves live outside with the help of a pension."

The last bill introduced in the House of Commons providing for old age pensions was submitted February 13, 1908, and from its general provisions we take the following details:

"1. The act shall not apply to Scotland or Ireland.

"2. In the case of a person having no income or less than \$1.20 per week, the amount of \$1.20 per week shall be allowed.

"3. In the case of a person having an income of \$1.20 per week and less than \$2.40 per week, such sum as is equivalent to the difference between the income of such person and \$2.40 per week."

The usual provisions for disqualification, such as bad conduct, habitual lousiness, drunkenness, etc., are a part of the bill. And in this bill the method suggested to provide the necessary funds to finance old age pensions is made a local matter for the county councils, as the following extract from the bill provides:

"The moneys required for the payment of pensions and such salaries of officers as shall be fixed by the Pension Committee, and such expenses of carrying this act into effect, as shall from time to time be sanctioned by the County Council, shall be paid out of moneys provided by a county rate to be levied in equal proportions on owner and occupier."

"In considering the advisability of recommending legislation providing for old age pensions in the United States, it must be borne in mind that the technical legal questions surrounding federal and state jurisdiction will be some of the most difficult of solution. The Federal Government, through Congress, could only provide pensions for those immediately in the employ of the Federal Government, or the employees of those en-

gaged in interstate commerce, and then the states would have to be depended upon to care for the residents in the jurisdiction of the state. It would require many years of constant effort to even get this subject seriously considered in many of the states of our country, when we take into due consideration the stupendous difficulties that have been and are necessary to be overcome in order to obtain legislation for the workers of a much more moderate character.

"Constitutional discussions would ensue relative not only to federal and state jurisdiction, but to power of taxation, and even though it were proposed to raise an old age pension fund from a new system of taxation or inheritances or land values or internal revenues of other characters, it would have the effect of raising many new and complex issues that would be most difficult to solve and finally win the approbation of the public.

"Then again, you will observe that in the compensation laws of nearly every country there are the 'usual' provisions for disqualification such as 'bad conduct, habitual lousiness, drunkenness,' etc. Of course, a law of such a character must take into account these human derelictions; but it is also a matter for consideration whether men who are active in the cause of labor, whether men who stoutly defend their rights and the rights of their fellow workers, may not by some distortion be regarded as guilty of 'bad conduct'; whether this fact and the fear of its result may not 'take the heart out' of some men who seek to defend, to protect or to promote their rights and interests.

"In a speech of Honorable George A. Bartlett, of Nevada, published in the Congressional Record of June 8, 1908, is given a comprehensive statement of compensation acts prevailing in the several countries which have such laws.

"About a week from now I shall be in a position to present to you the facts contained in that speech."

A copy of the speech of Mr. Bartlett is at the disposal of this convention.

#### ALASKAN FISHERIES.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 179 dealt with the wanton destruction of fish in the rivers of Alaska by the use of salmon traps.

This matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of Commerce and

Labor and a hearing obtained. As a result of the testimony presented, an order was issued prohibiting the use of fishing traps in the Wood river and Nushagak river.

#### CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Notwithstanding the general recognition of the necessity for the conservation of the natural resources of our country, Congress has persistently refused to enact legislation with this necessary object in view. Congress preferred to yield to the rapine of private avarice rather than to the public welfare.

In view of this, President Roosevelt called a conference at Washington to discuss this important phase of the physical necessities of the people of our country, to which he invited the governors of the states, scientists and specialists familiar with the subject, and invited President Gompers and Vice-President Mitchell as representatives of labor.

A commission was created by the conference for the purpose of furthering the movement for the conservation of our natural resources, and the Executive Council has authorized the participation of the American Federation of Labor to bring to a successful result the laudable efforts of the President's conference and the commission created by them. We ask that the matter receive consideration and action at the hands of this convention.

#### LINCOLN'S CENTENNIAL.

On Friday, the 12th of February, 1909, will occur the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. In all the history of our republic no man lived who, in himself and in his work, more completely embodied and typified the ennobling aspirations and ideals of human justice and human freedom. No man ever loved his fellow men more than he. None had a better knowledge or a deeper sympathy with the struggles and hopes of the toilers.

We were asked, and gladly gave, our support to a movement to make of his birthplace a perpetual Mecca of all who loved liberty and humanity. It is expected that a country-wide, fitting celebration be had upon the centennial an-

niversary of Lincoln's birth. The celebration is yet in indefinite form.

We recommend that Friday, February 12, 1909, the centennial of the birth of the revered and martyred Lincoln, wherever possible, be made a holiday by all labor.

That we urge upon Congress and the several states that that day be declared a legal holiday.

That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to be duly represented in any national celebration which may be inaugurated or which they may initiate, so that the day and the memory of the advent and services of this great and good man may be fittingly observed and impressed upon the hearts and consciences of our people.

#### POUREN EXTRADITION PROTEST.

As the delegates are aware, a determined effort is being made by the Russian government to have the federal authorities return to Russia Jan Pouden, a political refugee. It is claimed by the Russian government that he had committed crimes in his native country during the period of the revolutionary upheaval in 1906. Pouden succeeded in escaping from Russia after the defeat of the revolution, and came to the United States and endeavored to gain an honest livelihood. Russian spies discovered his whereabouts, and the representative of the Russian government induced the federal authorities to have him arrested on charges of crimes committed in the Baltic provinces. Pouden has been in prison now for many months and is still awaiting the outcome of the proceedings. The United States commissioner, after proceedings extending over many months, decided in favor of the Russian government. A strong movement is now under way to oppose the extradition of Pouden.

This matter was brought to the attention of the Executive Council, who, believing that our forefathers always intended that our Republic should be an asylum for political refugees, took up the matter. The Executive Council has given the matter careful consideration, and President Gompers was authorized in the name of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to request President Roosevelt to intervene in behalf of Pouden. A telegram was forwarded in the name of the Executive Council to a mass meeting held in New

York while the Council was in session. The following letter was prepared in accordance with the action of the Executive Council and forwarded to the President:

"Washington, D. C., Sept. 12, 1908.

"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

"Sir: By direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in this city, I have the honor to bring to your attention the subject-matter of a resolution adopted by the Executive Council, urgently requesting that you should exercise your great power to intervene and prevent the surrender of Jan Pouden to the Russian government.

"Pouden came to this country during the period of the revolutionary upheaval in Russia in 1906, he having succeeded in escaping from Russia after the defeat of the revolution. The representatives of the Russian Government, having discovered his whereabouts, induced the federal authorities to have him arrested on charges of crimes committed in the Baltic Provinces, requesting that he be turned over to the Russian authorities to be held under such charges. He is now in prison awaiting the outcome of the proceedings, Commissioner Shields, after proceedings extending over many months, having decided in favor of the Russian Government.

"A strong movement is now under way to oppose Pouden's extradition, upon the grounds that the right of political asylum is at stake in this case, the first of its kind on record, and a protest mass meeting in his behalf was held at Cooper Union, New York City, last night.

"The Executive Council is in hearty sympathy with the purpose of the Pouden Protest Conference and the movement to oppose his extradition, and by authority of the Executive Council I addressed a telegram to the chairman of the protest mass meeting last evening, advising him of the declaration of the Executive Council in this matter and, further, that we would appeal to you to exercise your great power to prevent a political refugee being surrendered by our Republic. Earnestly hoping that this matter may receive your favorable consideration and prompt action, I have the honor to remain, "Very respectfully yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President,

"American Federation of Labor."

To this the President replied that the matter will receive every consideration, and the Secretary of State, after giving the papers in the case careful consideration, will take such action as may be necessary to safeguard the rights of Jan Pouden. Secretary Root has already taken action, and thus far extradition prevented. It is earnestly hoped that the right of asylum in our Republic for political offenders may be fully sustained in this case.

We recommend that this Convention endorse the action of the Executive Council in this case, and take such further action as in your judgment may prevent the extradition of Pouden.

#### A. F. OF L. OFFICE BUILDING.

Several Conventions have had the subject of adequate and appropriate office rooms for our Federation under consideration, authority having been given to the Executive Council to take action for the erection or the improvement of a building containing suitable quarters.

Acting upon this at our meeting in September, we outlined a course for the matter to be submitted to our directly affiliated local unions for consideration and vote. Our action is set forth in the following circular letter of President Gompers:

"Office of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., September 21, 1908.

"To the Directly Affiliated Local Unions of the American Federation of Labor:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers: The conventions of the American Federation of Labor have on several occasions considered the subject of constructing a building in Washington, D. C., the nation's capital, where the affairs and business of the great labor movement of America may be conveniently and efficiently carried on; in other words, the construction of a structure which would be a home for the general offices of the American Federation of Labor. Various projects have been considered, but up to this time none have been deemed feasible or practical.

"Adequate offices in office buildings cannot be obtained in this city owing to two facts—first, rents in modern office buildings are exceedingly high, and there is not one office building in Washington in which a sufficient number of rooms adjoining each other can be obtained. Committees of the Executive Council have given this subject their careful investi-

gation and consideration, and at the meeting of the Executive Council it was decided to submit the proposition to the unions directly affiliated by charter to the American Federation of Labor for a referendum vote. The proposition is as follows:

"That a sum not exceeding \$50,000 be loaned from the defense fund for the erection of a building for the American Federation of Labor; that the directly affiliated local unions shall select by referendum vote three persons who shall act as trustees for the local unions, who shall have power of attorney, and in whose name a mortgage shall be given to the full amount of the money loaned from the defense fund for the erection of the building referred to; that the American Federation of Labor shall annually pay over to the defense fund from its general fund not less than \$2,500 until the entire loan has been liquidated; that the above proposition shall become effective only when ratified by a majority vote of the members of directly affiliated local unions voting upon the proposition, and then only to become effective if ratified and approved by the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor which is to be held at Denver, Colorado, November 9-21.

"In connection with this matter it may be well to say that there is now in the defense fund the sum of \$104,885.09, and that should an emergency arise by which the money loaned from the defense fund should be needed there can be no doubt that nearly the entire amount can be raised at short notice and money obtained from other quarters as mortgage upon the structure.

"The Executive Council desires me to assure the local unions that the proposition is not only one which would safeguard the funds, but it will be of great advantage to the great cause of labor.

"The local unions are required to consider and vote upon this proposition at the first meeting after the receipt of this notice, and return all votes, both in favor and against, on the enclosed blank. Do not fail to give the exact number of votes cast in favor, as well as the exact number of votes cast against the proposition, and have the enclosed ballot signed by the President and Secretary of your union.

"Secretaries of locals will forward all returns of the result of the voting within

forty-eight hours after the meeting to the undersigned. Returns received later than October 21 will not be counted.

"Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "SAM'L GOMPERS,  
"President American Federation of Labor."

Voting blanks were issued to the locals. Eighty-nine local unions sent in their vote, 2,076 members voting in favor of the proposition, 294 members voting against. In addition, six unions sent in votes as having voted "unanimous" in favor, four unions voting "Yes" in favor, one union voting "unanimously" against.

The votes as returned are open to the inspection of this convention. We recommend that this subject-matter, together with our recommendation, be referred to a special committee, the appointment of which to be authorized by this convention, to make report thereon before our adjournment.

#### JAMESTOWN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXHIBIT— GOLD MEDAL AWARD.

Acting upon the authority of the convention, we authorized President Gompers and Vice-President Morris to make every preparation for a most extensive exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. It was of the most instructive and interesting character, including in its scope the history of the American labor movement, its growth, and the magnificent results obtained for the betterment of the workers in all fields of activity.

It was of an economic and sociological character, as well as the finest union label products. It was a gratifying spectacle to view our exhibit in Jamestown during our Norfolk convention, when the men of labor and students beheld that in one of the large buildings not only that large space was devoted to the American Federation of Labor exhibit, but that it aroused the deepest interest of all visitors to obtain an object lesson of the scope of our work and our achievements.

The exposition authorities have granted to the American Federation of Labor the gold medal and diploma for the exhibit. To much credit can not be given for these results to President Gompers and Vice-President Morris.

## CONCLUSION.

We urge our fellow unionists to still greater effort in organizing the yet unorganized workers, so that not only our movement may be strengthened, but for its beneficent influences upon the toilers and all our people.

With our movement extended, and unity, fraternity and solidarity more thoroughly exemplified; with our unions establishing a system of higher dues and corresponding benefits, continually greater advances will be made in the material, social and moral uplift of all, and make for the greater success and permanency of our labor organizations and in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The legislation so necessary at the hands of our federal, state and municipal governments should be pressed to a successful conclusion, and by the common concert of action on all fields of activity will bring to our cause its fullest fruition in the establishment of a better and a higher life, not only for the toiling millions, but for all our people.

Fraternally yours,

**SAMUEL GOMPERS,**

President,

**JAMES DUNCAN,**

First Vice-President,

**JOHN MITCHELL,**

Second Vice-President,

**JAS. O'CONNELL,**

Third Vice-President,

**MAX MORRIS,**

Fourth Vice-President,

**D. A. HAYES,**

Fifth Vice-President,

**DANIEL J. KEEFE,**

Sixth Vice-President,

**WM. D. HUBER,**

Seventh Vice-President,

**JOS. F. VALENTINE,**

Eighth Vice-President,

**JOHN B. LENNON,**

Treasurer,

**FRANK MORRISON,**

Secretary.

Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Mahon—I move that that portion of the report calling for the appointment of two special committees be adopted at this time, and that the Chair be instructed to appoint the committees.

The motion was seconded, and carried by unanimous vote.

President Gompers announced the appointment of the following special committees:

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LINCOLN'S CELEBRATION:** D. A. Hayes, James M. Lynch, W. D. Ryan, D. G. Ramsay, Edmond F. Ward, Jo. Evans, J. Mahlon Barnes, Nellie O'Boy, Elias Breidenbach, T. C. Kelsey, Hugh Kirk, John T. Butler, D. J. Tobin, Howard O. Smith, Hugh McDonald.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON A. F. OF L. OFFICE BUILDING:** Frank Duffy, Frank M. Ryan, R. E. Woodmansee, John R. Dunne, P. J. Flannery, Louis Kemper, Melvia Richter, J. W. Kline, James T. McHugh, Victor Altman, Herbert Crampton, Frank L. Rist, Joseph A. Franklin, Thos. J. Curtis, Geo. P. Foster.

President Gompers announced the following changes in the membership of committees:

Delegate John E. Longstreet on Committee on Local and Federated Bodies in place of John P. White.

John P. White, Committee on Boycotts in place of R. E. Woodmansee, who is not in attendance.

Patrick D. Daley, on Committee on Secretary's Report in place of John Weber, who is not in attendance.

Harry Thomas, on Committee on Education, in place of Charles W. Fear, who is not in attendance.

John Carey, on Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, in place of John H. Brinkman, who is not in attendance.

David McLennan, on Committee on State Organization, in place of Santiago Iglesias, who is not in attendance.

Delegate Mangan—Is the report of the Executive Council, aside from the portion already acted on, still before the house?

President Gompers—The different subjects considered in the report will be distributed and referred to the appropriate committees.

Delegate Mangan—I desire information in regard to Resolution No. 66 of the Norfolk Convention. The resolution refers to the controversy between the steam fitters and the plumbers. Is the Building Trades Department, to which that matter has been referred, subordinate to the American Federation, or is it a co-ordinate body?

Vice-President Duncan—The course followed will be that the subject-matter will be referred to the proper committee. The committee will report to this Convention whether or not it recommends that the matter be referred to the Building Trades Department. The Con-

vention will then take action on the report of the committee.

Mr. Montgomery, for the Local Committee, announced the program of entertainment for Wednesday, and stated

that the special train for Colorado Springs would leave the Union Depot at 8:30 a. m.

At 12:30 the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 2:30 p. m.

## SECOND DAY—Tuesday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2:30 p. m., Tuesday, November 10, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Kline, Sullivan (John), O'Brien, Sanders, Richardson, Thomas, Feeney, Costello, Williams (J. J.), Cruickshank, Coombe, Lawlor, Hart (E. F.), Price, Potter, O'Sullivan, Wilson (James), Quinn, Alpine, Paravicini, Mahon, Clark (W. W.), Byrnes, Longstreet, Hatch, Walter, Young, Lynch (Patrick), Smith (W. J.), Garrett, Maloney (P.), Welch, Hood, Moore, Peterson, Chavey, Witt, Pliggott, Chrisman, Hart (Charles E.), McKee (Anna), Leonard, Carroll, Nutt, Gass.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon the reading of the minutes of the preceding session was dispensed with.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from Mr. Charles F. Garfield, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, N. Y., in which the American Federation of Labor was invited to hold its next Convention in that city. Mr. Garfield stated that the Mayor of Rochester joined with him in extending the invitation; that a convention hall would be provided free of charge to the Federation, and that the Chamber of Commerce Building, including an assembly hall, would be at the disposal of the Convention.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

"Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 10, 1908.

"John R. Alpine, or President Samuel Gompers, Denver, Colo.

"Extend to President Gompers and assembled delegates best wishes for successful deliberations in the Convention.

"Sincerely,

"W. F. COAKLEY,

"Representative-elect, Missouri."

"Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 10, 1908.

"Samuel Gompers, Convention Hall, Denver, Colo.

"Your work has left its impression on the country. Be nothing daunted by defeat. Remember Robert Bruce, emulate his example, and victory for organized labor will come. May harmony in the Convention be the renewal of pledges of

fidelity to the movement of the people in their leaders, and the non-partisan campaign accomplish the desired results—peace and prosperity to the faithful.

"WILLIAM J. GILTHORPE."

"Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1908.

"Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and James O'Connell, American Federation of Labor Convention Hall, Denver, Colo.

"The Central Labor Union of the National Capital sends you greetings and best wishes. We love you for the dinner you will miss.

"SAM DeNEDREY,

"Secretary."

"Springfield, Mo., Nov. 10, 1908.

"American Federation of Labor Convention, Denver, Colo.

"Fraternal greetings. We heartily recommend President Gompers' re-election to his present office for interest taken in recent campaign.

"CHARLES DAILY,

"President,

"C. W. CARTER,

"Secretary,

"Coach Painters' Union 375."

President Gompers—At the session yesterday it was decided to refer the question of the contested delegation from the Electrical Workers to a special committee of five to be appointed by the chair. I have selected the committee and have submitted the list to both Mr. McNulty and Mr. Reid. They both agree that the committee is an eminently fair, just and capable one. I will therefore read the names of the committee:

Joseph M. Weber, of the American Federation of Musicians; R. P. Rubin, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers; John B. Lennon, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union; D. S. Fitzgerald, of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees; James A. Roach, of the International Iron Moulders' Union.

The special order of business is the deferred report of the Committee on Credentials.

Secretary Morrison read the following report of the committee on the creden-

tials of the Operative Plasterers' delegation:

We have received credentials from the Operative Plasterers' International Association for John Donlin, Peter G. Cook, James O'Connor and John G. Twyford, as delegates to this Convention. They are not entitled to seats, however, in view of the fact that charter has not yet been granted to this association.

Delegate Mangan moved that the delegates of the Operative Plasterers be allowed seats in the Convention without a vote. (Seconded.)

Secretary Morrison—The Operative Plasterers are anxious to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Their application was received at the headquarters too late to correspond with the various international organizations that might have similar jurisdiction. It occurred to me that, as the various building trades are represented in this Convention, it might be well to refer this application to a committee of five from the building trades for the purpose of arranging a satisfactory line of demarcation between the organizations that have protests in at the present time, or any other organizations that may be of the opinion that the Plasterers' claim of jurisdiction is an infringement on their jurisdiction. For that reason I move to amend the motion made by Delegate Mangan to the extent that it be referred to a committee of five to be selected from the building trades. The question of seating the delegates will then come up on the report of the committee.

Delegate Mangan—I will accept the Secretary's amendment

The motion of Delegate Mangan, as amended by Secretary Morrison, was adopted.

Secretary Morrison read the following from the report of the Committee on Credentials:

We have credentials for T. W. Rowe, from the Ohio State Federation of Labor; J. F. Tobin, from the Muncie, Indiana, Trades Council; W. W. Davies, of the Belmont County, Ohio, Central Trades and Labor Council, and Frederick Shane, from the Toledo, Ohio, Central Labor Union. These gentlemen are members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Association, and we recommend that they be not seated as delegates, our recommendation based on Section 5 of Article IV of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, as follows:

"No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled by the American Federation of

Labor, or by any national or international organization, connected with this Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or national or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section."

Delegate Ford—I move you that the report of the Committee on Credentials be concurred in. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegate Mahon and Mr. Rowe, of the Flint Glass Workers' Union.

When Mr. Rowe had spoken the full time allowed under the rules Delegate Kemper moved that his time be extended. The motion was seconded and carried.

The question was further discussed by Mr. Rowe, Delegate Klapetzky, Mr. Shane, Mr. Tobin, Secretary Morrison, Vice-President Mitchell and Vice-President Hayes.

Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

The question was further discussed by Vice-President O'Connell, Delegate Lewis (T. L.), Vice-President Duncan, Delegate Walker (J. H.), and President Gompers.

On motion debate was closed.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—I move that the time limit for the introduction of resolutions, except by the unanimous consent of the Convention, be fixed at 5 o'clock next Thursday.

President Gompers—That is the law now, but if it is agreeable to the Convention it will be ordered that, inasmuch as we will have no session of the Convention to-morrow, that day ought not to interfere with the opportunity of the delegates to introduce resolutions, and the time limit will be extended until Friday evening.

Delegate Lewis—I object. The law fixes the time limit at 5 o'clock Thursday.

Delegate Fairgrieve—The Constitution states that the time limit shall be the end of the fourth day's session. There is no session to-morrow.

President Gompers—Delegate Fairgrieve has interpreted the Constitution correctly.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred by President Gompers to the various committees:

**Resolution No. 1—By Delegates William Fyfe and Herbert Crampton, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:**

Amendment to Article XI, Section 2, of American Federation of Labor Constitution, to provide for its application to local councils of the Building Trades Department.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 2—By Delegates William Fyfe and Herbert Crampton, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:**

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Council of Denver, Colo., has refused to seat the elected delegates of the Denver First Branch of The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this Federation instruct the officers of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, to order the seating of said delegates as per Section 2 of Article XI, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

**Resolution No. 3—By Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher of the International Photo Engravers:**

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in its general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to wit: the immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese, Koreans and other Asiatic laborers; and

WHEREAS, The American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese, Koreans and other Asiatic immigrants on the grounds (1) that the wage and living standards of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects; (2) that the racial incompatibility, as between the peoples of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization by these Oriental races of our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled this 10th day of November,

1908, that the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Asiatics other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; therefore, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 4—By Delegates James O'Connell, Eugene Sarber, A. F. Stark, Thomas Van Lear and H. W. Churchill of the International Association of Machinists:**

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists was chartered by the American Federation of Labor and conceded, so far as the American Federation of Labor has a right to do so, jurisdiction over all work performed by machinists, regardless of where such work is performed; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor granted a charter of affiliation to the International Union of Elevator Constructors over the protest of the International Association of Machinists, because the jurisdiction claims made by the International Union of Elevator Constructors, namely: that members of the said organization should be conceded the right to assemble, erect or repair engines, pumps, dynamos and other machinery necessary to the operation of elevators; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists has always had, and still claims, jurisdiction over the assembling, erecting and repairing of engines, pumps and dynamos and other machinery necessary to the operation of elevators or performing similar work, regardless of where said machines may be assembled, erected or repaired; and

WHEREAS, The executive officers of the International Association of Machinists, with a view to adjusting said dispute between the two organizations, and with the further view of carrying out the laws of the American Federation of Labor, appointed a committee of its national officers to meet with a similar committee of the International Union of Elevator Constructors. Said meeting was held between the representatives of both organizations at the headquarters of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, 1529 Nineteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa., August 29, 1908. No adjustment or agreement was reached. The representatives of the International Union of Elevator Constructors refused to concede that the assembling, erecting or repairing of engines, pumps, dynamos and other machinery necessary to operate elevators was the work of a machinist; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the International Association of Machinists to the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor were instructed to bring this controversy to



the attention of this Convention, with a view to having a decision rendered that should be binding upon both organizations; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the delegates assembled at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over the assembling, erection or repairing of engines, pumps, dynamos and other machinery necessary to operate elevators in buildings or elsewhere.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 5—By Delegate James Whittaker, of Federal Labor Union 11823:**

**WHEREAS**, Federal Labor Union 11823 of Evanston, Wyoming, consisting of machinists' helpers, pipe men and helpers, boiler washers, fire lighters, stationary firemen, engine wipers and wrecking engineers employed on the Union Pacific Railroad, have been reduced 30 to 50 per cent. in the last year, and we can not secure any redress; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That an organizer be placed in the field to cover the entire Union Pacific System from Omaha to Evanston for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the above named employees of the Union Pacific into federal labor unions, to the end that they can resist further reduction and secure improved conditions.

Referred to Committee on State Organizations.

**Resolution No. 6—By Delegate Robert Glockling, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:**

**WHEREAS**, The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has adopted a label to be used exclusively on blank books, to which the Allied Printing Trades labels do not apply, such as ordinary daybooks, journals, plain ledgers, blotters, exercise books, cash books or any class of books without printing therein; and

**WHEREAS**, Such label has received the endorsement of the Joint Conference Board of the Allied Printing Trades; and

**WHEREAS**, The general use of this label will materially aid in organizing this particular branch of the bookbinding industry which has heretofore been found difficult to reach by reason of the fact that much of this class of work is produced by cheap foreign labor to a large extent on a sweat-shop basis; and

**WHEREAS**, A great deal of this class of goods is constantly in use in our thousands of labor organizations; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, do hereby recommend that all labor organizations affiliated herewith do encourage, to the extent of their ability, the use of the "Bookbinders' Blank-Book Label" by giving preference to such blank books as bear the label of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and we further recommend that all labor journals do aid and encourage, through their columns, the use of the same.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

**Resolution No. 7—By Delegate R. Glockling, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:**

**WHEREAS**, The principle is generally applied in United States federal and state law that work performed for federal, state and municipalities shall be executed by citizens of the United States; and

**WHEREAS**, Such provision, in the opinion of this American Federation of Labor, serves to conserve the American standard of wages; and

**WHEREAS**, The attention of this American Federation of Labor having been called, by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, to the fact that the firm of Cedric Chivers, limited, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Bath, England, are contractors for the bookbinding required by the public libraries of Greater New York, and other large centers of the United States, and do, in violation of the law above referred to, constantly ship this library binding to their Bath, England, factory, where it is bound under wage conditions that compare to about 30 per cent. of the American wage standard, the American wage being \$20.00 to \$25.00 per week, as compared with \$7.00 to \$7.50 at Bath, this work being permitted, under the United States Tariff, to be re-admitted into this country free of duty; and

**WHEREAS**, The volume of this work required by the public libraries is of such magnitude as to cause most serious loss of employment to this particular branch of the Bookbinding craft; and

**WHEREAS**, A palpable injustice is thereby done to all citizens who, by their contribution of taxes that support the public libraries, are deprived of the benefits that should accrue to the community from this industry; in addition to which, they are unwillingly assisting to place in the hands of themselves and their children books bound under conditions that tend to lower the standard of American citizenship; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor does hereby strongly protest against public work being sent out of the country to be performed by cheap foreign labor to the detriment and menace to the American wage standard; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor does strongly recommend to organized labor that they render all possible assistance to the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders in their efforts to eradicate this manifest evil.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 8—By Delegate Charles T. Smith, of the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union:**

**RESOLVED**, That it is the sense of this Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention that all subordinate unions of International and National unions are hereby requested to immediately affiliate with the city central bodies of their respective localities.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

**Resolution No. 9—By Delegate Frank J. Pulver, Colorado State Federation of Labor:**

WHEREAS, The Blue Cross buttons or pins which originated in Denver, Colo., and which have been so persistently pushed and become so universally known as the Union Label League emblem; and

WHEREAS, We, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, believe that much good can and will be accomplished by a general use of such emblem; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, That we endorse the Blue Cross buttons or pins, emblems of the Union Label League movement, and that the same be placed upon the colored and official Union Label Bulletin issued by this Federation.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 10—By Delegate Edw. B. Goltra, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks:

WHEREAS, There has been presented to Congress by the Keep Commission a bill for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, which bill has been referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and is expected to be passed upon by the next Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, take this occasion to unqualifiedly express our endorsement of the principles of our National Civil Service Law and urge the enforcement of it in its true spirit. We also emphatically favor the passing of some suitable retirement bill, both as a matter of justice to the employees themselves and of value to the government, and as a worthy object lesson for states, counties and cities, and for large employers of labor in our land.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 11—By Delegate Edw. B. Goltra, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, at Norfolk, Va., November 11, 1907, did instruct its Legislative Committee to support any remedial legislation that should be introduced in the 60th Congress looking towards better hours and pay for postal clerks; and

WHEREAS, Bills have been introduced along these lines in the present Congress, and are known on the calendars of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States as follows: H. R. 11808, by Mr. McDermott of Illinois, on the matter of hours; Senate 4491 and H. R. 18863, by Mr. LaFollette of Wisconsin and Mr. W. B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, on the question of pay, and H. R. 16871, by Mr. Nichols of Pennsylvania, extending the leaves of absence with pay; and

WHEREAS, The National Federation of Post Office Clerks acknowledge and are grateful for the aid ever rendered their cause, and are of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor can assist them; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing these several bills, copies of which accompany this resolution, and that the Legislative Committee be instructed to use its utmost means, power and influence to secure for the officers of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks a hearing in committee on the above bills.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 12—By Delegate Chas. T. Smith, of Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Foreign steamship interests introduced Senate Bill 5083, which would virtually repeal section 42, a much needed humane provision requiring more air space and better sanitary conditions on immigrant ships; and

WHEREAS, The illiteracy test is the most practical means for the restricting of the present immigration of cheap labor, whose competition is so ruinous; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union that we earnestly beseech and petition Congress to enact the illiteracy test into law, and to refuse any modification of section 42, unless it be to increase the amount of air space and to require better sanitary accommodations in the steerage.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 13—By Delegates A. McAndrew and E. Lewis Evans, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Union Label is the trade mark of our trade unions; and

WHEREAS, This trade mark has been adopted to be used by all members of trade unions as a guide to distinguish the fair union made products from those that are unfair; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has adopted a blue label for the express purpose of giving the purchaser undisputed proof that the tobacco he buys which bears the blue label is the product of union labor; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' blue label has received the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated unions, and

WHEREAS, It is essential to the best interest of the Tobacco Workers' International Union that the greatest possible patronage shall be given to the tobacco products bearing the union label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in Denver, November, 1908, hereby reaffirms its previous endorsement of the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That the members of the affiliated unions are requested to lend their assistance in creating a greater demand for tobacco bearing the blue label.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 14—By Delegates A. McAndrew and E. Lewis Evans, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, Recent court decisions have practically negatived the prosecuting of boycotts on unfair corporations and industries, thereby depriving the workers of a means of redress for oppressions imposed; and

WHEREAS, A means of redress for wrongs and oppressions imposed is necessary for the protection of the workers and those dependent upon them; and

WHEREAS, The accomplishment of this purpose and end will require the more systematic, vigorous and constant agitation among the trade unionists and among those who are not members of any trade union, but who are open to conviction as to the true merits and meaning of the "Trade Marks" of the trade unions, education being necessary to the success of our noble movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That an arrangement be effected by and between the National and International Unions (that have a trade mark that the public generally should be in closer touch with and have a greater knowledge of), whereby a space of one or two pages in each monthly journal shall be devoted to the advertising of a given number of Union Labels each month. That a system of electrotypes of a standard size be gotten up of

a given number by National and International Unions containing a cut of the respective labels with suitable reading matter around it, giving instructions as to where each particular label will be found on the products of that particular craft. That these electrotypes be shipped to the American Federation of Labor headquarters, and there grouped and numbered so that each label will be presented to the members of each National and International Union during the succeeding 12 months. That each group of labels for assignment shall be numbered, and the respective journals be also numbered. That one group be shipped to each journal from the American Federation of Labor headquarters, and after that, Journal No. 1 shall ship, after publication, Group No. 1 to Journal No. 100, or whatever the highest number be after the numbering has been completed, each group number being moved up each month until each group has appeared in each one of the journals entering this plan of label advertising.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

At 5:30 p. m. the Convention adjourned, to reconvene at 9 a. m. Thursday, November 12.

### THIRD DAY—Thursday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 12th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Klapetsky, Noschang, Huber, Sanders, Richardson, Barnes, Loebenberg, Thomas, Cable, McManus, Feeney, Williams (J. J.), Pfeiffer, Price, Grout, Valentine, Wilson (Jas.), Tracy (Wm. J.), Paravicini, Byrnes, Powell, Smith (Wm. J.), Welch, Hood, Moore, Peterson, Chavey, Witt, Piggott, Chrisman, Hart (C. E.), Whalen, Leonard, Nutt, Snyder.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon reading of the minutes of the preceding session was dispensed with.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

New Orleans, Nov. 11, 1908.

Hon. Samuel Gompers, Denver, Colo.

The members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, in national conference, sends the American Federation of Labor fraternal greetings.

C. S. BARRETT, President.

Secretary Morrison also read a communication from the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, in which an invitation was extended to the delegates to visit the sanatorium of the society during their stay in Denver. The communication also spoke of the growth of the work of the society.

Delegate Coombe, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report:

Your Credential Committee begs to submit the following supplemental report:

The indebtedness of the following organizations having been paid, we recommend that their delegates be seated:

Foundry Employes' International Brotherhood—George Bechtold, 7 votes.

United Textile Workers—John Golden, Samuel Ross, 129 votes.

Lake County, Indiana Central Labor Union—Emmet Flood, 1 vote.

Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union—Chas. T. Smith, 1 vote.

Tobacco Strippers' Union 10,422—Melvia Richter, 1 vote.

We recommend that E. F. Hart be seated in the place of J. L. Hon, as dele-

gate from the Lithographers' International Protective Association, notification of the change having been received from the International Secretary.

We further recommend that Phil Wurster be seated as delegate from the Central Labor Union of Evansville, Indiana, with 1 vote, and I. B. Kuhn as delegate from the McSherrystown, Pennsylvania Central Labor Union, with 1 vote.

Mr. L. W. Quick will be unable to be present, and R. P. Rubin has been appointed to serve in his place as delegate from the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. We recommend that Mr. Rubin be seated in Mr. Quick's place.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC COOMBE, Chairman,

PATRICK F. DUFFY, Secretary,

ALVIN C. HOWES,

Credential Committee.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Coombe, for the Auditing Committee, presented the following report:

To the Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—The committee appointed, as required by the Constitution, to examine and report upon the receipts, expenditures and financial condition of the American Federation of Labor, have attended to that duty, and submit for your consideration the following report:

The total income of the Federation from all sources from October 1, 1907, until September 30, 1908, inclusive, was \$207,-655.23, as follows:

Per capita tax.....	\$118,110.93
Supplies .....	10,590.10
The American Federationist.....	20,722.41
Assessment, I. T. U.....	1,783.10
Assessment, Textile Workers....	30.00
Assessment, Los Angeles.....	15,342.02
Assessment, Buck's Stove & Range Company.....	15,665.70
Legal Defense Fund.....	11,822.26

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Defense Fund .....	14,327.20
Premium on bonds.....	1,261.51

Total receipts for the year.....\$207,655.23  
 Balance on hand October 1, 1907... 127,910.02

Grand total .....\$335,565.25

The expenses from October 1, 1907, until September 30, 1908, inclusive, was \$196,937.36, as follows:

General account .....	\$161,501.56
The American Federationist.....	20,649.84
Assessment, I. T. U.....	1,640.00
Defense Fund .....	12,124.00
Premium on bonds.....	1,021.96

Total expenses for the year....\$196,937.36

## RECAPITULATION.

Grand total receipts.....	\$335,565.25
Total expense .....	196,937.36

Balance on hand October 1, 1908. \$128,627.89

We find certificates of deposit and bank deposits (certified by the cashiers of each bank) to correspond with the above account, as follows:

In the hands of Treasurer John B. Lennon, \$136,627.89, deposited in banks at Bloomington, Ill., and in possession of Secretary Frank Morrison, \$2,000.00, deposited in Riggs' National Bank, Washington, D. C.

President Gompers has in his possession and properly executed, twenty-two (22) certificates of deposits; twenty (20) for \$5,000 each, one (1) for \$10,000 and one (1) for \$5,737.24, which the committee examined, finding them correct.

The twenty-two (22) certificates are deposited in various banks at Bloomington, Ill., as follows:

McLean County Bank, six certificates, \$5,000 each, August 23, 1908, at 2%.....	\$ 30,000.00
Corn Belt Bank, two certificates, \$5,000 each, July 5, 1907, at 3%...	10,000.00
German American Bank, two certificates, \$5,000 each, July 21, 1908, at 3%.....	10,000.00
Peoples Bank, three certificates, two at \$5,000 each and one at \$5,737.24, July 21, 1908 at 3%.....	15,737.24
Third National Bank, five certificates, \$5,000 each, October 5, 1908, at 2%.....	25,000.00
State National Bank, one certificate, \$5,000, July 21, 1908, at 2%.....	5,000.00
State National Bank, two certificates, \$5,000 each, October 5, 1908, at 2%.....	10,000.00
State National Bank, one certificate, \$10,000, October 5, 1908, at 2% .....	10,000.00

Cash accounts as follows:

Treasurer John B. Lennon has on deposit in the State National Bank of Bloomington, Ill., subject to check.....\$ 20,890.65

On deposit in Riggs' National Bank of Washington, D. C., October 1, 1908, subject to check of Frank Morrison, Secretary .....	\$6,965.55
Outstanding checks.....	4,965.55
	2,000.00

Total balance in banks, October 1, 1908 .....\$138,627.89

We desire to express our appreciation of the business methods employed in conducting the financial affairs of the American Federation of Labor, and also for the courteous consideration accorded us in the discharge of our duties.

Fraternally submitted,  
 ISAAC COOMBE, Chairman,  
 PATRICK F. DUFFY, Secretary,  
 ALVIN C. HOWES,

Auditing Committee.

On motion of Delegate Sinclair the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Smith, secretary of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, presented the following report:

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Greeting: We, your Committee on Rules and Order of Business, beg leave to submit the following report:

## RULES.

We recommend the adoption of the following rules for the government of the Convention:

Rule 1—The Convention shall be called to order at 9 a. m., remain in session until 12 o'clock noon; re-assemble at 2 p. m., and continue in session until 5:30 p. m., except on Saturday, which shall be a half-holiday.

Rule 2—If a delegate while speaking be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is decided.

Rule 3—Should two or more delegates rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4—No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks except it be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5—A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same question until all who wish to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so.

Rule 6—A delegate shall not speak more than twice upon a question without permission from the Convention.

Rule 7—Speeches shall be limited to ten minutes, but the time of speaking may be extended by vote of the Convention.

Rule 8—A motion shall not be open for discussion until it has been seconded and stated from the chair.

Rule 9—At the request of five members the mover of a motion shall be required to reduce it to writing.

Rule 10—When a question is pending before the Convention no motion shall be in order except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall have precedence in the order named.

Rule 11—Motions to lay on the table shall not be debatable.

Rule 12—A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall receive a majority vote.

Rule 13—Any delegate failing to present his card within 30 minutes after the Convention is called to order shall be marked absent, but in the event of unavoidable absence he may so report to the Secretary and be marked present.

Rule 14—It shall require at least 12 members to move the previous question.

Rule 15—All resolutions shall bear the signature of the introducer and the title of the organization he represents.

Rule 16—No motion or resolution shall be voted upon until the mover or introducer has had a chance to speak if he or she so desires.

Rule 17—No resolutions shall be received after Friday session, November 13, without unanimous consent of the Convention.

Rule 18—Roberts' Rules shall be the guide on all matters not herein provided.

Rule 19—The main body of the hall shall be reserved for delegates.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1—Reading minutes of previous session, which will be dispensed with unless called for.

2—Report of Committee on Credentials.

3—Report of Officers.

4—Report of Regular Committees.

5—Report of Special Committees.

6—Unfinished Business.

7—New Business.

8—Election of Officers.

9—Good of the Federation.

10—Adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,  
ALVIN C. HOWES, Chairman,  
GEO. K. SMITH, Secretary,  
A. B. LOEBENBERG,  
E. J. BRAIS,  
J. J. MOCKLER,  
FRANK KORALEK,  
JAMES MCKENZIE,  
HARRY F. McCORMACK,  
HENRY H. BOETTGER,  
FRANK DETLEF,  
JOS. W. MORTON.

Delegate Mahon—Has the committee made any report on the question of the casting of the entire vote of an organization when part of the delegation is absent?

President Gompers—That could not be settled by a rule; that is provided for in the Constitution. The organization is entitled to the vote. The delegates represent the organization.

The question raised by Delegate Mahon was discussed by Delegates Mahon, Wheeler and President Gompers.

Treasurer Lennon—I desire to offer an amendment to the report of the committee in regard to the question of introducing substitutes and negative motions while the report of a committee is pending. I offer the following as a rule to be added to what has been submitted: "When a report of a committee is pending, no negative motion or substitute shall be in order."

Delegate Lewis—I move that the report of the Committee on Rules be taken up *seriatim* and acted on. (Seconded and carried.)

Vice-President Mitchell in the chair.

Rules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 were read by the secretary of the committee, and each one adopted as read.

Rule 11. Motions to lay on the table shall not be debatable.

President Gompers—It seems to me some addition or qualification is necessary to Rule 11. If a motion is made that the subject before the house be laid on the table for a definite time, it seems to me the subject of time is then debatable. I would suggest that the following be added: "Unless the motion to lay on the table shall apply to the time, and then be only amendable or debatable as to time."

Delegate Lynch—Why not add instead: "Except as limited by Roberts' Rules of Order?"

President Gompers accepted the amendment suggested by Delegate Lynch, and the amendment was accepted by the committee.

Rule 11, as amended, was then adopted. Rule 12 was adopted as reported by the committee.

Treasurer Lennon—The rule I offered, if it is to be adopted, should follow Rule 12. I offer the following new rule: "When a report of a committee is pending, no negative motion or substitute shall be in order." (Seconded.)

Vice-President Mitchell—Does that mean a negative substitute?

Treasurer Lennon—Yes.

Delegate Fairgrieve—I move to strike out the word "substitute" in the proposed new rule. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegate Lewis, who spoke in opposition to the amendment offered by Treasurer Lennon.

Treasurer Lennon moved that the amendment be referred to the committee. (Seconded.)

Delegates Lynch, Mahon and Smith spoke in opposition to referring.

The question was discussed in a general way by Delegate Walker.

Delegate Savage moved that the entire subject be laid upon the table.

The motion was seconded, but lost by a vote of 99 to 71.

President Gompers—I suggest that this be referred to the Committee on Rules, they to report at the earliest possible moment.

Treasurer Lennon—I accept that.

Rule 13 was adopted as reported by the committee.

Rule 14. It shall require at least twelve members to move the previous question.

Delegate Mahon—I move that the rule be amended to require at least thirty members to move the previous question. (Seconded and carried.)

Rules 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 were adopted as reported by the committee.

The order of business was taken up serialtim, and each section adopted as reported by the committee.

Delegate Lynch—I desire to offer the following amendment to the report of the committee: "When a roll call vote has been taken, and all delegates present have had the opportunity to record their votes, the ballot shall be declared closed." (Seconded.)

Secretary Morrison suggested that the rule be amended to read "delegates or delegations," instead of "delegates." The amendment was accepted by Delegate Lynch.

Heretofore the count has been taken and while in process of tabulation delegations have come in and recorded their votes. We should have some rule so

that in closely contested cases we will know where we stand.

The question was discussed by Delegates Gallagher, McKee, Howes, Mahon, Lynch, Lewis, Walker, Smith, Kemper, Treasurer Lennon and Vice-President Duncan.

The amendment to the report of the committee offered by Delegate Lynch, as amended by Secretary Morrison, was adopted.

Delegate Kemper moved the following amendment to the report of the committee: "When a roll call ballot has been ordered that no adjournment take place until the result has been announced." (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Mahon, Kemper and Secretary Morrison.

The motion offered by Delegate Kemper was carried.

President Gompers announced that, according to the custom of the Convention, the time for hearing from the fraternal delegates had been fixed at ten o'clock Thursday morning, and introduced to the Convention Mr. John Wadsworth, one of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, who said, in part:

Mr. President and Delegates—It is hardly necessary for me to say that I am exceedingly delighted to be at this Convention held in this city in 1908. This is the first time that I have had the opportunity and the privilege of seeing the new country, and seeing its people on its own soil. I wish I could be assured that I was going to pay a few other visits in the near future and to attend other conventions of this Federation. We have been here scarcely a fortnight, yet my wife, my colleague and myself have seen a great deal of the country. We are exceedingly obliged to you for the very great kindness you have shown us since we landed at New York.

I am pleased to be here, Mr. Chairman, because this is a representative meeting of the Trade Unions of America. I would much rather attend a meeting of this description than a meeting of any other description, political or otherwise. I have been a Trade Unionist ever since I was a little boy and have seen the results wrought in the old country through the efforts of the Trade Unions. I remember working in the pit when I was quite a little fellow. In those days it was not a question of eight hours from bank to bank, or from any other point. We used to work, especially in the winter time, without seeing daylight from Monday morning until Saturday night. That condition of things has been altogether altered as far as Great Britain is concerned.

This is a great country, but as far as I can see from observation up to the present time, large as it is, you have the same difficulties to a larger or smaller degree, to face in the very near future, that we have had to face in the old country in years gone by. Some of our friends in the old country tell us everything is content-

ment and peace so far as America is concerned. I am very much afraid that is not true. We in Great Britain look up to the United States of America as a world within itself, and when we come to realize that Great Britain is composed of about 160,000 square miles of territory, and when we learn that the United States is composed of two and a half million square miles of territory we are amazed. It appears to me that it does not matter very much whether working people live in free trade Great Britain or protected America, if they are not in a position through their organizations to force out of the employers of labor and capitalists their fair share of the profits made by their labor. I believe, as I have believed all along the line, that there is nothing more efficacious, nothing that will serve the interest of labor better than powerful organizations. Those organizations ought to be established in every trade. Where people have to work they are bound to be united together to get the justice and equity they ought to have.

In England we have gone through a great deal, as some of you know. It used to be that we could not have a public meeting even in Great Britain. By and by we got the Trade Union Act in 1871. We went on with that charter for thirty years or over, then we had the same condition forced upon us you are having forced upon you in this country—what is known in England as judge-made law. We have our injunctions just as you are having them in this country. Trade Union funds were made attachable for damages, and in consequence they were of no power to serve the workmen. They were not satisfied with that, and for a time the great capitalistic interests there were delighted with the results of the Taff Vale decision given in Great Britain. They were not satisfied with the Taff Vale decision, but they attacked the associations' funds. They sued us for damages. The damages they sued us for would amount in this country to over \$1,000,000, but the Trade Unions were determined that they would not be put down by any Taff Vale decision or judge-made law. I hope that will be the position taken by our friends on this side of the water. I hope you will not rest satisfied until you are made free men once more.

We had a great struggle, and you in this country will have a great struggle, and if the workers are not united—nay, and if they are united, you will have a struggle from now on to get better wages and conditions and to keep intact the wages and conditions that you have got that are satisfactory up to the present time. We have got through Trades Unions for twenty years a great deal in Great Britain, not only in the mining industry, but in the iron, steel, ship building and cotton industries. All that has been gained has been through the men of Great Britain becoming organized. If they were not organized we would not be in the position we are in to-day. Since 1888, as far as mining is concerned, a great deal has been gained; and what is true of mining is true of the iron, steel, ship building and cotton industries. In 1888 we were working for very low wages and in some instances for very long hours. In that year we commenced to agitate for better wages. The owners and capitalists of the old country, like the owners and

capitalists of the new country, said it was impossible for them to pay higher wages without ruining the industries of the country. We pressed forward, however, and got an advance, which was followed by other advances, until we had forty per cent. above the 1888 rate.

In 1893 we had notices given for a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in wages. That we resisted for four months. Ultimately we got what is known as the "Lord Rosebery Agreement." We secured as a minimum wage thirty per cent. over and above what was paid in 1888. We went on then until we secured thirty-five per cent. above the rate of 1888. The present agreement gives us thirty-seven and one-half per cent. above the wages of 1888. Now we are trying to have that made a basis rate. We got the Scotch miners to form a federation, which was followed by a federation of Welsh miners. Now we have three great branches, all amalgamated in one federation and working for one end. If we stick together, we are sure that we will ultimately succeed in the objects we have in view.

In England we have got free from the Taff Vale decision. We have a Trades Dispute Bill that puts us back to the position that we occupied previous to the Taff Vale decision.

We have an old-age pension bill which comes into operation on the first of January next year. It is not the bill we wanted, but it is a start, and we hope to improve it as time proceeds. At the present it will include somewhere about 600,000 people seventy years and over. Ultimately we hope to get it down to sixty-five years. Then we intend dealing with workers who are sick and lame and not capable of working. We have not done that as yet, but we passed, last year, the Small Holdings Act, which will prove beneficial to the working people of England. This act already has had a number of applications. Already 19,000 applications have been made for 300,000 acres of land by the working people of Great Britain, and we believe when this act is thoroughly established, it will assist the workers to a very considerable extent.

We have not been able as yet to get on the statute books anything that is satisfactory in dealing with the unemployed. We have a kind of promise that next year the present government will do something towards dealing with the question. This year the government will spend £300,000 towards a central fund for the relief of the unemployed. That is a fair start in that direction. They are going to find employment for 2,100 men in repairing work at the docks, and they expect to spend some £73,000 in that direction. Then they are going to find employment for about 2,400 men in building ships. I rather regret that, because the ships they are going to build are warships, and that is not a thing that working men in either this country or the old country wish. It would be far better for Great Britain, America and the continent, as far as the working people are concerned, to build railroads and bridges.

It is not my intention to keep this convention from its business. I imagine you have a great deal of work to do. There are a great many things I might talk about, such as boycotting and other things we have had to go through. The minimum wage question with us put ter-



ror into the capitalists. I suppose they thought the world would come to an end if the working men would have better wages, shorter hours and better conditions. However, since we got the extra money, trade has been better, profits have been higher and everything more satisfactory than when the workers received only about one-half the wages they have at the present time. Therefore, all we have to do in the old country and the new is to all press our demands and see that the men and women workers have justice and equity.

I want to say, in conclusion, that I am extremely obliged for the very great kindness shown to myself and my wife since we landed in New York. That kindness has been continued wherever we have stopped throughout the country. At Niagara Falls we were met by friends who were just as kind as they were in New York. We went to Indianapolis and met kind friends there, and when we reached Denver, we were welcomed warmly by both men and women. We have enjoyed ourselves ever since. I thank you, each and all, for the great kindness that have been shown to us, and I trust that this Federation will grow in numbers and in strength, and will, by its force—we can do nothing without force—attain the end it is seeking. We do not like strikes, but if it were not for having the power to strike in our hands, we would not be in anything like the position we are in at the present time. This is a large country, and though you have nearly all the resources the world can supply, if the men are not organized and determined to show the capitalist classes that they have some power, as time goes on the working people of this country will be very much worse off than they are now. You should build strong unions and amalgamate together for the good of all. That will gain for you much more in the way of justice and equity than can be gained by remaining outside of the unions.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Mr. J. H. Skinner, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, who spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Trades Unionists: I feel it a great honor to share with Mr. Wadsworth the representation of the British Trades Union Congress. I feel it also a great honor to share with him the privilege of conveying to you the heartiest greetings of the trades unionists of Great Britain and Ireland. This fraternal relation costs a great deal of money, but if the cost were trebled it would be justified by the effect it has upon the movement. It has created a friendly feeling, a bond of sympathy and brotherhood between the trades unionists of the two countries.

I ought perhaps to explain here that I am in the nature of a substitute for a gentleman who was elected to share with Mr. Wadsworth the honor of representing the British Trades Union Congress at this Convention. Mr. Gill, a member of Parliament, like Mr. Wadsworth, was selected to come to America. On account of an unfortunate dispute in the cotton trade he was unable to come. He is Secretary of the Cotton Spinners'

organization, and could not leave his people in their time of trouble and difficulty. I regret the unfortunate circumstances that compelled Mr. Gill to be absent, but I feel that Mr. Lynch echoed my sentiments when he said that if the Cotton Spinners had to have a strike it was just as well they had it about this particular time.

I am glad to say that, so far as the general movement in Great Britain is concerned, it was never in a healthier condition than at the present time. There are many things we are inclined to thank ourselves for. We do not feel inclined to thank other people for them. Trades unionism is a power in Great Britain at the present time. One of the things we have under consideration is the starting of a labor daily newspaper. I am sure my friends, the typographers, will be interested in that. The matter was brought forward by the London Society of Compositors. A special congress was called to discuss the matter, and it was decided a movement should be made to start the paper. I am not quite sanguine about the result, but I want to say there is a strong feeling among the British trades unionists that they are not receiving fair treatment at the hands of the capitalistically owned newspapers of Great Britain. We can not be surprised at that; we can not expect the capitalists who own newspapers to do justice to the labor movement whose interests are not identical with theirs. That has created a very strong desire to have a daily labor newspaper in order to put before the workers of the country the acts and positions of the labor unions.

You are greatly interested in the question of the label. In fact, it seems to be the thing one finds everywhere in America. Wherever you turn you will find evidence of the existence of the label. That is to your credit. We know very little about the label. There are a couple of unions—the Hatters and the Cigarmakers—who make some use of the label, but I do not think it is quite the success among them it should be. Possibly the idea has not quite sunk into our people yet. When it has, possibly it will be more successful. We of the printing trades have borrowed the idea of trying to use the label from our friends in the United States. We have discovered that to the printers here the label has been of immense value. We had a meeting last June and decided we would make the attempt to introduce the label on printed matter. We are going to limit our operations for a while, however, to Ireland—a place where so many experiments of a political character have been made. The Home Rule party is making an attempt to see that all the goods consumed in Ireland are produced in Ireland. We want Ireland to go a little farther than that. We sympathize with them in the desire to develop the country industrially, but we want them to go farther and see that not only shall the goods consumed by Ireland be produced there, but that they be produced under trade union conditions.

I think you make more of the eight-hour day than we do at the present time. A few years ago when some of us were young men and agitating for the eight-hour day we thought we ought to have it in about five minutes. We have not got it yet, and some of us are tired of waiting for it. Of course, if we should pass an eight-hour law it could not be destroyed by the judges as it can in this country. The Allied Printing Trades in Great Britain have decided to move for a universal eight-hour day throughout the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Wadsworth referred to our political movement. Perhaps I ought to say that Mr. Wadsworth and I belong to two different forms of thought, but we appreciate each other's position thoroughly, and do not fall out about it. We have several points of difference. I do not know that we have many so far as principle is concerned, but we may have differences in regard to policy. I belong to the section that is enthusiastically favorable to the existence of an Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, while Mr. Wadsworth accupies a seat in the House of Commons, and belongs to what is styled in England, the Trade Union Group. They work hand in hand with the Labor Party Group in Parliament. He referred to the Taff Vale decision. We are proud of that decision. It was the thing that caused British trades unions to enter politics on independent lines. The money that was spent on that decision was well spent in arousing the people of Great Britain to a realization of their rights. When the time came for a general election, all the workers were determined that the effect of that decision should be wiped out, so far as their votes were concerned. The Labor Party was formed from the British Trades Congress, the same way you may form an Independent Labor Party. If you adopt such a plan, I hope it will lead to the same success it did in our country. Since the advent of the labor party in the House of Commons, a great deal has been accomplished. We have, of course, spent considerable sums of money, but we believe it has brought about better results than if the money had been spent in other ways. We have, of course, to maintain our members in the House of Commons. We are proud to know that while the men in the trades unions will give us their votes, they will also give us their money to maintain the representatives.

The Labor Party consists, not only of trade unionists, but Socialists as well. The main body of the Socialists in Great Britain are allied to the Labor Party, and they are as anxious to maintain it as are the more moderate section styled the trade unionists. We are proud of that alliance between the Socialists and the Labor Party. I believe a great deal of the work that has been accomplished in an advance direction for the workers of Great Britain has been due to the sacrifices, the hard work and the energy of the Socialists who are connected with it.

We must look after the children of the nation; we must look after the unemployed, and after the men who are thrown upon the industrial scrap heap when they have served their time for the good of

the nation. One of the first things we tried to do was to see that the hungry children of the nation were fed. Whatever might be the faults of the parents, we resolved the children should not go to school hungry. A law was passed enabling local authorities to levy rates upon communities to provide children with free meals in cases where destitution and poverty prevailed at home. Then the question of workmen's compensation came up. There was an act in operation before the present government came into power, but it was extended to embrace a further six millions of workers. It brought seamen, domestic servants and clerks under it. It is necessary in many instances for the trades unions to fight these cases in the courts. The employers hand over their liabilities to the insurance companies, and the insurance companies are more inclined to fight than the employers would be.

The Miners' Eight Hour Bill has been before the House of Commons, and the government is favorable to it. We have the House of Lords, as you have the Senate. I don't know which is worst, or which is best. I don't know whether the Senate is an improvement upon our House of Lords. If it is, I congratulate you. We are getting tired of the House of Lords. There is one thing the House of Lords did not do, and that is to destroy the measure of the House of Commons in the Trades Dispute Act. The House of Lords knew that the country wanted the Trades Dispute Act, and while they said it would ruin the trade of the country, it was passed. There is some danger, however, that they may throw out the Miners' Eight Hour Bill.

A few years ago we had to fight our battles with our hands tied behind our backs, and you are in that position today. I believe it is necessary for the maintenance of your organization to have your laws altered. Your Chairman's address at the opening of this Convention was, to my mind, a noble inspiration for you to do all that you can to free your organization from the trammels that afflict them at the present moment on account of judge-made laws. It seems to me that I hear a great deal about the Constitution, and that it will not permit a legal eight-hour day. It occurred to me that this Constitution is made an asset which the employers claim absolutely for themselves. We say sometimes that the employers of Great Britain claim the British flag as an asset belonging absolutely to capital. The employers of this country seem to be using the Constitution in the same way. I hope the address of your President will be taken to heart, and that you will act so as to free the trade union movement in America from the oppression it rests under at the present time. When you have better laws you can spend the time, money and attention you now spend on trying to get them in remedying other evils. Then you will be able to do something to make the conditions of life better for children, the unemployed and the aged toilers.

The Labor Party and the Trade Unionists are trying to do something for the toilers of our land. We believe that you could direct your attention in this country to this matter better when you are placed in a better legal position.

I have not seen much evidence of poverty in America such as we have in the old country. Nobody has shown me the slums of any city. I hope they do not exist. If they do not, then we have something to learn from you. If you can teach us to carry on the affairs of the city without poverty or slums or bad housing, we should be very glad to have the information and would try to act upon it.

It is our desire to try to make the general conditions of life for our people better in the removal of vile housing conditions that exist, not only in large cities but in small villages in the agricultural districts.

That condition exists there because the land is owned by some lord or duke who forbids the building of houses on the land or the extensions of villages. We want to change this condition, and to secure the highest degree of happiness we can in a general way for our people. When the toilers of all the civilized nations make up their minds that the condition of the people shall be better, we will all live under much happier conditions and more fully realize the kingdom of Heaven upon earth than we do at the present moment.

I wish you the greatest and heartiest success in the Trades Union movement of this country, and trust we shall remain on as good terms forever as we are at the present time.

I also must express my thanks for the great kindness I have received at your hands. I shall go back feeling that in this country there is a body of men who are doing their very utmost without fee or reward to serve their own class, to make the people of the nation better and happier, and to enable them to grow up having more opportunity for mental and physical development.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Mr. P. M. Draper, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who said in part:

On behalf of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, I desire to extend to this Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor the fraternal greetings and best wishes of the Canadian Organization that I have the honor and pleasure of representing.

The last Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from September 21st to 26th, 1908, was the most successful in the history of that body, forging, as it did, the last link in the bond of fraternity and mutual interest between the wage earning classes of our broad Dominion, from one end to the other, and demonstrating to the whole people the unity of purpose, the harmony and unanimity of effort, the determination, the vitality and strength of the organized labor movement in the Dominion of Canada.

From a modest beginning, the Congress has advanced, step by step, until to-day it represents roughly 50,000 Trade Unionists and indirectly 150,000 wage earners of the Dominion. The gain of the past few years has been simply phenomenal, coinciding with the period of the bitterest attack on International Trade Unionism, and thus demonstrating the fealty of the organized workers to the cause that best

represents their true interests, that safeguards the material, moral and intellectual welfare of themselves and their families, and that, in the last analysis, constitutes the real bulwark of true citizenship for both Canada and the United States.

The bonds of International Trade Unionism have never been stronger than at the present time, notwithstanding the attempt by a few disgruntled workmen to establish a movement based on narrow sectional grounds, rather than on the broad basic principle of common humanity and universal purpose that actuates and makes strong the International Trades Union movement on this continent. This sectional and misguided effort styles itself the Canadian Federation of Labor, aping the great Federation that I have the honor of addressing to-day. But, while the American Federation of Labor is the happy fruition of associated effort and is itself the apex of an organized movement, the so-called Canadian Federation of Labor represents but the groping for notoriety of a small number of self-seeking, spurious Trades Unionists, whose hearts fail them when the real test of manhood comes to them, either in the shape of a strike, or worse still, the payment of a per capita assessment to support, say, such a laudable ambition as the inauguration of an eight-hour day.

This "lip-loyalty" to Canada amuses rather than misleads those to whom the appeal is made, and I have every confidence in the correctness of my assurance to this Convention that the Trade Unionists of Canada are welded, irrevocably and indissolubly, to the great cause of International Trade Unionism, and that they are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brothers to the South in asserting the claims of universal brotherhood and common humanity; in upholding the principles of charity, of justice and of fair dealing; in protesting against the hardships and oppressions that affect our fellow workers; and in proclaiming to the world our loyalty, not less to the cause of our suffering brothers than to the welfare of every citizen of our country.

Another feature of the work of the Congress that will be of interest is the maintenance of a representative at Ottawa during each recurring session of the Dominion Parliament. In this way the interests of International Trade Unionism have been particularly safeguarded. It is recognized by the opponents of organized labor that its great strength lies in the international connection and a constant endeavor is made to vitally injure that connection.

#### IMMIGRATION.

For the last two years Canada has received a very large influx of immigrants from Europe. The coming of these mechanics and laborers has detrimentally affected all Canadian toilers in the sale of their labor. In Canada we believe it is better that our population should be small and the people happy, prosperous and contented, than that it should be large, discontented, poverty-stricken, workless and suffering. At our last Convention in Halifax the Congress reaffirmed its attitude on this question by the following resolution:

"1. That the organized workmen of Canada desire to see Canada peopled by a free, enlightened, moral, energetic and law-abiding class of citizens, and recognize that this can only be done by the influx of immigrants from other countries.

"2. That this influx should be the spontaneous movement of the immigrants themselves, and in this regard we declare against any system of assisted immigration or the granting of bonuses for that purpose.

"3. That while every regard should be had for the welfare of those who seek our shores, that the first consideration should be the welfare of the Canadian people and the betterment of our common country, and that this consideration requires the exclusion of certain nationalities and classes of people who, either by temperament, non-assimilative qualifications, habits, customs or want of any permanent good which their coming brings to us, are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship.

"4. That amongst the classes that are not desirable acquisitions we include Chinamen, Hindus and all other Asiatic peoples."

#### INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION.

At present the forces in the Canadian political arena are feeling their way to the light. At our general election, held on the 28th of last month, several independent labor candidates were nominated in the various industrial centers and polled a very good vote, the President of the Congress, Mr. A. Verville, of Mainnonneuve, Montreal, being elected by a majority of 4,900 over his opponent, receiving the largest majority of any candidate for parliamentary honors.

Believing that it may be interesting to the representatives of the toilers of this Great Republic, assembled at this Convention, to know the position taken by the Canadian Congress in the political field, I herewith submit a resolution adopted at the Victoria Convention in 1906, and which is being followed throughout the Dominion by the organized wage-earners, viz.:

"WHEREAS, The organized workers of Canada have for years, through this Congress, been endeavoring by legislative action to secure the amelioration of their conditions and to promote the passage of laws concerning the welfare of the workers in the mines, the factories, the forests, in fact, in all walks of life. And, whereas, it has been made manifestly plain that effective legislation in this regard and sympathetic and energetic enforcement of the laws can best be obtained by the presence in Parliament and in the Local Legislatures of representatives elected by labor for the direct interest of labor. And, whereas, this Congress has been, and must continue to be, the legislative mouthpiece of organized labor in Canada, irrespective and independent of any body engaged in the effort to send representatives of the people to Parliament and the Legislatures of this country. And, whereas, the Platform of Principles of this Congress contains the epitome of the best thought and effort

of organized labor during the period of its existence and struggles in Canada; therefore, be it resolved:

"1. That this Congress endorse the idea of sending representatives of labor to Parliament and to the Local Legislatures for the direct purpose of conserving the interests of the working people of this country.

"2. That such action as may be necessary to attain this object shall be independent of this Congress.

"3. That the Platform of Principles of this Congress be recommended as the platform to be adopted by those engaged in this independent effort.

"4. That immediately upon the adjournment of this Convention the Provincial Executives of this Congress take the preliminary steps to summon a Convention of the trade unionists of their respective provinces, and those in sympathy with organized labor, for the purpose of forming the necessary association to carry on thereafter the work of electing labor men.

"5. That upon such Conventions being summoned and convened the functions of the Provincial Executives in this regard shall cease."

I do not intend to take up any more of your time this morning, but to thank you for your patience, and to say that, notwithstanding statements that may be made by others pertaining to division between us in Canada and you as Trade Unions, that we intend to belong to your organizations. I would invite as many of the International Officers or their representatives as can do so to come to Quebec next September to attend our Convention. We need you, and if you can spare the time to come you will be very well received. An impression has gone abroad in this country that men living in the United States that are at the heads of international organizations are not wanted in Canada; that, in fact, if they come to Canada to settle trade disputes they may be arrested. Some years ago a bill was introduced in our senate aiming at our International Officers, but owing to the able work of the American Federation of Labor Organizer, the other International Organizers and the Trades Congress that bill never came out of the senate. You are just as free and welcome to come there to give us the benefit of your experience in settling disputes as you are in any part of this country.

I again thank you for your patient hearing, and wish you every success under the wise policy inaugurated by President Gompers and your Executive Council and I have no doubt your Federation will grow as successfully in the future as it has in the past.

President Gompers announced the following special committee to consider the application of the Operative Plasterers for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor: Frank Duffy, C. D. Wheeler, James Cruickshank, Jacob A. Tazelaar and John T. Taggart.

The President also announced the following changes in committees on account of the absence of some of the members

first appointed: On the Building Trades Committee, Delegate Jo Evans substituted for Frank Byrnes; on the Committee on American Federation of Labor Office Building, Delegate John R. Holmes substituted for Robert Woodmansee, and on the special committee to consider the dispute of the Electrical Workers, Delegate William A. Sexton substituted for Joseph Weber.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred by President Gompers to the various committees:

**Resolution No. 15—By Delegate Gustav A. Ehret, of the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America:**

**WHEREAS**, The jewelry manufacturing industry taxes the nervous system to such an extent as to shorten the lives of journeymen, due mainly to the long hours of work, viz.: from nine to ten hours daily, often producing those dread diseases known as Bright's Disease and Consumption or Tuberculosis; and often by forcing men to hurry their work, thus straining the nervous system to such an extent as to produce extreme cases of dependency, causing some of the most skillful workmen to become hopelessly insane; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That we urge upon all members of affiliated organizations to give publicity through their various labor journals to the frightful conditions existing in one of our affiliated craft organizations—the Jewelry Workers; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That we demand the Jewelry Workers' label be placed on all work produced by jewelers, and that we will endeavor to bring the manufacturing association to a full realization of the necessity of making eight hours the maximum working day for all journeymen jewelers throughout the United States and Canada.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 16—By Delegate T. W. McCullough, of the International Typographical Union:**

**WHEREAS**, For the purpose of propaganda, it becomes necessary at times to reach the individual members of organized labor directly; and

**WHEREAS**, Much difficulty has been met at various times because of the inability of access to the membership directly, and by reason of this inability, the dissemination of needful and often important information is greatly retarded, and thus the cause suffers; and

**WHEREAS**, It is often desirable to reach the mass of unorganized labor as individuals for the purpose of imparting information that may be of service to organized labor, especially in the matter of education of the unorganized in the fundamentals of the labor movement, and the necessity of organization; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor recommends to central bodies of the various cities and industrial centers of the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor that the secretaries of such bodies provide, whenever practicable, lists of the memberships of the several affiliated unions composing such central bodies; such lists to contain the postoffice addresses of the memberships, and to be carefully preserved under rules to be made by the central bodies for the protection of the membership. These lists to be available, under proper restrictions, at any time to the properly recognized bodies of organized labor for the purpose of spreading needed or useful information to the members. And that the secretaries of the central bodies, as far as possible, provide similar lists of the non-union workmen in their several districts, such lists to be similarly kept and used as the lists of union members.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

**Resolution No. 17—By Delegates Owen Miller, D. A. Carey, Joseph F. Winkler and Geo. D. Woodill, of the American Federation of Musicians:**

**WHEREAS**, It has become a custom for institutions, founded and conducted for the purpose of caring for, rearing and educating children, to organize in such institutions bands of music composed of some of the inmates, whose ages range from six to fourteen years, ostensibly for educational purposes, which is to be commended highly and altogether unobjectionable; but the almost universal rule is that as soon as these children are taught to be sufficiently proficient to play a few tunes, the melody of which may be recognized, they are at once placed in competition with adults under conditions and for remuneration that makes competition on the part of professional musicians impossible, and on account of the novelty of children endeavoring to play on instruments which are considered difficult for adults and demand the strength and mature experience of older persons, but more on account of the much smaller remuneration required to employ such children, they are often given the preference while fathers of families are deprived of such employment; and

**WHEREAS** The American Federation of Labor recognizes the evils of child labor, however applied; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, declare this form of child labor most unfair, and all State and Central Bodies are requested to assist the American Federation of Musicians in every legitimate manner in their endeavor to eliminate this growing evil, and thus confine such juvenile bands within these institutions to purely educational purposes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 18—By Delegate A. P. Tighe, of the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America:**

The International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America do hereby notify the assembled delegates of this

Convention that our International Convention, to be held in the near future, will adopt an emblem or design as a trade mark of our vocation in the shape of a uniform rubber stamp, and an ink impression of this stamp will be placed in a prominent place on all display advertising in our line, viz.: what is known as indoor and outdoor advertising. The emblem will be planned at our next Convention. We now have in use a stamp in different cities denoting that the advertising was handled from a union standpoint, but on account of it not being uniform in design, we take this means of notifying the Convention of the proposed change. We expect that our stamp (fac simile) will be given the necessary trades union publicity in the various channels at the American Federation or Labor command. In view of the foregoing, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this Convention does hereby concur in this proposition of the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America immediately on the adoption of a uniform stamp for advertising by our coming Convention.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

**Resolution No. 19—By Delegate A. P. Tighe, of the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America:**

**WHEREAS**, It has been the custom of labor organizations in the past to give balls, dances, excursions, receptions, benefits, etc., and it has been the custom to have bill posting and advertising done for same; and

**WHEREAS**, The International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That whenever any labor organization, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have any work of this description done, either bill posting, indoor or out-door advertising, it shall be

given to members of our Alliance or firms that employ our members.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

**Resolution No. 20—By Delegate Francis Creamer, United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers Union, No. 7417, American Federation of Labor:**

**WHEREAS**, Local Union No. 12,669, known as Sewer and Subway Timbermen of New York, was chartered by the American Federation of Labor in February, 1908; and

**WHEREAS**, The said Local Union No. 12,669, Sewer and Subway Timbermen of New York, agreed with the United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers Union No. 7417, American Federation of Labor, not to interfere in, or with, any work or jurisdiction claimed by or belonging to the said United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers Union No. 7417; and

**WHEREAS**, Local Union No. 12,669, Sewer and Subway Timbermen of New York, have grossly interfered with and violated this agreement, by accepting work at 50¢ less than the House Shorers' prevailing rate, and have failed to transfer men working at House Shoring as agreed upon; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That at this Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Denver, Colorado, that the charter of Local Union No. 12,669, Sewer and Subway Timbermen of New York, be and is hereby revoked, for failing to maintain the recognized prevailing rate of wages received by the United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers of New York, who have been chartered by the American Federation of Labor since 1899.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

At 12:20 the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 2:15 p. m.

### THIRD DAY—Thursday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2:15 p. m., Thursday, November 12. President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Noschang, Huber, Sanders, Richardson, Thomas, Feeney, Morton, Williams, Landers, Moffitt, Price, Potter, Valentine, Miller (Owen), Wilson (Jas.), Alpine, Tracy, Paravicini, Miller (Jesse), Byrnes, Powell, Fairgrieve, Keough (Frank), Walter, Smith (William J.), Welch, Garrett, Hood, Moore, Peterson, Chavey, Witt, Piggott, Christman, Hart (Chas. E.), Anderson, Whalen, Leonard, Nutt.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention the Rev. Charles Steizle, fraternal delegate from the Department of Church and Labor, Presbyterian church, who said in part:

**Mr. President and Delegates:** This is the fourth annual Convention which it has been my pleasure to attend, and I am coming to feel almost like a veteran labor leader. My wife sometimes fears that I shall kick over the traces and apply to the American Federation of Labor for a job as an organizer; but I rather think the job I am now on may be made more effective than that of an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, much as I should feel honored by occupying such a position. And if that thing were to come to pass, I have an impression it would not be a far cry from the position of Superintendent of the Department of Church and Labor to that of an organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

A long time ago it was said that the voice of the people is the voice of God, and quite a number of papers have adopted as their motto the Latin

phrase, "Vox populi, vox Dei," which expresses that thought. Sometimes the expression or the will of the people has come as a shock; it has come as a shock to some people who were satisfied with conditions as they were. They felt uncomfortable when the expression of that will was forcibly presented to them. In history the leisure classes, the so-called upper classes, have always been on the wrong side of the battle in the fight for progress. The common man—the man with uncommon sense—to him the world owes a debt of gratitude because he is the man who has brought things to pass. If they have not been obstructionists—the so-called upper classes—they have failed to understand the real significance of that great movement represented by the working people. The voice of the people has been to them only a roar of discontent, but if they would have listened, and listened attentively, they might have heard, like the prophet of old, the still small voice of God coming out of the earthquake. The common people, as one reads history and as one studies them to-day, have higher ideals and higher aspirations; they have known better how to suffer and how to sacrifice. If any man would learn the will of God, let him keep close to the masses, for there he will come to discern it.

It is because this is true that the Church and Labor have so much in common. It is among the labor guilds of 2,000 years ago that the church was established. The author of a book entitled "The Ancient Lowly" has come to the conclusion, after making a very careful study of the tablets found in the British Museum, that Christianity was simply a great labor movement; that the early Church was a great labor union. Of course, that is somewhat exaggerated, but in those days practically every working man belonged to the guild composed of the men of his craft. I think it is not unlikely that Jesus Christ himself was a member of the Carpenters' Guild of 2,000 years ago, and that the Apostle Paul was a member of the Tent Makers' Union. He was a tent maker; he worked at his trade for a living. He constantly travelled from place to place, and presumably was dependent upon the artisans to supply him with work. He sought out those engaged in the same craft as himself. Those who are familiar with the story of the Acts—and I tell you there is some mighty good labor stuff in that book—will recall that he came to two strangers who were occupied as tent makers. This we know without dispute; it was among the labor guilds of his period that this great apostle organized the churches whose names are given us in the inspired records. In other words, he practically converted this great labor movement into a church organization, because they had so much in common that, without the violation of a principle, they might easily accept the principles of the Nazarene. He who had become known as their friend and their champion. So closely were they tied up that this author declared the great movement, Christianity, was simply a great labor movement.

If I know anything about the labor movement, and if I know anything about the Church, they both stand for three Christian principles: First, the value of human life; second, the value of the human body, and third, the development of the human soul. And these principles are typified in several things for which organized labor is contending. We find it, first of all, a very important thing in the fight organized labor is making for the abolition of child labor. That is the sort of thing it is seeking to blot out. It is typified in its endeavor to secure a fair deal for womankind, equal wages for equal work for men and women. Furthermore, these principles are typified in securing proper conditions for the tenement house workers. In the report made by President Gompers, the other day, he again called attention to the fight organized labor is making for universal peace. Some day war shall cease, but if we wait until that edict comes from The Hague, a conference of war experts, I rather think our patience will be exhausted. War will cease, but it will be when organized labor throughout the world declares it will no longer go forth to shoot down fellow workers in order to satisfy the pride, the ambitions or the avarice of their rulers. These principles are purely and distinctly Christian principles upon which the Church and labor men may unite.

Some time ago I was present at a sociological conference. A man made a statement there that during the past twenty years social unrest had increased three-fold, and that during the same period the Church had increased three-fold. Therefore, he argued that the Church, as a means of keeping down social unrest, had been absolutely non-effective. As though it were the business of the Church to keep down social unrest! Rather is the opposite true—it is the business of the Church to create social unrest. There are no labor troubles in darkest Africa; you never hear of a strike or lock-out among the heathen in that land. But if the missionaries we are sending there are on to their jobs, you will hear about labor troubles before many years have gone by. There are some men who insist that the Church shall adopt Socialism, or Communism, or Anarchism, or some other ism, as an economic theory which must solve all of our social ills. And because the Church, or a particular preacher, does not accept Socialism or Anarchism as an economic theory, the preacher is looked upon as a hypocrite, a knave, a grafter or something else which is not very complimentary to him.

Personally I think it would be a great mistake for the Church to adopt any economic theory as the one which is to work out the social salvation of the masses. The Church must not adopt any of these systems, first, because it has not yet been agreed by the exponents of any of these systems as to how they will work out, nor is it agreed as to the particular policy which will be applied by these exponents. They are not yet agreed among themselves, and since they are not, they have no right to insist that another organization should adopt a plan or policy which will meet with the approval of only a particular branch of their organization.

But even though it were true that a particular social system would meet the needs of this twentieth century, that particular system would not be applicable in the next generation or in the next century. Our ideals are advancing; our solution of the labor question, I care not what it may be, will not be satisfactory to the next generation. I rather think that fifty years from now, the delegates who will come to the annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, will look upon this and some succeeding Conventions as consisting of men who had a very narrow vision. Yet you think you are striving for great things, and you are. According to your light you are doing the best you can for to-day; but you can not legislate for twenty years from to-day, because the people twenty years from to-day will not be satisfied with it. The labor question will never be settled until the last day's work is done. Therefore, even though there were a system which might meet the needs of the twentieth century, you have no right to demand that the Church shall accept a system or a principle which, in twenty years from now, will be looked upon as a back number.

Fifty years ago there were some very earnest Christian people and some churches that declared that the Scriptures proved that slavery was perfectly legitimate. They were sincere, because almost everybody believed it. Who believes it to-day? I dare say there are few men who would be presumptuous enough to say any kind of slavery would be accepted by any kind of an organization that pretends to have any sort of an ethical standard. Yet those men are saying to us that we must make precisely the same mistake that the Church and other organizations made fifty years ago. Furthermore, the Church has no right to insist upon my accepting an economic system in which I do not believe. For these reasons, then, I think you will see the logic of the argument I am trying to make. No man and no political party and no organization has any right to insist that the Church must accept officially any particular social system which men are discussing in these days. On the other hand the Church and Labor must both be opportunists. They must make the most of every occasion which presents itself. They must never tie up absolutely to systems which may prove to be fallacies. On the other hand, it seems to me that both the Church and Labor must adopt certain broad, fundamental principles which are applicable to every case and to every generation. The Church does not stand for the present social system. It stands only for so much of the present system as is in accordance with the principles laid down by Jesus Christ. It does not offer the Gospel as a mere sop to make men satisfied with the present situation, or because it is afraid that some day labor will bring on a revolution. It is in the world, if I understand it, for the purpose of turning the world upside down until this old world is turned right side up. And this, also, is the business of the trade union. The labor union has been accused of the same

thing. We at least have this in common. We have both made mistakes, both the Church and Organized Labor. One need not go very far back into the history of the Church to find duplicated everything that some men deplore in the organized labor movement of to-day, even down to boycotting and to slugging. We have no right to hold up our hands in pharisaical supremacy and say we are so much better than organized labor in this respect. The Church was compelled to pass through its period of hysteria. The same must be true of every great organization which stands for an advanced movement, and it would be rather unique for the labor unions not to pass through a similar experience. We have both made mistakes. Let us each be more generous to the other, because I think neither of us can afford to be anything but generous in our consideration of the other.

The labor union has a distinct mission. Nobody will do the work that you are contemplating to do for yourselves; nobody else can do it. All the victories that come to you will come to you through the exertion of your own efforts. It is true that there are individuals who will create sentiment that will make your path easier and your burden lighter, but in the last analysis it is up to you. And yet, while all that is true, the Church must have a clear-cut message concerning the social problems of the day. It must rap child labor as hard as it can rap it, and harder than anybody else is rapping it; and unless it is doing just that it is false to its commission. The Church must rap the system of making that sort of thing possible, and if the Church fails to do that it is false to its commission. We must fight for these things for which organized labor is fighting—an absolutely square deal for every man and woman and child in God's universe, and if I felt for a moment, that the Church did not believe in that sort of movement, and if it did not come out squarely for these reforms, I rather think I would write to President Gompers to-day and ask him to commission me as an organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Mrs. Raymond Robins, fraternal delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League, who spoke in part as follows:

I feel very much at this moment as I did once upon a time when I was a little girl of six. My father and I were very close friends and comrades. There had been established in our home a rule that when my father came home and entered his study that no one, not even I, must interrupt. I rebelled at that rule. I have always been a rebel; that is one reason I am here with you to-day. One afternoon when I felt that that rule was quite intolerable and it was not right for me to stay out, I looked in through the crack of the door and there I found my father, not busily working as I had expected, but sitting laughing and holding up a paper with colored pictures. As I pushed open the door, I discovered in black letters at



the head of this sheet P-U-C-K. Then I went in and said "I don't think you are working." He said, "No, I am not," and I said, "I know why you are not; you could not work without me, so I have come."

I have the honor to represent something like 35,000 trades union women in America and I feel you could not work without us. Very briefly, what are we trying to do? We are trying to interpret the trades union movement to the women of America, to the unorganized women workers, to the women of privilege, to all the women of America, because there is one particular work which cannot be done unless we get the women to help in doing it. The men go forward in their splendid work for individual achievement, but we women have always seen to it since the life race began that the very least of these, the little ones, come along; and cannot you see the picture of those olden days when, in the very beginning of our life race history, the men went forward in their pioneer work, went forward to new achievement, and the woman, standing as one of her group, and saying: "Not so fast; we must come with you; we bear the child." And just so to-day I would like to say to you when you are going forward in your splendid achievement: "Not so fast, my brothers; make it possible for us to come with you, because we bear the child." And what we women do is to make possible the social adjustment, which has always been our work since life began with men and women. We have created the social conditions, so that the home is possible, the child is possible, and great, strong womanhood is possible. You must have the great, strong womanhood—you cannot have a great, strong manhood without it. In this attempt to arouse the women of America to understand it is the same old work we have been doing, and the only difference is one of method and not of kind. We are trying to interpret the trades union movement to the women of America, and in interpreting it to young girls of fourteen or sixteen years old, is it not right that we should interpret it differently from the interpretation that we are bringing to you as men? Our Women's Trade Union League is trying to interpret this modern way of doing the work of the women of the race; trying to control social conditions so that never in Chicago will we live through a period when over six hundred babies died in one month. They were the babies of the unemployed men and women workers of Chicago. They were the children born of those mothers we gave you a picture of on our postal cards that are being nursed while the mother goes on with her work. How are we going to control those conditions except through concerted action? How can we do it unless we get every woman in the land to stand with us to see that the same social control that we had over the work we have done in the past will go on, only with modern methods in control. And so we are trying to interpret it. We have in Chicago, Boston, New York and St. Louis four leagues. We are an integral part of the labor movement of America to-day. In interpreting this trades union movement to the young girls of fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, we are doing very simple things. We have a

chorus with eleven nationalities represented. The girls are learning to sing together. We are teaching and bringing to them the rich possibilities of life and trying to get out of them those dormant energies which lie buried within them. It requires a great soul as well as a great mind to arouse the dormant energies and make them work creatively for good. That is what we are trying to do with the girls. We have our women organizers in these four cities, not only trying to reach the labor leaders in the movement, but the rank and file of the young girls, the rank and file of the women who are going to be taught it is their work and their duty to get back again that social control which we as women have always held, because to us has always been trusted the child life and home life.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Miss Anna Fitzgerald, fraternal delegate from the Women's International Union Label League.

Miss Fitzgerald said in part:

Mr. President and Delegates: I assure you it is not only a great surprise, but a great honor and pleasure, to have the opportunity to say a few words to you this afternoon. Mr. Steiwe told you of the part the church takes in labor organizations and Mrs. Robins told you of the part women workers should take; but neither one has touched upon the part that I realize is of equally as great importance—the part the women in the homes take in the labor movement. We find that very few wives of trade union men know anything about whether the articles they purchase are made under fair or unfair conditions. For that reason we find it necessary, not only to organize the women workers into trade unions, but also to organize the women in the trade union households. We realize that as the women do seven-eighths of the purchasing for the home it is their duty to see that the Union Label appears on each article they buy. We have endeavored to organize branches of the Women's Label League throughout the country in order to educate them to the true meaning of trade unionism. Child labor, sweat shops and all such evils may be remedied through a greater demand for goods bearing the Union Label. We realize if such goods are in greater demand we would not have sweat shops in our great cities as we have to-day. It is not only a protection to ourselves, but it is a great benefit to labor organizations. In this way we are endeavoring to interest the wives of the union men as well as organizing girls into trades unions and helping them as much as possible.

You may not realize that this is such an important question. Each man may say that his wife does this, that she will not permit goods made under unfair conditions to come into his home; but we must have an organized effort to secure the end we seek.

Delegate Andrew Furuseth, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trade Union Con-

gress of 1908, was introduced to the Convention by President Gompers, and before presenting the formal report said:

"Speaking for myself personally, and as a preliminary to the report proper, I desire to say that the political condition in Great Britain is vitally and fundamentally different from our own. They have the pure parliamentary system of government; we have not. Any individual can rise in his seat and direct inquiries that must be answered to any of the representatives of the different ministries who are present in the House, and there is no special permission from the Speaker needed in order to do this, either. As a consequence, a few men in the House of Commons who have the ability and strength can raise quite a row, and they do so once in a while. 'Blessed be those who raise a row!'"

"Dealing with the industrial condition as we found it there, I want to say to the Machinists in the United States that they had better look to their laurels, because we found women attending the lathe in England. They are pitting the sexes against each other in industry, and the children against both. Personally I believe if they would get the children out of the work shop and the women back into their homes, especially during the period of bearing and nursing children, they would have done very much to have changed the condition and very much to take away from England its permanent army of unemployed."

#### REPORT OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER 7 TO 12, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Greeting: We, your delegates selected by your last Convention to attend the Forty-First British Trades Union Congress, held at Nottingham, England, from the 7th to the 12th of September, this year, respectfully beg to report as follows:

It may be said that in a sense the Congress began on Sunday, the 6th, with a church parade, which began at the Market Place, passed through several streets to St. Mary's church, where the bishop preached a sermon, in which he stated that twenty-five years ago, as a young curate, it had been his privilege to preach to the Trades Union Congress then held at Nottingham. He characterized the labor movement generally and the trade union movement especially, as co-workers with himself in the great work of lifting the down-

trodden and lightening the load of the burden bearer.

The membership of the Congress, in passing through the streets, had seen sights which, if it was necessary, gave point and application to the bishop's discourse. The procession was taken through the poorest part of the city and the sidewalks on both sides were lined with evidences of extreme poverty, women and children under-fed, nay, starving, and clothed scantily and in rags, evidently, at least in the majority of cases, through no fault of their own.

It was a revelation to the delegates and even to local men, so much so that it formed the topic of conversation, not only during that day, but the next, and was frequently referred to in one way or another by speakers during the Congress.

Your delegates frequently discussed this matter with local men, trying to ascertain the cause most immediately at hand, and we learn that there was a great trade depression, that there were three women to one man in Nottingham, that the women work at nearly all kinds of work, even in machine shops, and that the employment of children was general, that in good seasons the wages of the women and the children was necessary, owing to the low wages paid to men, and that when either of the three, through depression in trade, became unemployed want immediately set in.

On the third day of the Congress, in accepting an invitation from Sir Charles Seeley to partake of a luncheon at his magnificent country estate, the estate being seven miles out in the country, the fact that struck your delegates most forcibly in looking at the beautiful green fields, was the absence of cottages. It seemed as though no one lived on the land, and upon inquiry we were told that probably the large part of the agricultural workers lived in the city. Judging from the appearance it would seem that the agricultural population has moved into the nearest city, or village, either from choice or have been driven there in order that their competition might assist in creating a surplus force of labor to bid against their fellows and thus keep wages down. That such arrangements should intensify the poverty and want in periods of depression follows as a matter of course.

On Sunday night there was a great meeting of the unemployed on the Market Place. The meeting seemed intensely in earnest, but aside from that was remarkable in the calm and peaceful demeanor of the crowd. There seemed to be demonstrations of the unemployed over the whole country, and there had been a kind of Coxey's Army, calling themselves the "Hungry Marchers," going from provinces towards London. In one of two instances there had been incipient bread riots, notably at Glasgow.

It was inevitable that the Trade Union Congress meeting under such conditions, would be deeply tinged with the situation in the country generally, and that there would be numerous prop-

oatious before the Congress, having for their purpose temporary or permanent remedies for the existing evils.

Resolutions offering relief or remedy were offered on the following lines:

First, such resolutions as would tend to increase wages, shorten hours and take the children out of the industrial competition and send them to school and would, at least, in recognized unhealthy employment either regulate or forbid the employment of women.

Second, such as maintained a right to work, at least, at a living wage and would make such a right to run against the state, making it the state's duty to create the employment needed.

Third, nationalization of the land, railways and canals.

Fourth, education, in which was included demand upon the community for medical inspection of the children and furnishing them with the necessary food, as well as general instruction, from which the resolution would exclude all teaching of religion in any form; indeed, so earnest appeared a section of the movement and of the people in this matter, that at a meeting held on Sunday afternoon a statement to the effect that the Ten Commandments were unfit to be taught to children was applauded.

Fifth, with a view of preventing reductions in wages, threatened, owing to conditions, resolutions providing for compulsory inquiry in labor disputes, industrial appeal court to prevent men from being victimized, compulsory conciliation and arbitration, and the establishment of a legal minimum wage, especially in what is commonly called "sweated industries."

The remedy offered by a large and influential section of the press is tariff reform on the line of protection, and about this a pretty general opinion seems to be amongst the workers that this would only intensify the evil by still more increasing the cost of living; in other words, that if it is to come at all it will include agricultural products of all kinds. There is much in the public discussion on the market place and in the press that reminds your delegates of the discussion at home in 1894 and 1895, the evident purpose being, justly or unjustly, to make use of existing conditions to change the policy and the government.

Dealing with the unemployed problem from the point of view of shortening the hours of labor, excluding children and in dangerous occupations women from the industrial competition, the Congress considered resolutions asking for a legal eight-hour work day, eight hours for bakers, miners, reduction of the hours of labor for shop assistants, the abolition of Sunday work, the payment for Sunday work on the railways, direct employment by the government in all government work so as to abolish all kinds of sweating in all government workshops, the abolition of what is called the "Premium Bonus System" (special inducements to bring employees to a rate of speed beyond their natural capacity), a minimum wage and maximum hours in all government establishments, the abolition of contracting out on government work, abolition of piece work, especially in dangerous occupations and dealing with explosives, and, as subsidiary to these reso-

lutions, condemnation of any form of employment of those employed by the government in any capacity in competition with workmen in private establishments.

In the discussion on these propositions it was evident to your delegates that the passing of the Trades Dispute Bill, which restored to the unions their power of self-help, had increased their courage and self-reliance, especially so in trades that in proportion to the men engaged therein are well organized and on a sound financial basis. These sundry resolutions were all adopted, many of them simply agreed to without a formal vote.

Dealing with the remedies grouped under the second head, the Congress dealt with resolutions for the immediate absorbing of the present unemployed, in different ways, and laying the foundation of a permanent organization of industry on co-operative basis, compulsory state employment, legal minimum wage and the granting of subsidies during times of panics to organizations paying out of work benefits. The Congress refused to adopt any resolutions looking to the permanent reorganization of industry upon co-operative basis, but called upon the government to further extend steps already taken to begin at the earliest opportunity any public work of utility, already determined upon or in serious contemplation. The seriousness of the whole situation may well be judged from a resolution introduced by the London Compositors and adopted by the Congress, calling upon the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to receive deputations upon the subject of granting subsidies to trade unions paying out of work benefits.

The more permanent remedies aside from the taking of children away from industrial competition and measures looking towards doing the same with women, is in the third group, under which Congress dealt with and adopted resolutions for nationalization of railways, canals and the land. Speaking about this last subject, your delegates found considerable discussion in the public press advocating the revaluation of the land, there having been no valuation for purposes of taxation since the reign of Queen Anne; it is stated that such revaluation is necessary as a preparation to any possible further action.

Fourth, education—It may seem somewhat far fetched for your delegates to report upon education as a sub-heading under unemployment, yet the contents of the resolutions offered, the main reasons given for their passage and the avowed purpose to thereby minimize some of the worst results of unemployment, we think is full justification for so doing. The resolutions dealing with education require, first, individual medical inspection and record of physical development of all children attending state schools, the establishment of properly equipped centers for medical treatment, the state maintenance of school children and that the cost of education should be met by grants from the Imperial Exchequer and by restoration of misappropriated educational endowments. It will be seen that this has to do with the physical development, that it recognizes the parents' inability to furnish it, the importance to the state of children's proper physical

development, and, therefore, does not alone bear upon the remedying of immediate need, but would, so it is hoped, produce a type of men and women so developed, physically as well as mentally, as to be better prepared than now to hold their own in the struggle of life; associated with this power and duty of the state to take care of and be responsible for all children, there is a resolution which would prohibit the state from teaching any form of religion or of ethics based thereon. Its champions insist that it would put all religious denominations on the same level, and that religion in any form is better taught in the home and Sunday School than in any public school. This resolution caused more debate and more signs of feeling than any other considered, and was finally adopted by an overwhelming majority on a formal vote.

Other remedies dealing with the prevention of reduction in wages and the waste arising from labor disputes, such was the statement of its champion, Congress considered and adopted resolution asking for legislation to prevent the dismissal of employes because they are members of trade unions or co-operative societies, and other means to reach the same end, the establishment of Industrial Appeal Court, the extension of the Conciliation Act of 1896, condemnation of federated employers locking out their employes and refusing arbitration. There was considerable discussion on the two resolutions dealing with compulsory inquiry and industrial appeal courts, and it appeared to your delegates, viewing it as a matter of course from their own experience, that the action taken by the Congress can hardly be considered final. The resolution for an industrial appeal court was passed on a card vote, which indicates, we think, an imperfect appreciation on the part of the delegates of the full meaning of the resolution and results necessarily to flow therefrom. The resolution dealing with compulsory inquiry was defeated by about the same majority with which the appeal court was adopted, and your delegates believe that a full understanding of the inevitable results of a compulsory inquiry and report during the pendency of an industrial dispute will be such as to call for a greater condemnation than that which was administered to the proposition. The sundry resolutions dealing with compulsory arbitration were grouped together, and, after a short but direct discussion, were defeated by a vote of about two to one.

Arising out of the condition of unemployment there have been, for some time past, agencies established for the purpose of collecting together groups of men who have been sent to continental countries to be used as strike breakers. Congress dealt with a resolution on this subject, emphatically condemned those engaged in the traffic, as well as those who permitted themselves to be hired for this purpose, and the Congress, treating them as mercenaries, asked that the foreign enlistment act be applied in order to stop an evil which can have none but evil consequences to Englishmen as individuals or as a nation.

On motion of the Cigarmakers, Congress adopted a resolution calling for the passage of a clear law authorizing the

issue and specifying the ownership of trade union labels.

A large number of resolutions were introduced and adopted to give further protection to the health, life and limb of working people, amongst them resolution urging that engines and boilers on shore should not be placed in charge of any except those who, upon examination, had received a certificate certifying that they were competent to do the work; on the same line resolutions calling for amendment in the Employers' Liability Act. Another number of resolutions dealing with the safety of life in mines were, by unanimous consent, withdrawn, pending the report of a royal commission on that subject.

Closely related to this system of legislation is a system of industrial insurance, through which the employer relieves himself of individual responsibility by insuring himself against law suits, thus defeating the real purpose of all employers' liability acts, which is not payment for being hurt or crippled, but enlisting the employer's self-interest in his workers' safety. As a consequence Congress asks for a full inquiry into the industrial insurance systems and methods and for legislation based upon such facts as shall develop.

In the matter of old age pensions, which have been adopted by Parliament this last year, Congress asked for a minimum pension of at least five shillings per week and a reduction in the age limit from seventy to sixty. The Congress also considered and adopted some resolutions which may be considered as purely political, dealing with changes in the Parliamentary procedure, the establishment of a Minister of Labor, electoral reforms, including adult franchise, female as well as male, and the amending or abolition of the present system of the House of Lords.

It also considered and adopted some amendments to standing orders, so that its Parliamentary Committee would not be compelled to serve as a compulsory arbitration court in jurisdiction disputes.

Relating to the political movement we can report that there is in the House of Commons one member elected as a Socialist, thirty-one distinct Labor Party members, twenty-three Trade Unionists, mostly sitting as Liberals, all acting in perfect unison on any question recognized as a labor question. The Labor Party is financed by an affiliation fee of fifteen shillings per thousand per year, to be used as a working fund, and two pence per member per year for what is known as the maintenance fund (out of this fund members of Parliament elected under the Constitution of the Labor Party are entitled to two hundred pounds per year). Some of the members accept it, others turn it into their societies, from whom they get their maintenance in a regular yearly wage and who pay all the election expenses, except twenty-five per cent. of the returning officers' fee. The independent Labor Party has twenty thousand members, outside of the membership of trade unions, and pays proportionately into the fund. Co-operative societies are admissible, but have so far not taken much advantage thereof, there

being but two small co-operative societies in the Labor Party.

We found from government publication, dealing with wages and hours of labor from 1898 to 1906, that there has been a gradual decrease in the hours and increase in wages in all lines where there is fairly effective organization, and less in proportion as the organization is less effective or non-existent, and that the tendency to go to the government for indirect and then for direct aid increases in proportion to the weakness of the organizations and its numerical strength in proportion to the number of men or women working in the same calling, and, therefore, entitled to affiliation. Speaking with individuals who had an opportunity of comparison, we were informed that there prevailed at this Congress a stronger and more distinct leaning to trade union methods and trade union remedies, as compared with those usually called socialistic and having due regard to the feeling and temper produced by the present industrial stagnation and the vast number of unemployed, the Congress was remarkable for the calmness in its discussion and the conservative tendency and caution in nearly all of its action.

The Congress was composed of 518 delegates representing 213 societies and a membership of 1,776,000, as compared with the last session held in Nottingham in 1893, when there were 163 delegates representing 163 societies and a membership of 471,661. At its opening it was welcomed by the mayor, the sheriff, the three members of Parliament sitting for Nottingham, the bishop of the diocese and the president and secretary of the local movement. Aside from your own fraternal delegates, there were seated fraternal delegates from the Labor Party, the Federation of Trade Unions and the Co-operative Society.

The work of the Parliamentary Committee for the year was submitted in printed form and distributed amongst the delegates, considered point for point and adopted with very little objection on the part of any of the delegates. The vast majority of it was, indeed, received and adopted under manifestations of genuine appreciation.

The address of the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, and by virtue thereof, Chairman of the Congress, Mr. D. J. Shackleton, who will be pleasantly remembered as the fraternal delegate at the Norfolk Convention, was an able paper and was received with very cordial applause and every manifestation of approval by the Congress. Besides the many other good things contained in the report, it referred to the International Convention seventeen years ago called by the Emperor of Germany with a purpose of arriving at an international agreement on legislation for the preservation of health, the safety of life and limb, the protection of women and children in industrial occupations, and then goes on to state that the government would be acting in accordance with the desires of organized workers of this country if they took the lead and arranged for such a Convention to be held in London, such gathering to have a

proper number of actual representatives of labor in its membership.

The chairman stated that in this matter he should be glad of a direct expression of approval or non-approval of the Congress on this particular subject. The approval of the Congress was swift and decisive and heartily in accord with the report.

The reception accorded your delegates on the other side was of the most hospitable character. It was not confined to the members of the Parliamentary Committee, or the Trades Unionists or people of Nottingham, but every one we came in contact with in England seemed to take particular delight in making our stay as pleasant as could be possibly done and which your delegates hold in the keenest remembrance and the highest sense of gratitude.

Among the many pleasant entertainments in which we participated, none impressed us more forcibly than the Temperance Fellowship Tea. This Temperance Fellowship consists of officials and representatives of trade and labor unions only, organized for the purpose of promoting temperance among the officials of the labor organizations.

We were requested by the Parliamentary Committee, stating they felt sure they spoke for the Congress as well, to bring back to the United States an invitation to President Gompers to come to the Trades Union Congress next year, coupled with a special request to the American Federation of Labor to send him as a special representative, in no way interfering with the two regular delegates. The next Congress will be held at Ipswich, and Mr. A. H. Gill, from the Amalgamated Cotton Spinners, and Mr. J. Wadsworth, of the Miners' Federation, were elected as fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor.

In conclusion your delegates desire to express the opinion which is the result of several years of thought, and which has not been altered by our presence at the Congress, that in order to get the most possible good out of the exchange of fraternal delegates we should invite the British fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor to participate in the discussion at the Convention whenever in their judgment they could be helpful in coming to a right conclusion, by stating the experience which they have had with the same or similar subjects or matters in Great Britain.

Thanking you for the honor conferred and the opportunity given us as your fraternal delegates, we are,

Very respectfully and fraternally yours,

ANDREW FURUSETH,  
JAMES J. CREAMER.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Mr. Hugh Frayne, fraternal delegate to the last session of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Before presenting the formal report Delegate Frayne said:

"There are two particular subjects that came before the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada I will speak of, on which I shall quote the verbatim report as it came before the Congress. I shall not be expressing my own opinion. One of the subjects deals with independent political action; the other is the report of their special representative to England in regard to immigration as carried on by the Salvation Army. I report this as it was presented to the Congress by their representative's report and in a speech by J. Kier Hardie."

#### REPORT OF FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE TRADES AND LABOR CON- GRESS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Brother Delegates: As your delegate to the Twenty-Fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 21st to 26th, 1908, I desire to submit the following report for your consideration and approval:

Convention opened Monday, September 21st, at 9 a. m., in the Legislative Assembly Chambers. The session was opened with an able address of welcome by Mr. R. E. Scott, President of the Halifax Trades and Labor Council. Hon. Geo. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, and Mayor Crosby of Halifax, also welcomed the delegates as the official heads of the Provincial Government of the city of Halifax. Their warm welcome was fully appreciated by the delegates, who liberally applauded the sentiments of good feeling expressed toward them.

To give you a full report of the doings of the Convention during the week would be almost impossible. I will only deal briefly with a few of the most important matters considered. The report of the executive officers dealt with the matter of independent political action, immigration, interviews with the federal government on the appointment of a minister of labor, the passage of a Dominion workman's compensation act, the Lemieux act, technical education, eight-hour day law, establishment of old-age pensions, international trades unionism and many other important questions affecting the wage earner of Canada.

One of the most important reports to the Convention was that of Mr. W. R. Trotter, the delegate sent to Great Britain by the Congress last year to report on the misrepresentations alleged to have been made to intending immigrants to Canada. His report, which was an exceedingly lengthy one, made numerous strictures on the immigration schemes of the Salvation Army. After showing that the unemployed problem was becoming pressing in Canada, and that men were coming in where there was already an overflow of labor and thus adding to the number of unemployed, he proceeded to deal with the Salvation Army scheme thus:

"With the exception of the manufacturers' association, no society meddling with immigration has earned for itself such universal condemnation as has this body. The workers of the Dominion, who are in the best position to know and understand the efforts of their policy, are now up in arms against a continuance of this system, and as the public become better acquainted with the methods employed by these people a revulsion of feeling will set in which will demand that public money shall no longer be disbursed by irresponsible parties, whose lack of knowledge of the effects of their interference in the labor market is now historical. The Salvation Army has now entered into the immigration business as a commercial speculation. Existing solely as it does on the unquestioning benevolence of an indulgent public who have been grossly misled as to the nature and extent of their so-called 'social work,' the 'Army' is enabled to advertise and boost its own schemes upon the money thus subscribed, with the result that to-day it ranks as the most widely known combination of immigration touts in the British Isles. Almost every newspaper contains advertisements of the supposed advantages of booking to Canada through their agency. Huge posters decorate the boardings, and in some places electric signs tell you to 'book to Canada through the Salvation Army.' In the immigration section of the 'Army' one notices all the features of the old time agency, combined with just enough of the odor of sanctity to blind the aforesaid indulgent public, and to some extent disarm criticism."

His report went on to show that where city councils that sent out immigrants by the Salvation Army, the councils had all the expense and the "Army" got all the glory, besides a considerable margin of profit in each case. The report also said the Army mutilated Immigration Department booklets by pasting labels over sections of them that referred to free information from the Dominion agents.

Brigadier Howell and Colonel Lamb, of the Army staff, were present and were given an opportunity to reply. Colonel Lamb, who is in charge of the Army's immigration work to Canada, took up a large number of Mr. Trotter's charges and replied to them. Brigadier Howell, in replying to the various statements, said he did not think anything he could say would bring about a better understanding. He would like to get on a friendly basis with the Congress, and suggested that a committee be appointed to meet the Army and discuss the various questions. The Army had tried not to interfere with any labor questions, and whatever may happen in the future he would be glad to consult representatives of organized labor in placing men. As a result of Mr. Trotter's report and the Army officers' attendance at the meeting of congress, the following telegram was received later by Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper, from Brigadier Howell of the Salvation Army: "It might interest the Trades and Labor Congress to learn that we have decided to discontinue chartered ships of next year. We will also exercise greatest

care and be governed by conditions here. Hope and believe much good will result from Monday's conference, arrangements for which we appreciate deeply."

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Draper was of a highly gratifying character. It showed an increase in receipts within the past ten years from \$611 to \$8,906. In every particular the report showed growth surpassing all previous records, the increase in membership last year alone being 7,731 and in the revenue from per capita tax of \$2,151.74, making a total membership of 40,723 directly affiliated, representing 633 unions.

A number of resolutions of importance to the trades unionists of Canada were dealt with by the Congress, among which was one condemning the "Lemieux bill" and asking for its repeal.

This resolution caused considerable discussion, many friends of the bill opposing the repeal. The following amendment was made and carried: "That the trades immediately affected by the Lemieux act be requested to submit to the Executive Council of the Congress the necessary amendments to make the bill effective from the working class standpoint, and that the Executive Council be instructed to obtain these amendments to the act, and that in the event of the government refusing to grant these amendments a referendum be submitted to the trades affected by the act, and that the Congress pledge itself to that vote."

The report of Organizers W. R. Trotter and R. P. Pettipiece were very interesting, showing the progress made during the year in organizing.

Rev. Dr. Shearer, Secretary of the Department of Moral and Social Reform, of the Presbyterian church in Canada, addressed the Congress at some length. The general tenor of his address, which was an admirable one, and heard by the Congress with the closest attention, was to invite the active co-operation of organized labor with the Department of Moral and Social Reform of the Presbyterian church to attain results which are their common aim. In this connection, I desire to say that the Rev. Dr. Shearer represents the Presbyterian church in Canada in the same manner as the Rev. Charles Steisle represents that denomination in the United States in the Department of Church and Labor.

It was decided by the Congress to send out a circular to all affiliated unions and friendly unaffiliated unions asking for a ten-cent assessment to defray the cost of keeping W. R. Trotter, as agent of the Congress, in Great Britain, for the education of the public there regarding immigration to Canada, and other purposes.

Mr. J. Kler Hardie addressed the Congress on political action. He held that trades unionism without political action is lopsided. Labor must, said he, enter the political arena if it is to successfully combat the forces opposed to it. Mr. Hardie remarked that while he was personally a Socialist and hoped for the triumph of Socialism at the earliest possible time, he desired most of all to effect a united trades unionism. He

showed in England where the term "Socialism" has no such restricted meaning as in Canada and the United States. He argued that in this country there were all the materials for a great Socialistic movement, but he would say in all kindness that with the present attitude of the believers in socialism and the champions of organized labor pure and simple, it meant a divorce of interests resulting in permanent injury to both.

The present position of the Socialistic party in Canada he would describe as that of Phariseism. The autocratic attempt to force their ideas upon the people did not tend to the uniting of the ranks of the workers.

In conclusion, Mr. Hardie urged as vital that the political movement must be financed by trades unions.

Mr. Hardie was presented with a handsome ebony, gold-headed cane by the Congress, at the conclusion of his address, to which he suitably replied.

In concluding this brief report, I desire to say that it is urgent upon the various International organizations to have their organizers visit Canada as often as possible to assist the Congress in organizing the unorganized help; keep the organized within the fold and oppose the efforts of the National movement, which is gaining considerable headway in some sections of the Dominion.

The Congress while in session disposed of a great deal of important work which is bound to be of lasting benefit to the wage earners of Canada, and on every possible occasion during its sessions the delegates voiced their confidence and high regard for the American Federation of Labor and its officers.

The many courtesies shown me by the officers and delegates of the Congress will always remain one of my most pleasant memories.

Quebec was chosen as the next place of meeting, and the following officers were elected:

President, Alphonse Verville, M. P., re-elected unanimously.

Vice-President, James Simpson, re-elected.

Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper, re-elected.

Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention, P. M. Draper.

Fraternally submitted,  
HUGH FRAYNE, Delegate.

Secretary Morrison: As there is very little business before the Convention this afternoon, and I see in the hall a gentleman who is giving a great deal of his time to work along the same line as labor organizations, I would move that he be invited to address this Convention for a short time. The gentleman I have in mind is an eloquent speaker, and many of the delegates have heard him. I refer to Mr. Raymond Robins of Chicago.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Robins was introduced to the Convention by President Gompera, and said:

Mr. President, Fellow Delegates, Fellow Citizens, Men of Labor, Men and Women Who Work and Think and Have Some Large Purpose in the Common Life of the World: I am glad to talk with you for a little while this afternoon as one man speaks to other men, and as a man speaks to his friends. Underneath all this great struggle that marks the conflict of labor in the world of men is really a great idea. And every form of that struggle is simply an expression in one aspect or another of a great idea; and the divisions between men and society, earnest men, capable men, who divide, on the one hand, friendly to organized labor, and others who divide, on the other hand, in sometimes bitter enmity to organized labor, is really, when it is sifted down, to be determined upon one real principle underneath the whole struggle.

The Danbury Hatters' case, injunctions granted by judges at night while propped up by pillows in their beds, with nobody present but the lawyers for the employers—all these conflicts are to be explained on one ground. That ground is this: the whole conflict in this country and in the world between the men of labor on the one hand, and the men opposed to labor on the other hand, is this: that the men of labor are advancing and affirming and declaring and maintaining the citizenship values of the working man; and the other group is advancing and maintaining and advocating the profit values of the labor of man; and the whole struggle comes out of the point of view whether or not you are interested as a citizen of the Republic, as a man, in the citizenship values of human labor, or whether you are interested chiefly in the profit values, the property values of human labor as an asset for certain individuals, or people, or corporations or employers. There is the whole conflict, and you will find intelligent and able men whose minds are devoted to the question of the money side of the conflict, who become so biased and so set in their judgment that they lose sight of the human values in the controversy altogether. They do not care especially for child labor, they do not care especially to stop women from those employments that break down their health and destroy their possibility of becoming mothers. You can get the basis of the conflict on whether the group is interested most in the human values, the citizen values, or most in the property values, the profit values of the men. There are able and honest men sitting as judges in high courts who believe that judgments in protection of property rights that are manifestly in destruction of human rights are really good, because they see only the property values in the controversy.

And this brings me, men of labor, to the thing I am glad to say in this Convention this afternoon. The problem before labor in America and the world is a problem of interpretation. It is a problem of getting out the citizenship values in the possession of organized labor, and forcing the recognition of these values upon the men and women of fair purpose and honest intentions in the community and in the state and in the nation. There are more fair-minded men than there are of the other kind. There

are more people in the world who want to do the right thing than who purposely want to do the wrong thing; and while there are those implicated in the steal directly, men and women who profit greatly out of the social injustice and wrong in the industrial situation of our country, they will never be the people who will lead in the cause of labor. It is also true that when you convince a man or woman, whether they are friendly to labor or are opposed to labor, that the values of manhood and womanhood and childhood are involved, you break down the efficiency of that man or woman in opposing the just demands of labor for the future. All over this country there are large groups of men or women not directly engaged in the struggle who do not understand themselves and their relationship to the struggle. Two millions of working men, more or less intelligent, on the one hand, and half a million employers, more or less intelligent, on the other hand, and a great mass of men and women in between who have not the true values of this struggle in their mind, and who, if they do have the true values, would support many of the just demands of labor. It is a problem of interpretation, a problem of making the real human value manifest to many men and women not directly interested personally in this struggle.

While organized labor fought its battles on the industrial field we made advances. You know that struggle intimately. You know that when labor with its committee met with the committee of the employers and sat down at the table and discussed the demands of labor we made advances. We made advances because the great human values under our contentions carries us on in spite of the ability and the greed of the opposing forces. But there came a time in this country about ten years ago when a great number of employers began to form into more or less secret organizations. They were called manufacturers' associations in some cities, employers' associations in some states, citizens' alliances in some towns; but the purpose behind them all regardless of the fair promises and fair-spoken words, the definite and organized and powerful purpose was to break down trade unions in every industry in this country. How did they go about it? Not by discussing it in the open. They went about it by forming lobbies in various legislatures, by forming a lobby in the Congress of the United States, by engaging the services of lawyers who were friendly to special judges—who had the "pull," as it were, of friendship and past favors upon judges on benches in state and federal courts. Let us speak the facts as they occurred. Organized labor then found itself contesting on the industrial field with the more or less fair manufacturers of the country—and I wish to say there are some manufacturers who are as fair and reasonable and decent men as can be found anywhere, and we are mighty glad to have those men. We found ourselves dealing with them, on the one hand, in the industrial field, while the other group, the employers of scab labor,



the labor skimmers, the labor crushers, were organized and bringing their power to bear upon the legislatures and courts of the country. In Illinois, where it has been my privilege to live for some time, we have a good many men and women working to-day in occupations that may be called dangerous trades by reason of the machinery used and the conditions of the industry. There is not one word on the statute books of Illinois which really protects those men and women from crippled hands and lost limbs, from crippled bodies and lost lives in those industries. As a matter of fact to-night the men and women in Illinois in dangerous trades are less protected than men and women in Finland—and we think Illinois is a civilized community! Now what happened? Organized labor bore the burden of the struggle, just as organized labor has been the power behind the passage of child labor laws and all laws that really save the life of man. They took up the struggle and presented a reasonable and fair bill in the legislature in the state of Illinois. It was about to be passed. The Manufacturers' Association of Chicago and Illinois sent to the legislature its secretary, an able and clever man, who is not too careful of the truth when he makes statements about labor men. He established a lobby and had one or two very able and clever lawyers at his shoulder all the time. He began to make arguments to the legislators and they were not all addressed to the mind; some of those were addressed here (touching his pocket). Some of those legislators built nice houses when they went home, although they did not have any money when they went to the legislature, and they were supposed to get only \$1,000 for their year's service! That bill was lost. Is there any fair-minded man of any political persuasion whatever who can bring himself to object if organized labor in the state of Illinois says, "As long as you fought us on the industrial field we were content to remain on that field and we wanted to stay there, but if you retire and bolster yourself up behind a lobby on the political field and begin to contribute to the election of legislators for the purpose of betraying us, and begin to contribute to the campaign fund of judges for the purpose of getting unfair injunctions against us, in the name of men and women and children in the state of Illinois, we will go into politics and drive you out."

That is the general situation when you get down to the real facts. Then you will find organized labor has been content to discuss its issues on the industrial field, but the other fellows have not been. They have had their power, their education and ability, but they did not trust that. They never sat down to discuss a proposition with us that they did not have two or three trained lawyers ready to help them on the monied side. I have sometimes sat in such a controversy when it seemed to me that if God Almighty had come down and said a certain thing was good for the workers they would have objected to it. I have no objection to lawyers. I have known lawyers who were honest, but I

tell you, my friends, you have to sift pretty close to find them. That is the situation that has faced organized labor in this great nation of ours; and if organized labor, responding to the action of employers of scab labor, follow them up and drive them out of the political forces of our people that were made to serve the whole people, I think organized labor will be doing a service to the whole nation and not to any class.

You can not escape this struggle. The strongest organized union that may look down on the field and say, "We are safe" is deluding itself if it makes any such statement anywhere in the industrial field. As a matter of fact, the strongest union isn't any stronger in the last analysis than the weakest union, and we have to learn that great truth. The working class will stand or fall together. And when I say "class" I do not mean class in any foolish, doctrinaire sense. I mean the men and women who really earn what they eat in any capacity, whether it be by mind or hand. Those people have got to get together against the people who are the common plunderers of the whole nation, regardless of class.

Now, my friends, when I say we can not escape this struggle, on what grounds do I base that statement? Not on guess work; I base it on facts. I want to say to you, men of labor, you who represent America's toiling thousands, that I know something of the labor end of the game also, something of unorganized labor in a Southern mine where I worked day after day for twelve hours a day, side by side with colored men, and got a dollar a day for the work. That is not specially high wages! We were not organized; we were poor, common white trash on the one hand, and poor, worthless niggers on the other hand, and we were making people rich while we worked there. We were good enough to do that. I didn't like it; I don't deny that for a moment. I broke away and went to Alaska. I was one of the bunch of men who went up there and fought their way over Chilcoot Summit and down White Horse Rapids. I was one of those who did well. Most of them went broke. When we passed on over the great frozen stretches of Alaska in the spring of '98, we stopped on a cliff that looked out over Behring Sea to the utmost limit of the Western continent of North America. And the great cold there worked the same magic the great heat does in the desert. It lifted up far over the tops of the icebergs and the great ice sea the cliffs of far Siberia, seventy miles away, and we saw on the horizon the cliffs of that old Asia, that ancient human hive from which came forth the men that made Western civilization. I didn't know what it meant then. I turned back and went through the valleys and over the mountains of Alaska and made a stake, so I am free to be here to-day. Now I know what it meant. It meant that the great frontier, which for a hundred years gave an opening to the surplus labor of America, had passed forever from the

world. It meant that that great Western movement that came out from the East, that came across Western Europe and laid the foundations of human liberty and justice in that "tight little island," then forced its way across the ocean and established on the Atlantic shore the thirteen colonies; then passed across the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, until its waves met the waves of the Pacific, would rest there. It rested there a while, and then the old hunger for opportunity, the hunger of the boy to try his life against the life of the world, drove the men of '98 over the Chilcote Summit, but it will not drive them in the future anywhere. They will go out into the ocean and drown.

To-day, as you sit here discussing the great interests of humanity bound up in the cause of organized labor, in every little town of the country, in every farmer's home, there is a bright-eyed boy thinking of the future, thinking of leaving his narrow surroundings and trying himself against the world. Where will he go? He will not go to the frontier; he is not thinking about it; it has ceased to exist. He is thinking of San Francisco, of Denver, of Chicago, of New York, of the industrial centers of America, and he is coming there to-night; he is marching, while you sit here, to come into the labor struggle of the great industrial cities, with no knowledge of the struggle of labor for a hundred years to get hours and wages, without any knowledge of the strain and labor of countless men and women to make conditions fair. What does he want? He wants opportunities. He will work under any conditions, he will take long hours and small pay, and hope for promotion sometime. He is the ready tool of this combined scab labor group to hurl against the standard of every organized trade in the land.

My friends, we can not escape! Every man of labor here has got to accept the supreme obligation of universal organization, from the man who digs the ditch to the most highly skilled mechanic in the land. There is no man too mean, there is no occupation too servile to justify your lack of organization efforts, not because they will add strength to the union in great numbers, but because the mere fact of organization among them is the protection and guarantee and sure hope of the strongest union in the land. Now, men, that is no mean job. That is a job so big and tremendous that it is only equalled by the tasks before those pioneers who dared to hope for a free nation and dared to lay its foundations on those rocky New England shores. But they had hope. Are we less worthy than our fathers of faith in the future of mankind? Shall we, in the presence of the accomplished fact of a great republic, whether or not it be wholly free—it is at least with conditions of government that give possibilities of freedom to every man and woman in the land—are we to be heard to question the power of men in society to organize all industry and make all labor honorable, not in name, but in fact?

My friends, there is a real dignity of labor in the heart of the world. The men and women who actually do feed and clothe and house this country and the world are really worthy of all honor, with all cant and humbug thrown aside. You have got to dare as much in the great pioneer work of organized labor, in the great moral and human values of this industrial struggle as the men of old, the fathers of our land, dared and braved in the interests of political and religious freedom. You are facing, as the inheritors of a great tradition, the third great struggle in the history of civilization. At first the lines of men divided upon the question of the freedom of the human mind. For five hundred years, aye, for a thousand years, that struggle went on, and it was won. It was won for every man and woman and child. The meanest man in this Republic and Western civilization can believe in one God, or seven gods, or no God, if he wants to, and there is no power of Church or state can say him nay. It was no mean gain that came from that great struggle.

And then the dividing lines of mankind formed over the question of political liberty, over the right of every man to have some share in the government of which he was a part. And that struggle expresses five hundred years in which the people of England, among all the nations of the earth, led the vanguard of human progress, and dared to lay down the most permanent and abiding principles on which human liberty shall forever rest. Men can not wait; the great forces of civilization move onward and forward while generation succeeds generation in the life of the world. You men who are inheritors of that great past are facing to-day a struggle compared with which the two great struggles that preceded seem to us as though they were but the material of a summer's day. It is not so, but it seems so. You are facing the third great problem of civilization—the problem of industrial liberty, the problem so splendidly put by the President of this great Federation when he said that the conflict waging now was upon the question of whether a man's laboring power and his purchasing power belonged to him or whether they belonged to somebody else. The problem to-day is to secure for every man and woman of labor in the land the right to the possession of their labor power absolutely, and the right to the possession of their purchasing power absolutely, and to have declared by the legislatures and upheld by the courts the fact that employers of America have absolutely no property right whatever in either the working power or the purchasing power of the workers. We will vindicate that right, not because some of us are eager to undertake the struggle, but because we must vindicate it. We won't be able to have any rights at all if we don't vindicate that right, because this is an industrial age, and industrial rights take the front of the stage in the controversy of mankind.

Now, men, we can win. We can win because we are right, and because there are more of us. The whole problem to-day is whether we have got as much sense in getting together and standing together as the scab employers have on the one hand, or as the free working men of Great

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of the twenty thousand miners who risked their lives along the trail would risk his life for that word. We used to say, "Well, there are just three things in this world I hate more than any other three things, and the first one of them is a quitter, the second is a quitter, and the third is a quitter—damn him!"

Now, friends, isn't that really the doctrine of the men of labor? As a matter of fact, the man with money and labor can go it alone. He can stand the strain, but the man of labor and the woman of labor have got to stand together or they won't go anywhere. I wish that this great Convention would realize how important in one aspect the organization of women is. There are six million women in gainful occupations in the United States to-day. What about them? They are being used to-day for the purpose of breaking down hours and wages in every trade where they are not organized. Why is it that some of the sweat shops and big stores can work a girl overtime during the rush season three or four hours and send her back to her little tenement home at the end of the rush season? Why can not they work a hod-carrier that way? Because they have to pay him time and a half for every minute over eight hours, because he is organized. And the women who are being exploited, who are being robbed who are being disinherited from their right to a home and to maternity, from having little children they can call their own, are being robbed to-night simply because they are unorganized. Friends, a high court in this land has said that the great organization of the United Hatters of North America is a conspiracy in restraint of trade because those men told other men and women of labor, in the interests of humanity, in the interests of themselves, not to wear Leow's hats—they were blood-stained hats. I say to you, my friends, that goods made under anti-social or immoral conditions, where there is child labor, women working overtime and men being paid less than a fair wage, are of greater injury to this country to-day than crime and pestilence in any other form. The time will come when the great moral value of organized labor will be recognized in this land. We talk of wages and hours. That is the first thing we have to talk about. I know two hat factories in America, one organized and the other unorganized. They are within three blocks of each other. In the unorganized factory about a year ago a big stiff of a foreman insulted a little girl who was a hat trimmer. She stood up and told him what she thought of him, and was discharged for insubordination. She wrote a letter to the owner of the factory, but never got any reply. About six months ago, in the organized factory, where these people who have been said to be in a conspiracy in restraint of trade have an organization, there was another big stiff of a foreman who tried to insult a poor, little, helpless foreign girl. Another girl, who happened to be the floor-woman of the United Hatters, looked at him and said: "You cut that out; we won't stand for it in this factory. You must apologize to that little girl." He said: "I will see you in a warmer land." She called that floor into a shop meeting; they laid down their tools and went out

on the street, where she told them the situation. They said they would starve before they would go back if that man did not apologize to the little girl. The boss came down in his big automobile, went to his office and called in the foreign girl. He also called in the big stiff of a foreman, who began to weaken, as any big coward will. Let it be said to the eternal glory of that particular hat manufacturer that he had decency enough to discharge the foreman on the spot. Now, I want to submit to the universities of Colorado and America as well, I want to submit to the churches of Colorado and America as well, that the United Hatters in that particular shop had more moral value, not only to protect hours and wages, but to protect the sanctity of personal virtue and the sanctity of the home than all forces in Christendom combined. Win with a cause like that? Why, of course we are going to win! We are going to win by the argument based upon the great human values under organized labor, we are going to throw back into the faces of those people—sometimes ignorant and honest—sometimes cunning and hypocritical—who put up to labor its dishonest leaders this statement: "Yes, we have had dishonest leaders, and the church has had dishonest preachers, and the political parties have had dishonest leaders." We will say to them: "My brothers, when you drive the crooks out of the Democratic party and the Republican party, it will be time to come to us and talk about dishonest leaders." We don't like crooks, we try to put them down and out, and sometimes we do it. The human values of organized labor will not stand for crooked work, and they are about the only values that have the courage to fight against the crooks in this country to-day.

Let us not have divisions regarding the future. We don't know what we are going to do. We are going to fight the fight like men, decide on a policy, and more and more of us are going to stand by that policy as one man every day that goes on from now until we win final victory. It may be that we will be with the Republicans next election. Yes, I mean that. I thank God that it is true that there are just as honest, able and sincere men, men who love liberty and justice, in the Republican party to-day as there ever was in any party whatever. There are the same sort of people in the Democratic party, and there are the same earnest sort of people in the Socialist party. There are honest men who voted the Independence League ticket. I don't know where we are going to go, but I do know that we are not going to amount to anything until we get together. We may be with the Republicans, we may be with the Democrats, we may be with the Socialists. They will have to settle which one of the fifty-seven varieties we are to go with; but let us, as free men leading forward the hope of this great nation, resolve to stand together, to surrender personal divisions, to look out upon a great and broad horizon that sees the future of mankind and sees the future hosts of labor marching to the music of freedom's deathless song. Let us together agree, forgetting divisions of the past, but deter-

mining upon unity for the future. Go forward to realize that great tradition of our nation, a tradition the greatest ever hoped for in the mind of man; the tradition not of a great class, not of great individuals, not of millionaires, not of Morgans and Rockefellers or that group, but the tradition of a great nation, a great people, the manhood and womanhood of that people, from the man who digs the ditch to the last exalted expression of genius, guaranteed by the law and protected by the court, and upheld by the opinion of the people; the right to a decent day's work and a decent wage for that work, the right to have a home and bring up free children to carry forward the tradition of a people that fear God, that love liberty, and that fear nothing else under Heaven.

Delegate Lewis—There is a matter I would like to bring to the attention of this Convention. We have heard a great many good things to-day, but I think we should complete the session by hearing something else good. If it is in order at this time, I would move that we invite President Lynch of the International Typographical Union to tell us something of the institution we saw yesterday—the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

President Lynch of the International Typographical Union spoke at some length in regard to the history of the Union Printers' Home.

President Gompers—During the proceedings the Chair desired to say something in regard to the speeches presented to this Convention. It was my purpose to enter into a more extensive statement than I think would be proper or appropriate at so near the close of the session. I am sure that this day's session has been an exceeding mental advantage to all the men and women participating in this Convention. The fraternal greetings of hope and confidence in our movement, the history of the efforts that are being put forth and the experience detailed have all been of the most material value. There are congresses often held in our country as well as in others in which men are invited to give addresses or read prepared papers; but I doubt if there has been or could be brought together another gathering, other than the American Federation of Labor Convention, where, without previous invitation or preparation, such magnificent addresses, eloquent in thought and expression, conveying messages more deeply concerned with human justice and human liberty than we have had the privilege

of hearing to-day. It is a magnificent tribute to our Federation that it has proved itself of sufficient magnetic force to attract the luminous minds and sympathetic hearts of the men and women who have addressed us, and there has not been, so far as I can recollect, one expression uttered to-day in our gathering to which we can not all of us say, with perfect confidence, Amen.

I did want to say a word or two to our friends from Great Britain particularly, because it is not always in the mind of every man to understand the great struggles necessary to be made in our country, and the great difficulties and obstacles that we are called upon to overcome. We meet to-day in Denver, and some say it is a Western city. Ask the men who come from that portion of the country where the sun sets, who are now in Denver, and they say, "Why don't you come West?" You heard to-day the gifted orator who said that in San Francisco he and his fellows went West. When you arrived at the port of New York you were considerably West of the extreme eastern portion of the United States. You have traveled nearly 2,000 miles from New York to Denver, and we are about two and one-half days' quick travel from San Francisco, Seattle or Los Angeles. You may therefore imagine, with a country so vast in length and so vast in width, with oceans and inland seas, and mountains and deserts and prairies, the difficulties we have to bring about a great, comprehensive, united movement of the workers of the United States. After all we are only a century and a third old as a nation, with nearly ninety millions of souls, speaking all the languages and tongues of all the lands in the world, and while I believe that we have among the employers of America some of the most sympathetic and the most humane employers, men who will compare favorably with any other employers on the face of the globe; but it is equally true that you can find the most rapacious Gradgrinds that can be found anywhere. It is a difficult task now, but we are trying to man ourselves to the duty. You have had your Taff Vale decision, and you have overcome it. We have had decisions, both in injunction cases and in a case where the Supreme Court has decided that our trade unions are subject to be sued for three-fold damages, in effect, exactly as the Taff Vale decision was rendered.

We have presented our ideas as to bills to overcome this discrimination, and the unjust and improper decision in which our labor movement has been placed, and have tried to make a fight for it. The difficulty is, I think, to a considerable extent, that even among our fellow workers in our country the hold and influence of party domination is stronger than it ought to be. We believe that if the American workmen, if the American citizenship, were freer from political party domination and more independent as men and citizens, we would have more justice and more success upon the legislative field. The bills we prepared and submitted to Congress, the Pearre Bill and the Wilson Bill combined would be in effect the Trades Dispute Act passed by the British Parliament, and we are going to get it. It has been hinted to me since I came to Denver that there is a plan afoot to see to it that Congress shall pass some sort of a bill, both amendatory of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and to serve notice before injunctions shall be issued. I say here and now that as a man and as a citizen, if not as President of the American Federation of Labor, I will fight that proposition in Congress! They cannot attempt to give us what may appear as a sweet morsel, but which will take the very vitals out of our organized movement, or shackle us by the pretense of giving us freedom. In our labor movement, during the ordinary course and general work, when all of us do our duty, there arise in the labor movement, as there do always incidents in the history of nations, times when the term may be employed that was uttered by that great man who gave life and energy, and renewed life and energy, to the movement for the establishment of this independent nation. Tom Paine said to the American colonists: "Now is the time that tries men's souls," and when such periods arise, the critical and crucial hour of the struggle, may we hope to have absolute unity in our ranks. "We cannot escape the struggle," was a remark made by one of our friends who addressed us. No, we cannot, and, better still, we won't. Upon the shoulders of the men of labor the world over devolves the duty of making the struggle for human liberty. We could not escape it if we wanted to, and we don't want to.

I can not tell you how deep the impression that has been made upon my mind and heart to-day while listening to the

splendid addresses, some of them in homely fashion, some of them in gifted, transcendent eloquence, but all of them breathing the word of human brotherhood, and all of them conveying the hope and the faith that we have in the fullest fruition and success of the hope that the men and women and children of our time shall do their duty and not defer the contest to some future day and indulge in an academic division now. It is the duty of man to see to it that he sticks to his colors and adopts as his motto for life, "Never quit! Never quit!"

Brothers Wadsworth, Skinner, Draper, I want to say to you that I greet you as a man to men, representing the heart and the very soul of Britain's best men. We can not tell you how welcome you are among us. We want you, during these proceedings, to give us the advice of your counsel and your experience. We need it. We are proud of our intelligence, but that very pride makes us realize how little we know; and in the same degree that we are intelligent, we know there is much to learn. The women who addressed us to-day aroused deep interest and human interest by their magnificent utterances. Their words will be remembered long, and they will have their reflex in the actions of the men and women who attend this Convention, and the great messages submitted by our fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada are worth remembering. And then, capping the climax, we had that magnificent oration, so full of transcendent feeling and logic from which there was no escape. We have to thank you all, if I may assume to speak in the name of the delegates to this Convention; to thank you for them deeply, earnestly and sincerely, as well as for myself as President of our Federation.

I desire to say that about an hour ago I received a letter which does not concern me alone. I shall ask Secretary Morrison to read it.

Secretary Morrison read the following letter:

Lincoln, Neb., November 10, 1908.

Hon. Samuel Gompers, Federation of Labor Meeting, Denver Colo.:

My Dear Mr. Gompers—I have been intending to write to you at Washington, but seeing you are in Denver, I write to say that I appreciate most sincerely the

powerful support which you gave to our ticket. We have not won, but we deserved to win, and I think that you especially are entitled to great credit for so ably supporting the party which took the laboring man's side on the questions at issue.

I recognize that all of the laboring men are not free to vote as they wish—many to a certain extent being intimidated by the threat of their employers—and for this reason I appreciate the more the enthusiasm of those who dared resist intimidation.

I recognize, too, that some, because of their hostility to the laboring men, opposed us mainly because the labor organizations favored us, but instead of abandoning that which we think to be best, we should proceed to convince those who are hostile that social progress and permanent prosperity are only possible when there is harmonious co-operation between labor and capital, and that this co-operation is only possible upon a basis of justice to those who toil.

Thanking you again, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. J. BRYAN.

President Gompers announced the distribution to various committees of the following portions of the President's report and the report of the Executive Council:

"Local Strikes," to the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies; "Building Trades Department," to the Building Trades Committee; "Brewery Workers—Engineers—Firemen—Teamsters," to the Committee on Adjustment; "Plumbers—Steam Fitters," to the Building Trades Committee; "Hod Carriers and Building Trade Laborers—Brotherhood of Cement Workers," to the Building Trades Committee; "Wood Workers—Carpenters," to the Committee on Adjustment; "Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers," to the Building Trades Committee; "Sheet Metal Workers—Stove Mounters," to Committee on Adjustment; "Upholsterers—Carriage and Wagon Workers," to the Committee on Adjustment; "International Ladies' Garment Workers," Committee on Adjustment; "Pavers and Rammersmen," Building Trades Committee; "Moving Picture Machine Operators," to Committee on Adjustment; "Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks," Committee on Adjustment; "Labor's Campaign for Justice," to Committee on President's Report; "Injunction—Anti-Trust Law Decision," Committee on President's Report; "Libel Suit," Committee on President's Report; "Los Angeles," Committee on Organization; "Anti-Tuberculosis Crusade," Committee on Resolutions; "Uniform Laws to Protect Human Life," and "Old-Age Pen-

sions," to Committee on Resolutions; "Industrial Education" and "Farmers' Organizations," to Committee on Education; "Label Conference," to Committee on Labels; "Alaskan Fisheries" and "Four-year Defense Conference," to Committee on Resolutions; "International Conference of Trade Unions," Committee on President's Report; "Conservation of Natural Resources," Committee on Education.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred by President Gompers to the various committees:

Resolution No. 21—By the International Typographical Union delegation:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union is making a most vigorous label campaign, in this connection expending thousands of dollars; and

WHEREAS, Every well-conducted, consistent and persistent label campaign is of value and assistance to all other label crusades, and in the propagation and extension of the sale and use of union-labeled products; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all International, National, State, City Central and Local Unions be requested to aid the International Printing Trade Unions by attaching label stickers (which may be obtained in any quantity desired from the International Typographical Union), to non-labeled printed matter and returning it to the party, firm or corporation responsible for the issuance of this non-labeled printed matter.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 22—By the International Typographical Union delegation:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union issues in pamphlet form and convenient for vest pocket reference, a list of weekly, monthly and quarterly publications produced under union and non-union conditions; and

WHEREAS, This list is intended for the guidance of friends and supporters of fair wages, fair hours and fair conditions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all trade unionists be requested to secure a copy of the list referred to, and that they guide themselves by its contents in the purchase of weekly papers and monthly or quarterly magazines.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 23—By Delegates D. J. Tobin, P. D. Dailey and Harry McCormack, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has at all times pledged itself to help and assist any international organization chartered and working under its banner; and

WHEREAS, It has repeatedly denounced rival organizations and seceders from regularly chartered international bodies; and

WHEREAS, There exists at the present time in some of the large cities a dual

organization of teamsters, which is attempting to deceive the rank and file of the workers of that craft and organized labor in general; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby proclaims that the only bona fide organization of teamsters and helpers chartered under the American Federation of Labor is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor denounces and condemns seceding and dual organizations as tending to disrupt organized workers and strengthen the power of unjust employers; and it is further

**RESOLVED**, That all Central bodies and State Federations refuse to allow any organization of teamsters and helpers not chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to affiliate with them; and if any such dual or seceding organizations are at present affiliated with them are seated in their councils, that they be immediately unseated or expelled from such Central bodies or State Federations until such time as they become chartered under the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 24—By Delegate J. J. Handley, of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:**

**WHEREAS**, Unscrupulous employers of Milwaukee, employing thousands of craftsmen of the metal trades, have in the past year reduced wages and at this time, while so many are unemployed, are endeavoring, and have started in some shops the system of piece or task work, and the members of the various metal trades organizations are doing all in their power to defend and sustain their constitutions from the wanton attacks of corporate power, which seeks to take advantage of this panic and fasten upon its employes a slavish condition of servitude; and

**WHEREAS**, The members of the International Iron Molders' Union of North America having been engaged in a bitter strike in this city for over two years, we feel that the conditions of the metal trades in Milwaukee must be looked after sharply; and

**WHEREAS**, As the situation presents itself to us, we view it with serious alarm and apprehension, for we recognize in it an insidious attack on organized labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That we, the Milwaukee Metal Trades Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, request the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor to instruct the President of that body to send an organizer of some metal trades craft to Milwaukee in the spring of 1909, for a period of not less than four months.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 25—By Delegate Charles H. Leps, of the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers:**

**WHEREAS**, It has been announced that the Operative Plasterers' Association has applied for a charter from the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS**, The officers of the Tile Layers and Helpers International Union have knowledge that in various parts of the country attempts have been made by locals of the Operative Plasterers' International Association to prevent tile layers from preparing for their tile work, and in some cases going so far as to attempt to prevent them using hawk and flat trowel; and

**WHEREAS**, To our knowledge no definite jurisdiction claim has accompanied the application of the Operative Plasterers' Association, as called for in Article IX, Section 11; and

**WHEREAS**, The officers of the Tile Layers and Helpers International Union have not had an opportunity to investigate the jurisdiction claims of the applicant union in order to ascertain whether or not they can consistently give the written consent of their international union as called for in Article IX, Section 11; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the application of the Operative Plasterers' International Association for a charter be referred to the Executive Council, so that the case can be thoroughly investigated and the charter issued in accordance with the law and to the satisfaction of the parties in interest.

Referred to Special Committee on Plasterers.

**Resolution No. 26—By Delegates James O'Connell, A. F. Stark, Thomas Van Lear, H. W. Churchill and Eugene Sarker, of the International Association of Machinists:**

**WHEREAS**, Upon the 16th day of March, 1908, the Denver and Rio Grande Company abrogated their contracts and agreements with their mechanics, including the entire shop force, thereby precipitating one of the most bitterly contested labor wars that has been fought in recent years; taking advantage of the industrial panic in an attempt to try to increase the hours of labor, to reduce the pay and deprive us of other conditions, which, as mechanics and laboring men, we are entitled to. And in place of our former agreements, they desire to put into effect a set of shop rules that would make employment in the shops a life burden. With one blow of the iron hand of corporate greed this mighty railroad corporation desired to check the progressive labor movement and set at naught all that we had gained by patience and perseverance in years, of sacrifices, struggles and strife; and

**WHEREAS**, The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company has seen fit to import strike-breakers by the thousands, consisting of thieves, thugs, assassins and bum mechanics, that their



agents are gathering from the slums of the large cities of the United States, which they hope to use to beat down their old, true, tried and faithful employes who have served them long and well, and have done their part to advance the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad from a mere trail through the mountains to the great scenic railroad of the world that it is to-day; and

WHEREAS, They have hired large numbers of armed guards, some of them noted as notorious gun-men of the West, for the purpose of giving so-called protection to their armies of strike-breakers; but, as we believe, for the purpose of seeking to intimidate the striking shop-men who are peaceable and honorable citizens of the states of Colorado and Utah, and that we believe some of those notorious men-killers have burned our tents and destroyed our signs under cover of the darkness of the night, thereby breaking the laws of the state of Colorado, but if such crimes were committed against the property of the railroad company attempts would be made by them to secure injunctions against us; and

WHEREAS, The said striking shop-men did do all in their power that honorable men could do to avert trouble, going so far as to offer to submit any or all questions involved in the controversy to arbitration, which was denied them by the company; the committee being met with the cold ultimatum that there was nothing to arbitrate, and that the men must work under the rules laid down by the company or not at all. And they are now boasting that it is only a question of a short time until the strikers will be starved into submission; and

WHEREAS, We realize that an injury to one is the concern of all, and if the Denver and Rio Grande Company should succeed in crushing their old employes it would only be a question of time until many other corporations adopted the same tactics. And we know that the result of this strike will have a great bearing on the future of thousands of our brother members of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and feel confident from knowledge we have gained that the Denver and Rio Grande strikers are putting up a noble and winning fight, doing their part as loyal trade unionists should do to uphold the honor and dignity of honest labor, trying to make through their efforts life a little bit brighter, burdens a little less hard to bear; trying to raise the standard of manhood, the ideals of womanhood and the conditions of childhood, for themselves, their fellow craftsmen, their wives and families in this country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we go on record in this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, as extending our moral and financial assistance to these brave men and boys, to the end that the wives, children and other members of their families may not suffer or go hungry while the test is being made whether

liberty or slavery shall endure; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to donate immediately, and as liberally as their funds will permit, that these noble toilers may receive the support and encouragement that their just cause deserves.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 27—By Delegate A. B. MacStay, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, The stability and progress of every labor organization can only be made secure and effective by joint action based upon solidarity; and

WHEREAS, Labor organizations are strengthened and advanced by such co-operation; and

WHEREAS, The Walters' craft is one of those which can be placed upon a plane above all others if every branch connected proceeds in solid phalanx; and

WHEREAS, It being a fact that Walters' Union, Local No. 5, Branch B, ever since it was organized in 1885 under the name of the Amalgamated Walters' Union No. 11, has done everything in its power to establish strict union conditions in restaurants, halls and parks, but could not accomplish very great results, because the necessary assistance was refused by the largest, strongest and mightiest union in our calling, the American Federation of Musicians No. 310 of New York, their co-operation being requested and urged for many years; and

WHEREAS, It is an indisputable fact that if these Musicians had supported the Walters at New York not one non-union hall or park would exist, but all would be strictly union; and

WHEREAS, Great results would obtain by the co-operation of the Musicians with the Walters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver, Colo., urge the American Federation of Musicians No. 310 to act jointly with the Walters' Local Union No. 5, Branch B, by only furnishing music to strictly union places and refusing to play in non-union places until union conditions prevail.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 28—By Delegate A. B. MacStay, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, A charter has been issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the Bronx Labor Council, New York City, N. Y.; and

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity entered a protest against the granting of said charter to the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, To request information at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver, Colo., as to why such charter was granted without due notice being given to the protesting body.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 29—By Delegates James A. Cable and Thomas McManus, of the Coopers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the loyal support which is given to the Coopers' label by some affiliated organizations, it is nevertheless still lacking in prestige to accomplish the fullest measure of results; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, reaffirms its endorsement of the Coopers' Union label and calls upon all unions and members of unions everywhere to assist in creating a better demand for same.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 30—By Delegate Eugene Merz, of the Pittsburg Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers of Pittsburg, Local No. 218, is and has been the duly recognized local of Steam Fitters and Helpers in the city of Pittsburg; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through a charter which grants to them the jurisdiction over steam fitters and helpers; and

WHEREAS, The United Association Plumbers' Local No. 27, through its organizers, is trying to disrupt the labor movement in the city of Pittsburg by endeavoring to create discord among the Steam Fitters and Helpers, and also trying to create a dual local to No. 218 of the International Association; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Iron City Central Trades Council do hereby protest against such work being agitated in the city of Pittsburg by the representatives of United Association Plumbers' Local No. 27, in disturbing the labor conditions that now exist, and hampering the best interests of the labor movement in general; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the actions of the United Association Plumbers in disturbing the conditions and forming dual locals of Steam Fitters and Helpers be stopped by the American Federation of Labor, and that the Convention so order.

Referred to Building Trades Committee.

Resolution No. 31—By Delegate Chris A. Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union represents bread made under fair and sanitary conditions, honest wages and by union men; and

WHEREAS, The label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' is the only

proof of same, as it distinguishes Union from Non-Union and Trust-made bread; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled in Denver, Colo., endorse the label of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to demand the Union Label on all bread he or she may purchase, thereby showing his or her loyalty to the cause of Unionism in a substantial manner.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate Chris A. Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America has been engaged in a severe contest with The National Biscuit Company, commonly known as "Uneeda," and The American Baking Company, commonly known as Heydt, Condon, St. Louis, Freund, Wells-Bottler, Hauck-Hoerr and Home Bakeries of St. Louis, Mo.; and

WHEREAS, The said trusts control a large portion of the bakery industry, thus making it difficult for the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trusts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its officers and organizers give special aid and assistance to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union in pushing a boycott against each individual brand made by both The American Baking Company and National Biscuit Company, commonly known as "Uneeda Biscuit;" and, be it further

RESOLVED, The American Federation of Labor request all affiliated State Federations, Central Bodies and local Unions affiliated by their International or National or Federal Unions, to assist the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union by vigorously pushing a boycott of trust bread sold in their localities.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 33—By Delegate Chris A. Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The fight against the McKinney Bread Company of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed and re-endorsed by the Annual Convention of The American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Company still refuses to make a settlement with our International Union of America; and

WHEREAS, The Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor did recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor make an effort to bring about an adjustment of the long standing controversy, and if not successful, that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated to make their declaration of unfairness effective; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirm and place on the unfair list the McKinney firm of St. Louis, Mo., and try its utmost to make a settlement satisfactory to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

**Resolution No. 34**—By Delegate James McKenzie, of the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union:

**WHEREAS**, The International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union is seriously menaced by reason of the fact that the various penal institutions are engaged in the broom making industry, thereby entering into direct competition with free labor to the detriment of the latter; and

**WHEREAS**, But a small portion of the Broom Makers are organized, because of the reasons above enumerated; and

**WHEREAS**, The Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union is unable, by reason of its small membership, to remedy these deplorable conditions, and they desire assistance from the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to detail an organizer to assist in upbuilding the Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union, and co-operate with the officers of that organization.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 35**—By Delegate Alex Fairgrieve, of the Montana State Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS**, The American labor movement, as recognized by its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, organizes the various International, Local and Federated Trades Unions, State Federations and City Central bodies duly chartered, and all recognizing the solidarity of the labor movement and imbued with the principles of mutual protection; and

**WHEREAS**, Governments hold and maintain the respect of all people wherein just laws are enacted and enforced for their government. A nation or state whose laws are indefinite or inadequate to the purpose for which they were intended never attain that efficiency necessary to giving protection to their adherents; and

**WHEREAS**, The State Federations and Central Councils form integral parts of the American Federation of Labor and are important auxiliaries to the International and National Trades Unions in dissemination of thoughts inciting a desire in the minds of the unorganized in their respective vicinities to become united with the great labor movement; and

**WHEREAS**, At present the State Federations and City Central bodies are to a great extent retarded in their efforts

to advance the interests of organized labor by the refusal of some local unions to affiliate with the state and city organizations, and also by their withdrawal, on the least provocation, from the State Federations and City Central bodies, thus weakening the labor movement and aiding its enemies in consequence thereof; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that Article XI, Section 2, of the Constitution, be amended to read as follows:

"Section 2. It shall be the duty of the executive officers of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to, within ninety days after the organization of a local union, notify such union that it must affiliate with the State Federation and City Central body, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, in the locality in which such local union is organized. The officers of the American Federation of Labor must, within the time specified in this section, cause all directly chartered trade and federal unions to affiliate with state and city central bodies in their localities chartered by the American Federation of Labor. It shall be the duty of all unions now organized to at once affiliate with said state and city central bodies."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 36**—By Delegate James W. Wall, of Federal Labor Union No. 11,002:

**WHEREAS**, Thousands of dollars have been spent by the trades union movement of America in advertising union-made products, as well as the various union labels, so as to educate the workers and our friends; also to constantly call the attention of the public to the fact that goods so labeled are made under fair conditions as well as in healthy and sanitary workshops; and

**WHEREAS**, Many attempts are being made to deceive the public into buying alleged union-made goods; and

**WHEREAS**, There is now, and has been on the market for some time, a tobacco known and advertised as Union Leader, which is an infringement upon a Union tobacco known as Central Union, bearing the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, hereby endorse and recommend that union men and friends purchase the brand known as Central Union, bearing the Tobacco Workers' union label.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

At 6 p. m. the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 10 a. m., Friday, November 12.

## FOURTH DAY—Friday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Friday, November 13th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Sanders, Tracy (Thos. F.), Thomas, Feeney, Healy, Williams, O'Connor (T. V.), Stark, Potter, Call, Dardis, Tracy (Wm. J.), Clark (W. W.), Byrnes, Hawley, Heberling, Tobin (D. J.), Powell, Hawley, Ford, Walter (W. R.), Lynch (Patrick), Smith (Wm. J.), Welch, Garrett, Hood, Campbell, Breidenbach, Tobin (Wm.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Peterson, Chavey, Witt, Piggott, Hart (C. E.), Leonard, Frazier (G. L.), Richter.

Delegate Coombe, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following supplementary report:

"Your Credential Committee recommends the seating of Arthur Kahn as delegate from the International Association of Fur Workers, with 4 votes."

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Smith, for the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, reported that the committee recommended the adoption of the following additional rule: "That no negative motion or negative substitute shall be entertained."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Barnes and President Gompers.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was lost.

Delegate Tazelaar moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on Rules as a whole, as amended. (Seconded.)

Delegate Barnes—I move as an amendment that in the matter of accepting amendments to or substitutes for resolutions of committee reports, they be received and acted on in the manner presented. (Seconded.)

President Gompers—That is hardly an amendment to the motion offered by Delegate Tazelaar.

Delegate Tazelaar withdrew the motion to adopt the report of the committee as a whole.

Delegate Barnes—My purpose is to prevent a misunderstanding or conflict in regard to negative motions. Therefore, I move that amendments or substitutes of a negative nature offered to resolutions or reports of committees be received and acted on in the order presented. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Duncan stated that the question was covered by ordinary parliamentary procedure.

The question was discussed by Delegate Barnes, President Gompers, Delegate Ramsey and Vice-President Duncan.

Delegate Barnes withdrew the amendment previously offered, and moved the adoption of the following rule: "That the reports of committees shall be subject to amendments and substitutes from the floor of the Convention, the same as other motions and resolutions." (Seconded.)

The amendment was seconded by Delegate Ramsay.

The question was discussed by Delegate Ramsay, Treasurer Lennon, Vice-President Duncan and Vice-President O'Connell.

Delegate Starke moved that the entire matter be laid upon the table. (Seconded, but not carried.)

The question was further discussed by Delegate Tazelaar, Delegate Lewis and Delegate Mahon.

The amendment to the report of the committee offered by Delegate Barnes was carried by a vote of 133 to 7.

On motion of Delegate Tazelaar, the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1908.

Frank Morrison, American Federation of Labor Convention, Denver, Colo.

Heartiest congratulations, fraternal greetings and best wishes for a successful gathering.

I. HASKINS,  
Auditor United Garment Workers'  
of America.

Secretary Morrison read communications from Mayor William B. Thompson, Detroit, and Milton Carmichael, Manager of the Detroit Convention and Tourist Bureau, inviting the American Federation of Labor to hold the Convention of 1909 in the city of Detroit.

A communication from Mr. John Richert, Corresponding Secretary of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, was also read, in which the Convention was invited to meet in Milwaukee in 1909.

Invitations were also read from Edward Devoy, President of the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, W. F. Sanders, Secretary and General Manager of the St. Louis Business Men's League, and Charles F. Wenneker, President of the Million Population Club, St. Louis, asking that the next Convention be held in that city.

A similar invitation was received from Lansing, Mich.

Secretary Morrison stated that he had been requested to read the following announcements:

Charles Steisle, fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, and Secretary of the Department of Church and Labor, of the Presbyterian church, will deliver an address at the Central Presbyterian church, Seventeenth and Sherman streets, Sunday morning, at 10:15 sharp, under the auspices of Dr. Coyle's Bible Class. All men are cordially invited.

Sunday evening, at 7:30, John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver an address at the Central Presbyterian church, Seventeenth and Sherman streets, on "Church and Labor." Seats will be reserved for members of this Convention, who are especially invited to be present.

A communication from the Knights of Columbus, Denver Council No. 539, was read by the Secretary. The delegates were cordially invited to attend a meeting of the Council on Friday evening at 1430 Champa street.

Owing to lack of time in which to prepare a complete transcript of the speeches delivered on Thursday, the following was omitted from the printed minutes of the third day's proceedings:

Delegate Lewis—There is a matter I would like to bring to the attention of the Convention. We have heard a great many good things to-day, but I think we should complete the session by hearing something else good. We all went to Colorado Springs yesterday. We enjoyed the hospitality of the Union Printers' Home, but many of us, on account of the weather, did not get to hear some of the things we expected to hear in regard to that splendid institution maintained by the printers. If it is in order at this time, I would move that we invite President Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, to tell us something of the institution we saw yesterday—the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

Delegate Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union—Mr. President and Fellow Delegates: I will promise to be brief. We regret very much that the weather yesterday prevented the carrying out of the program we had arranged for. We expected to show you something of Colorado Springs, then to take you to the Union Printers' Home and serve dinner under a large tent. After that we expected to explain to you something of the workings of the Home. The weather spoiled all that. I want to correct an impression that may have gotten out yesterday, because we had to serve the dinner in the dining room in sections, that we serve the inmates that way and that they stand up. They are served as they would be at any good hotel. The food is good and wholesome. We aim to make everything as homelike as possible.

Briefly I will tell you something about the institution. We met with difficulties; some of them threatened the very existence of the Home. During our Convention in 1887 the delegate from the Philadelphia union presented to the International Typographical Union a check for \$10,000, \$5,000 given by George W. Childs and \$5,000 given by A. J. Drexel. The money was given absolutely without stipulation as to its use. The gift was accepted, and then began the usual schemes to spend the money.

I presume our membership spent twenty thousand dollars' worth of time trying to find a way to spend that \$10,000. Finally they decided on a home for aged and indigent members. After considering various sites we finally accepted a proffer of eighty acres of land at Colorado Springs, given by the city. The printer, with his usual business foresight, accepted the eighty acres on the top of a hill without any water in sight anywhere. But we started in to raise money to build the Home. We had this \$10,000, and on a certain birthday of Mr. Childs the printers on one side of the Mississippi contributed the price of one thousand ems. Then on a certain birthday of Mr. Drexel the printers on the other side of the Mississippi contributed the price of one thousand ems.

When that mammoth building was erected on the top of that hill there was no trace of a shrub there. A tax of five cents a month had been levied for the support of the Home. With that we improved the building and grounds as best we could. Finally we reached a point where the inadequacy of the revenue threatened the continuance of the Home. A proposition submitted for an increase in the per capita tax for the support of the Home from five to ten cents narrowly escaped defeat. It carried, however, and we went along until we held a Convention at Colorado Springs in 1898, when the Convention provided for further donations from the membership under which the hospital annex was erected at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. That was made necessary by the increasing number of tuberculosis patients that were coming to the Home. It was necessary to isolate these members from the aged and infirm members who were cared for in the main building.

Then we beautified the grounds and erected a cottage for the superintendent. Previous to that time he was domiciled in the large building. We have had several investigations of the management, and, to the credit of the institution, it has always come out clear. At one time the people who were sent there by the unions formed a chapel and tried to discharge the superintendent. Other things of that nature have arisen, making the Home for a time a constant source of trouble and almost threatening to divide the organization. But we have conquered all that.

I told you of the ten thousand dollars donated by Mr. Drexel and Mr. Childs. They contributed ten thousand dollars and we contributed about five hundred thousand in order to make the Home what it should be, and then again, with the usual business foresight of the printer, called it the "Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers." A young lady was at the Home at one time before we had the main gateway you saw yesterday. She drove up and one of the inmates who was sunning himself on the grounds opened the gate for her. He did not open it quickly enough to suit her, and she complained to the superintendent of his action. He promised to right the matter. Then on being shown over the building she asked to see the dining room. The superintendent said she could not see it then because the residents were at dinner. She insisted on seeing it. The superintendent politely, but firmly, refused to allow her to do so. Finally she said she would go back and report his conduct to her uncle, Mr. A. J. Drexel! After a few experiences of that sort we concluded to drop the name "Childs-Drexel Home" and substitute therefor the Union Printers' Home. It is a home for union printers, not for all printers. I ask that when you refer to the Home you do so not as the Printers' Home, but by its full title, the Union-Printers' Home. It is for members of the organization who have belonged to it for five years and are incapacitated by reason of injury, sickness or age. We find that the unfair employers in our trade do not provide homes for the incapacitated "free and independent" non-union workers.

This institution has been successfully managed by trade unionists. No persons are eligible to membership on its board of trustees but members of the International Typographical Union. Every dollar of the seven or eight hundred thousand contributed for its support, except the ten thousand dollars I spoke of and one thousand dollars of which we can only use the interest, has been contributed by the members of the International Typographical Union. At our Colorado Springs Convention, notwithstanding the fact that we had a ten per cent. assessment for another purpose, we raised the tax for the Home to fifteen cents per capita per month.

I do not know whether this is the best form beneficence could take. It is a ques-

tion from one side, but not from the other, and that is its advertising value. I have no doubt its advertising value to the International Typographical Union was a great factor in holding our members together in winning the eight-hour day. I believe we can not estimate in dollars and cents the value of one life we have saved in the tuberculosis sanitarium. We have restored to the craft numbers of our members who have come there afflicted with tuberculosis in the second and third stages. We can not, unfortunately, persuade all of those afflicted to come when in the first stage. As a result about fifty per cent. of the number we get are in the last part of the second stage or in the third, and all we can do is to endeavor to prolong their lives. The machinery installed in our trade is to blame for some of the cases. We now advise our membership, owing to the experience we have had and the cases that have come before us, that while they may be conservative in presenting wage scales and demands for reduction of hours, to be absolutely radical in demanding sanitary conditions in the workshop.

Members are admitted on indorsement by local unions, who pay all expenses of the applicant to the Home. Everything else is furnished by the Home—food, clothing, medical attendance, etc. A corps of trained nurses has charge of the hospital under supervision of the Home's physician.

I do not know that I can add anything to what I have said. The city of Colorado Springs presented us with eighty acres of land, then comparatively worthless, but now land along the frontage line is valued by real estate men at one thousand dollars an acre, but can not be purchased even at that price, and I presume our land could not be bought now for two hundred thousand dollars, as it has been greatly improved. We hold the value of the entire institution, buildings, stock and land at one million dollars. The Home has survived all its troubles, and the membership have now complete confidence in the institution and the Board of Trustees. From now on, as far as the management goes, as the Home conduct goes and as its benefits are concerned, it will be a distinct success.

We prepared yesterday five hundred pictures and five hundred sets of postal cards for the members and visitors. We

did not guard them very carefully, so some of the people who attended secured a plentiful supply, and others did not secure any. If there are any here to-day who desire pictures or postcards, if they will leave their cards with me I will see that they are sent to their addresses. I will be pleased to answer any questions in regard to the Home that may be asked at any time.

Vice-President Duncan—I move that after the announcements have been made the Convention adjourn to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, the committees to act to-day, and as this is the last day the delegates will have to introduce resolutions without the unanimous consent of the Convention, that the Secretary receive such resolutions until five o'clock this afternoon. (Seconded and carried.)

President Gompers announced the following changes in the membership of committees: Joseph Gibbons, substituted for Robert S. Maloney, who is not in attendance on the Convention, on the Committee on Education, and J. B. Kuhn, substituted for Frederick Shane on the same committee.

President Gompers announced that he would appoint members of the Committee on Federated Trades Bodies to fill the places of Delegate Longstreet, of the United Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Delegate W. B. Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, who were not in attendance on the Convention.

Delegate Smith announced that the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., would later in the Convention ask that the next Convention be held in that city.

A similar statement was made in regard to Toronto, Canada, by a Canadian delegate.

At the close of the session the following resolutions were introduced and referred by President Gompers to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 37—By Delegates Jo Evans and J. F. McHugh, of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America:

WHEREAS, There is at present a dual organization of stone cutters styling themselves "The National Stone Cutters' Association," and

WHEREAS, This association is formed solely of seceders from the parent body, "The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America," and

WHEREAS, This dual organization was formed and is governed and controlled by the Employers' Association, who use it as a menace and a means of disruption to organized labor, sending its members

as strike breakers into every locality where trouble occurs between the Employers and the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That all local and central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are hereby directed not to sit as delegates with the members of the aforesaid "National Stone Cutters' Association" in any local or central body; and that the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, shall be sustained in every possible manner by every member of the American Federation of Labor in the protection of their organization and the enforcement of their rights.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 38—By the Cigarmakers' Delegation:

**WHEREAS**, The Cigarmakers' International Union of America, through a want of necessity, to protect the interests of the cigarmakers, created an emblem known as the Blue Label, to be placed on each box of cigars, thereby guaranteeing the consumer that the cigars contained therein are manufactured under sanitary conditions and by competent workmen; and

**WHEREAS**, The Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America represents the eight-hour work day and fair paid labor, thereby making the pronounced distinction between coolie, trust, tenement house and child labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Denver, Colo., re-endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate Andrew Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union of America:

**WHEREAS**, The merchant seamen under our flag are still suffering under "involuntary servitude"—being compelled in a foreign port in the foreign trade, to continue to labor against their will on pain of imprisonment; and

**WHEREAS**, Hon. Mr. Spight, of Mississippi, during the last session of the present Congress introduced H. R. 14655 to amend the laws relating to American seamen, etc., that seeks to remove this injustice as well as to remedy many other wrongs hoary with age under which seamen suffer, and thus opening up a possibility of the native American boy seeking the sea; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, that we endorse this bill and urge its adoption; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That this resolution be sent to Mr. Spight, to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, and the Committee on Commerce of the Senate.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 40—By Delegate Chas. E. Jeske, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS**, A resolution was introduced at the Norfolk Convention asking for an organizer for Southern Wisconsin, and referred to the Executive Council for action, and since no organizer has been sent to this day; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council be instructed to send an organizer to Wisconsin in compliance with Resolution No. 94 of the Norfolk Convention.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 41—By Delegate Edward Stack, of the International Seamen's Union:

**WHEREAS**, Great Britain has enacted that no person shall be signed on any vessel as an able seaman unless he shall have served at least three years at sea on deck, and no person, unless he be a subject of the Empire, shall be signed on any vessel unless he shall have sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand orders given on board; and

**WHEREAS**, These laws have excluded a large number of inefficient men from English vessels, which men are now crowding into American vessels; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor assembled, that we protest against the still further deterioration of the personnel in our Merchant Marine and demand that laws similar to the English in this regard be enacted by our Congress; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, and to the Commission on Laws Relating to the Safety of Life at Sea.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 42—By Delegate A. Kahn, of the International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada:

**WHEREAS**, The International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada has exerted its best efforts to organize this industry; and

**WHEREAS**, We succeeded in organizing three new local unions in New York City; and

**WHEREAS**, We have been severely hampered and injured by the Industrial Workers of the World, who forced us to appeal to the law and employ counsel; and

**WHEREAS**, Our treasury has become completely depleted and we now have an opportunity to have our label agreement signed by some sixty-two shops, adding about 2,000 new members to our International Union; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Denver, Colo., in-



struct the proper officer to issue a loan of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars to our International Union, to be repaid in February or April, 1929.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 43—By Delegate J. B. Dale, of the California State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There are in this country some three millions of agricultural workers and laborers, who seek work wherever it can be found, having no homes, chiefly because their earnings are such as to prevent them from assuming family responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, These men need organization as much as any men now in our country; and

WHEREAS, It is to the highest interest of our movement that these men should be acquainted with our movement that they may learn to love it; and

WHEREAS, By reason of their condition they can do but little for themselves, especially in the beginning; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Organization be instructed to go carefully into the form of organization that might be useful to agricultural workers with a view of the American Federation of Labor putting forth all the force available to help organization amongst these men.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 44—By Delegate Frank Detlef, of the International Wood Carvers' Association of North America:

RESOLVED, That jurisdiction over the Machine and Spindle Wood Carvers is hereby given by the delegates assembled in the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to the International Wood Carvers' Association of North America.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 45—By Delegate J. J. Handley, of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:

Amend Section 2 of Article II to read: The establishment of national and international trade unions, recognizing the autonomy of each trade based upon a close federation of all trades industrially, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 46—By the Delegates from the International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The law enacted by the last session of Congress, delegating to the inspection service the power to determine the number of officers and men to be employed on steam vessels, passenger and freight; such law providing no standards of either skill, language or numbers by which such inspectors are to be guided; and

WHEREAS, This law has already worked great mischief and confusion and has reduced the crews both in skill

and in numbers, such being done upon recommendation of ship owners, thereby endangering life and property at sea and increasing the hardships of sailors and firemen who were already too severely burdened; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled, that we condemn this law as dangerous to human life, and demand that it be amended so as to provide a proper standard of skill and a sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand and obey orders given on shipboard, and a sufficient number to furnish each lifeboat on vessels carrying passengers with two skilled sailors to manage such boat in case of danger; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, and the Commission on Revision of Laws Relating to the Safety of Life at Sea.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 47—By Delegates Frank Duffy, Wm. D. Huber, Wm. Sexton, J. P. O'Reilly, Thos. Flynn, S. Botterill and M. J. O'Brien, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, An agreement was entered into between the representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America and the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1906, distinctly stipulating that complete amalgamation shall take place within two years from November 1, 1906, and that any evasion or violation of said agreement by either organization shall merit immediate revocation of the charter of the organization so violating; and

WHEREAS, The agreement was concurred in by said American Federation of Labor Convention, with but one dissenting vote; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America endorsed said agreement by referendum vote, as recommended by its Executive Officers; and

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union did not endorse the plan of amalgamation, as their Executive Officers did not recommend same, but, on the contrary, advocated distinct and separate organizations (see page 370, Proceedings of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor to bear this out); and

WHEREAS, The stipulated two years' time having now expired, within which amalgamation should have taken place; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to forthwith carry out the preamble of said agreement and revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 48—By Delegate C. O. Young, of the Oregon State Federation of Labor (presented by request):

The purpose of this communication is to bring to your attention a matter which is of vital importance to a great number of toilers who are now partially organized, and who, if proper recognition was secured to them, would augment their numbers three-fold in a short space of time.

The Longshoremen on the Pacific Coast were at one time affiliated with an organization chartered from the American Federation of Labor as the International Longshoremen's Association, with headquarters at Detroit, Michigan.

The organization under this name grew, both upon the shores of the Great Lakes, Pacific Coast and elsewhere. Some years after the formation of said International Longshoremen's Association, on account of its organizers on the Lakes being able to organize and control branches of industry not in any way connected with Longshore work, its officers saw fit to extend the name, and, as a consequence, its scope of jurisdiction. The name adopted is known as "The International Longshore Marine and Transport Workers' Association."

It will perhaps be no news to your Convention to tell you that the extension to the name was made without the consultation of the officers or body of the American Federation of Labor, and the further fact that the organization named is not now recognized by the American Federation of Labor as the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association. But is officially recognized by its former name, the "International Longshoremen's Association."

While, on the Lakes, the organization with its extended name was able to control its extension of jurisdiction to a great extent, not so on the Pacific Coast. Much difficulty was experienced in the extension of organization and control of work to conform to the new name. Jurisdictional strife arose between the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association locals and another organization closely allied with them, and, as a consequence of the continual controversy relative to the extended jurisdiction of the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, the locals on the Pacific Coast were compelled to relinquish their charters in order that they might have some semblance of organization. Let it be understood that the Longshoremen of the Pacific did not withdraw from their international in a spirit of secession or rebellion, but on account of circumstances over which they had no control they were forced to cease their affiliation with the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association.

The Longshoremen have never been, and are not now, antagonistic to the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and it has always been their desire to be in affiliation with the great labor movement of this continent.

As a matter of fact, some of the locals on the Coast retained their charters from the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association until a short time ago, in the hope of some re-

lief. But after the rejection of the award of President Gompers (of which you are familiar) the remaining locals—those of the Columbia River—ceased their affiliation. After being compelled to cease affiliation in the various ports, for most part the locals remained for some time distinct, independent locals, forming federations as time went on with nearby locals. A kind of water front central body, as it were, assuming various names.

In August of this year a call was sent out to the various locals and branches by two Federations of different localities for a meeting of elected delegates of the various locals on the Coast, with the object in view of forming a combined organization under one federation. The convention was called for Monday, September 21, 1908, and did convene at that time, and formed what is now known as The Longshoremen's Union of The Pacific, having now affiliated thirty-five hundred members. And if affiliation could be had with the American Federation of Labor, the number of members in affiliation could be made to easily reach ten thousand in a short time. This brief story is presented to your Convention for the purpose of bringing your attention to the condition of this craft in the locality named.

We want you to realize that we are not seceders or rebels.

We want to impress upon the delegates assembled that we earnestly ask for affiliation.

We desire to impress upon you the impossibility of maintaining our organizations under affiliations with the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association for reasons already set forth, and known to most of the representatives present.

Now, in conclusion, we ask your Convention to consider this communication as an application for affiliation in some way with the American Federation of Labor, and appeal to your good judgment to consider our honest appeal, asking you to allow discussion of the merits upon the floor of the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. WILLIAMS,

President, Longshoremen of the Pacific.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 49—By the International Typographical Union Delegation, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union Delegation, and the Brotherhood of Bookbinders Delegation:

WHEREAS, A contest of unusual dimensions and extreme bitterness has been in progress for some years in the city of Akron, Ohio, one of the leading industrial centers of the Middle West, between local unions of many trades and an Employers' Association, which latter body has succeeded in destroying a number of labor organizations by the merciless use of injunctions, lockouts, blacklists, etc.; and

WHEREAS, In a contest between the International Unions of the printing trade and the unfair Werner Publishing Company of Akron, a private detective lost his life; and

WHEREAS, Two union men are, we believe, unjustly held responsible for the

death of the agent of the unfair firm; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council be instructed to make immediate investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the tragedy herein recited, and if it is found that the result justifies support and defense of the lives and liberty of the trade unionists involved, the Council be empowered to urge the affiliated international, state and local organizations to contribute to a defense fund to secure for the accused a fair and impartial trial; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council be and hereby is instructed to take proper steps to reorganize the trades in which no unions exist, and to strengthen such locals as require assistance in the city of Akron, Ohio.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 50—By Delegate Edward H. Ellis, of the Michigan Federation of Labor:**

**WHEREAS**, One of the principal objects of the American Federation of Labor is the encouragement and formation of local trades unions in every city, as set forth in Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution; and

**WHEREAS**, There is no city or section of the country where organized labor is in a more deplorable and terrorized condition than in Battle Creek, Mich., the home of C. W. Post; and

**WHEREAS**, A few brave union men are standing together and fighting for their rights in spite of a strong combination against them, captained by the of the greatest enemies of organized labor in this country; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the attention of the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, and all the international officers in attendance at said Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention, is called to the unorganized condition of the workers of that city, and that some effort be made to send organizers of the American Federation of Labor, as well as organizers of the various internationals, to that city to work in conjunction with the Central body and locals; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor are requested to take up this matter at the earliest possible moment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 51—By Delegate D. D'Alessandro, of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America:**

**WHEREAS**, In localities other than cities and thickly settled centers, in the digging and construction of work undertaken by the federal and state governments, as well as by private corporations, conditions which are destructive of health and morals and dangerous to life generally obtain; that in the workmen are generally huddled in large numbers in tiers of bunks, in freight cars, in cabooses, in sheds, with plain

boards for beds, with only sufficient room for the men to lie in rows, where for months at a time they have neither the facilities nor the opportunity to disrobe or attend to the most ordinary requirements of cleanliness and necessary changes of clothing, thereby impairing not only their own health, but helping to spread filth and disease among the people with whom they come in contact after the season's work is closed; and

**WHEREAS**, Such condition of affairs is not only brutal to the men employed on such work, but is dangerous to all our people and is repugnant to the spirit and concept of our time; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled hereby expresses its abhorrence and condemnation of such treatment accorded to human beings; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby directed to demand from the Federal Congress such legislation and from the executive heads and governmental departments that they shall provide for such laws and regulations as will afford workmen engaged in the lines of work indicated in the preambles to these resolutions, such quarters and sleeping accommodations as will conform to some such reasonable degree of sanitary and healthful conditions as can be provided in the prosecution of such work; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the same efforts be made by the officers of the Federation of Labor of the different states, coming within the jurisdiction of the various states, and that copies of these preambles and resolutions be furnished by the President of the American Federation of Labor to the officers of such State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 52—By Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association:**

**WHEREAS**, The economic platform of the American Federation of Labor, adopted by the Minneapolis Convention and re-affirmed and amended by the Norfolk Convention, among other planks in its platform, affirms its belief in "Women Suffrage co-equal with man suffrage;" and

**WHEREAS**, In the annual report at the last National Convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was expressly stated that it was the "much abused trade union movement which stands for the recognition of the rights, political, social, moral and industrial, of women;" therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, does now reaffirm this platform and expresses its belief in the need of full political equality for all women. That this political equality is as necessary to their economic independence as it is for their brothers in all branches of labor, and we pledge the affiliated unions of the

land to earnestly work for this political freedom.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 53—By Delegate James Kotera, of the South Omaha Central Labor Council:

Present conditions within South Omaha demand that the work of organization be pushed with all possible vigor. Since the great strike of 1904 in all packing centers, the unions among the packing house employes of South Omaha have been utterly demoralized, and are in need of assistance at the present time. Present conditions and local sentiment make the time of re-organization strategic.

Furthermore the Clerks, Bartenders, Cigarmakers, Steam Fitters and other locals, who in the past have maintained unions, could be organized at the present time with great added strength to all concerned in the labor movement.

WHEREAS, The above statement of facts shows to a small degree the need, desirability and assured success of immediate action in the reorganization of dismembered unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Central Labor Union of South Omaha, Neb., that we urge the Organization Committee of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, to send a salaried organizer to said city to spend a considerable time among the packing house employes and other unions, as the local Central body shall direct.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 54—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal, Librado Rivera, and other members of the Mexican Liberal Party, were arrested in Los Angeles, California, August 23, 1907, at the instance of the Mexican government, and have since been detained in prison, while extraordinary effort has been made to extradite them; and

WHEREAS, The Mexican government, as prosecutor, has succeeded in inducing the American authorities to hold them on varying criminal charges, ranging from petty larceny to that of murder; and

WHEREAS, The several charges, in turn and of necessity, have been abandoned when fully refuted by legal testimony, and the one active charge remaining is that of endeavoring to invade Mexico with an armed force, all of which proves by court records that these men are not criminals in any sense. If offenders at all, political offenders only; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor extends its earnest sympathy to the aforesaid Magon, Villarreal, Rivera, et al., and commends to all affiliated organizations the consideration of proper means for their defense.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 55—By Delegate James H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The carriage and automobile upholsterers or trimmers of the country are practically unorganized, and because of this fact the employers in that industry are introducing an unlimited number of apprentices to learn the trade, with a view of flooding the market with labor of that class; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America realize that unless the carriage and automobile upholsterers or trimmers are properly organized and a stop put to the efforts of the employers to flood the market with so-called mechanics who have only learned to do a small part of the work required of a competent mechanic, this class of men will eventually be used as strike breakers in the future when disputes arise with the employers, and as a consequence it will affect all branches of the upholstering craft and be a menace to the welfare of our membership at large.

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America believe that the men in that industry can be successfully organized, and we are ready to place organizers in the field to bring about this result; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor recognize the full jurisdiction of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America over this class of work, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor instruct their organizers to co-operate in every way possible for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the craft.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 56—By Delegate James H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Councils in the cities of Oakland, Cal., San Jose, Cal., Sacramento, Cal., and San Francisco, Cal., have affiliated with them unions of carpet mechanics; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America has complete and entire jurisdiction of carpet layers, cutters and measurers; and

WHEREAS, The Carpet Mechanics' Unions affiliated with the above mentioned bodies have seceded from the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor request all national unions affiliated to notify their local unions seated in the above mentioned Building Trades Councils to use their good offices in order to induce the Carpet Mechanics to affiliate with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event of the Carpet Mechanics failing to apply for a charter of affiliation from the Upholsterers' International Union within sixty days from the date of adjournment of this Convention the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall request all local unions seated in the above mentioned bodies to unseat

Carpet Mechanics' locals not affiliated with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 57—By Delegates D. D. Mulcahy and Richard Braunschweig, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America:**

WHEREAS, The delegates representing the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union introduced a set of preambles and resolutions in the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Norfolk, Va., known as Resolution No. 119, and printed on page 270 of the proceedings of that Convention; and

WHEREAS, That instrument recited the record and position of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union in relation to the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Said Convention decided that the President and Secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, together with the President of the American Federation of Labor, should meet and make recommendations to both organizations in controversy; and

WHEREAS, The meeting was held at Washington, D. C., January 25, 1908, which adjourned to convene in Indianapolis, March 19th. Owing to circumstances the second conference was postponed by President Gompers; and

WHEREAS, The officers of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union submitted a proposition on April 18th, which appears in the report of the proceedings of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor held in Chicago, June 13, 1908. This proposition was submitted to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners by President Gompers. No information has been given to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union as to action thereon by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; and

WHEREAS, In October, 1908, a proposition in accordance with the Minneapolis agreement was submitted to the membership of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union through the referendum which was defeated; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That this Convention demand that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners desist from further molesting or interfering with the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union in exercising their right to organize and maintain local unions of factory workers as defined in charter issued by the American Federation of Labor to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 58—By the Journeymen Tailors and the Garment Workers delegations:**

WHEREAS, The courts of our country in several instances have denied us our

constitutional rights, and have frequently enjoined us from doing that against which there is no moral or civil law, and have restrained us from doing many things which are essential to the life and welfare of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Up to this time they have not enjoined us from putting union labels on products made by our hands for our employers who want labels on their output, and as we have not been enjoined from requesting our friends to patronize union-made products, nor enjoined from mentioning that there are union labels in this country, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That all delegates of this Convention, upon their return home, preach with greater energy than ever before the gospel of earnest work and fidelity for and to the label, and to insist that their organizations make its supply and demand one of the paramount objects in the field of their endeavor to uplift the wage earners of our common country.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

**Resolution No. 59—By Delegate Hugh Kirk, of the International Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers Union:**

WHEREAS, In Boston, Mass., and vicinity, the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have instituted a campaign of proselytism among the already organized members of the International Union of Shipwrights; and

WHEREAS, The methods employed emulate those of the life insurance companies of our country, namely, they offer to pay greater financial benefits to seceders and others than that which they (the seceders) were already guaranteed by the International Union of their trade; and

WHEREAS, The employment of such vicious and discreditable methods, within the trades union movement, are a menace and a hindrance to the advancement of that noble cause, inasmuch as it has caused some of our most ardent and devoted workers to retire in disgust from the trades union movement altogether; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** As a remedy for so deplorable a condition within our great movement, that section 1, article XI, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor be amended to read as follows: "No Central Labor Union, or any other Central Body of delegates, shall admit to, or retain in their councils, delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated, or whose membership in part, or in whole, have seceded from or refuse to affiliate with the national or international organization of their trade, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of the same, subject to appeal to the next Convention."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 60—By Delegates J. J. Sullivan and W. F. Costello, of the International Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers:**

WHEREAS, Article XI, Section 8, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution stipulates specifically that no Central body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a local union chartered by a national or international union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Several locals of the International Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers have made application for affiliation with Central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the same have been rejected; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the incoming officers of the American Federation of Labor immediately notify all Central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that they shall immediately comply with Article XI, Section 8, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 61—By Delegate C. O. Young, of the Oregon State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor meet from time to time in various localities, for the purpose of transacting the necessary business coming before that body; and

WHEREAS, It has been the custom, to some extent at least, for the Council to meet in such locality or city as will serve the best interests of the general movement; and

WHEREAS, The Council has never met on the Pacific Coast, outside of San Francisco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Council be requested to hold a meeting as early as possible in the coming year, in either of the cities of Portland, Ore.; Seattle, or Tacoma, Wash., in order that the localities named may have the benefit and inspiration necessarily induced by those meetings, and also be the means of allowing the membership to become acquainted as far as possible with the representatives of our great movement, and to hear their words of counsel and advice, which will naturally induce a greater activity and determination to preserve; and, in the last analysis, be of great benefit to the movement as a whole.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 62—By Delegate Hugh Kirk, of the International Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers Union:

WHEREAS, The dispute between Local Union No. 80, Shipwrights' International, and Local Union No. 696, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America (located at Tampa, Fla.), as contained in Resolution No. 89 of the Norfolk Convention, was referred (by

said Convention), on recommendation of Committee on Adjustment, to the general officers of the respective international unions; and

WHEREAS, The General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, reporting on the subject-matter to the International Union of Shipwrights, stated that upon investigation he had found the matter had been satisfactorily settled by a committee representing the two local unions interested; and

WHEREAS, Third Vice-President Hankins of the International Union of Shipwrights (domiciled at Tampa, Fla.), reports that nothing whatsoever has been done to adjust the grievance; that members of Local 696, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America, still continue to work for less than the standard rate of shipwrights' wages, and also work in harmony with non-union ship caulkers, thereby perpetuating the open shop; and

WHEREAS, Such conduct on the part of members of Local No. 696, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is contrary to the principles of organized labor and should not be tolerated; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates attending this Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention request the President of the American Federation of Labor to instruct a district organizer to proceed to Tampa, Fla., and investigate this grievance with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement between the two local unions interested.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 63—By Delegate Arthur Kahn, of the International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada:

WHEREAS, The Fur Workers are in a continuous struggle for the betterment of their conditions; and

WHEREAS, They can be successful only by and through the aid of organized labor and its friends; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we request of the members of organized labor and its friends to ask for the label of the International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada whenever purchasing fur garments, and that the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor appeals to all sympathizers to do likewise, and that we request all trade and labor papers to turn the attention of their readers to the label of said organization.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 64—By Delegate W. B. MacStay, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 174, of the Norfolk Convention, relates to the investigation and reorganization of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union by the Executive Council; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council acting in a fair and impartial manner

held a meeting at Washington in January, 1908. The defendant not being present, the Executive Council decided to refer the subject-matter to a sub-committee to meet in New York City for further investigation; and

WHEREAS, Said sub-committee met in New York City, April 17th and 18th, the matter was taken up, both sides represented, and as no agreement could be reached, the sub-committee of the Executive Committee suggested that a referee be appointed by the Executive Council, who shall be impartial and not familiar with the subject-matter in question and his decision to be final; and

WHEREAS, Both sides agreed to accept the suggestion of the sub-committee of the Executive Council; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council appointed Mr. Cornelius Ford, of Hoboken, as arbitrator, who was not known to the parties to this controversy; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Ford had summoned the representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Local 10 to a conference, to be held in New York City, May 20, 1908, both sides represented; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Ford rendered the following decision, viz:

"1. That the General Executive Board reinstate the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Association of Greater New York, formerly Local 10 of the International Union, to full membership and benefits as existed previous to the revocation of charter.

"2. That every effort be made by the General Executive Board, which will clearly and specifically define the duties of district councils and local unions.

"3. That Local No. 10 furnish a General Local Board with the duplicate green sheets of the financial secretary's day book, provided by the General Office, and also to send in a quarterly financial report, ending March, June, September and December, and Local No. 10 pay up all arrears and assessments and one-half the per capita.

"4. Shop meetings to be called for all branches of the trade working in one particular shop. The business agents of the Tailors and Cutters to be present at such meetings whenever possible.

"5. That the question of the status of Local No. 53, or its membership, be decided as follows: To resume former relationship with No. 10." And

WHEREAS, Said decision was endorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Local No. 10 has received and accepted said decision of Arbitrator Ford; and

WHEREAS, The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has failed to comply with the decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of the International Ladies' Garment Workers be revoked, and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to call a Convention of all unions of the craft for the purpose of reorganizing the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union upon trade union lines.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 65—By Delegate Arnold B. MacStay, of the New York City Federated Union:

WHEREAS, At the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor Resolution No. 159 was introduced by Delegate James P. Holland, representing the New York Central Federated Union, relating to the controversy between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers and the Paper Hangers. Said resolution was amended, instructing the Executive Council to give a complete hearing of the Paper Hangers' grievance, and to settle the same consistent with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, and report results to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to make a report at this Convention of their findings, and refer the same to the proper committees, so that a settlement of the difficulty complained of can be permanently settled at this Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 66—By Delegates T. J. Sullivan, Jere L. Sullivan, John H. Wallace, Thos. S. Farrell and W. Q. Sullivan, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America:

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that the women wage earners of this country are forced to labor under distressing and inhuman conditions, working long hours for miserably small wages, hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together, and wholly inadequate to maintain them in anything resembling respectability; and

WHEREAS, The women employed in public service establishments, such as hotels, restaurants, cafes and similar institutions are by reason of their unorganized conditions suffering under a species of bondage that should not prevail in a free country such as ours is alleged to be; and

WHEREAS, We believe that if the organized workers and such organizations that seek to ameliorate the distressing conditions under which the women wage earners of our country are forced to labor will lend their assistance, that with such co-operation our International Union will be able in the very near future to produce excellent results in establishing and organizing the women wage workers employed in the hotels, restaurants and similar public service establishments into good, active unions; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the organized workers of America are opposed to intolerable conditions and meager compensation for all the men and women of this land; Government statistics show that there are hundreds of thousands of unorganized female workers employed in the hotels, restaurants, etc., in these United States who by reason of the long hours they are compelled to toil and generally unsanitary accommodations are

seldom free from the necessity of medical care and attention; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That we pledge the moral assistance of every affiliated organization to the before mentioned female workers and urge the unionists and their friends to endeavor to establish in their respective cities unions of these female workers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 67—By Delegates Matthew Comerford, Robert A. McKee, P. C. Winn and A. M. Huddell, of the International Union of Steam Engineers:

**WHEREAS**, The Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor did order Double Drum Hoisters' Local Union No. 11276 to join the International Union of Steam Engineers; and

**WHEREAS**, Said Double Drum Hoisters' Local Union has not complied with said decision; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the charter of Local Union No. 11276 be revoked.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 68—By Delegate Matthew Comerford, of the International Union of Steam Engineers:

**WHEREAS**, By order of several successive Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the jurisdiction of the International Union of Steam Engineers over members of the Steam Engineers' craft, were fully ratified and confirmed, as against the contesting claims of the United Brewery Workmen; and

**WHEREAS**, The United Brewery Workmen were, by order of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, forbidden thereafter to initiate into its ranks any person over whom the International Union of Steam Engineers were given jurisdiction; and

**WHEREAS**, As a result of its continued defiance of said order the charter of the United Brewery Workmen was revoked; and

**WHEREAS**, Said charter was by order of the Norfolk Convention restored, with the understanding that the United Brewery Workmen would thereafter refrain from further interference with the membership of the International Union of Steam Engineers; and

**WHEREAS**, Since the restoration of its charter, as at all times before, the United Brewery Workmen have refused compliance with the mandates of this body, and have introduced into its membership engineers owing allegiance to the International Union of Steam Engineers, greatly to the detriment of said body; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the United Brewery Workmen be, and they are, hereby ordered forthwith to surrender to the International Union of Steam Engineers all engineers initiated since the date of the Minneapolis Convention, and that it

be required hereafter to refrain from initiating engineers into their body; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That in any city or locality where the provisions of this resolution are not fully complied with, the endorsement and support of the American Federation of Labor shall be withdrawn from the label of the United Brewery Workmen, and the Central body of such city or locality is hereby instructed to unseat all delegates of the Brewery Workmen, pending a settlement of the difficulty; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to revoke the charter of any Central body refusing to comply with this decision.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 69—By Delegate J. B. Dale, California State Federation of Labor, and David McLennan, San Francisco Labor Council:

**WHEREAS**, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union is composed, as the title signifies, of shirt and waist makers, cutters, collar and cuff makers, as well as bona fide laundry workers; and

**WHEREAS**, We, the Laundry Workers of San Francisco, maintain most emphatically that shirt makers, waist makers and collar and cuff makers belong by every reason of their occupation to the Garment Workers' Union, and that all people engaged in this class of work on the Pacific Coast do belong to said Garment Workers' Union and that the Garment Workers' International Union claims and desires jurisdiction over all people engaged in such work; and

**WHEREAS**, This amalgamation of people engaged in such divergent lines of occupation threatens the ultimate welfare and prosperity of both organizations, and as past experience has demonstrated that this policy of amalgamation has created a disposition to engender strife and foster jurisdiction disputes instead of to promote a spirit of co-operation; and

**WHEREAS**, The Laundry Workers' Union No. 2, of San Francisco, believe on account of the vast numbers of people engaged in their particular class of work throughout the entire country, that the Laundry Workers of all the cities of the United States are entitled to, and by every reason of equity and justice should have, a separate and independent charter; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor in regular Convention assembled does hereby endorse the contentions of the Laundry Workers and does hereby order that the present charter of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union be changed to read, International Laundry Workers' Union, and that all persons employed in the manufacture of garments under the jurisdiction of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union be transferred to the United Garment Workers of America; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Officers of the American Federation of Labor



be instructed to inaugurate this change of charter as expeditiously as possible.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 70—By Delegate Austin Davis, of the Utah State Federation of Labor:**

**RESOLVED** (1), That permanent rules of order and business be made a part of laws of the American Federation of Labor, and that Article III be so amended as to not include this Convention committee, as by past experience it has been shown that the committee's work is a waste of time, and that each Convention so amends the report as to fit the temper of the times, and that whatever actual business before the Convention will be transacted, no matter what rules may be adopted. (2) That the hours belonging to the legitimate transaction of business be not taken up with hair-splitting discussions emanating from either obtuseness, obliquity or personal interest, to the detraction of actual business; be it the sense of this Convention that the present rules of order be made permanent for each succeeding Convention, and that a three-fifths vote be required to change any provision. (3.) That the secretary shall prepare and submit to the Laws Committee a concrete draft of the proposed addition to the laws, to be reported to the Convention for adoption as permanent provisions.

Referred to Committee on Rules and Order.

**Resolution No. 71—By Delegate Austin Davis, of the Utah State Federation of Labor:**

**RESOLVED**, That the observance of the patronage of union products of union men and of firms union exclusively shall be made as obligatory among union principles and tenets as that of maximum hours and the minimum wage; that political action shall be an asset of unionism and no excuse for non-observance shall be countenanced.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

**Resolution No. 72—By Delegates A. B. Grout and James J. Dardis, of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union:**

**WHEREAS**, The Buck's Stove and Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of the Buck's stoves and ranges, has all of its polishing, buffing and plating done exclusively by non-union men, and as far as possible discriminate against members of labor unions in the operation of its factory; and

**WHEREAS**, The president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, Mr. J. W. VanCleave, who is also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has used such part of the million and a half dollars war fund as he has succeeded in hoodwinking the membership of the Manufacturers' Association to pay, for the purpose of defraying expense to prevent legislation from the United States Congress in the interest of labor and the people generally, and influencing

political parties from declaring in favor of relief prayed for by labor organizations; and

**WHEREAS**, In pursuance of the objects of the said J. W. VanCleave, president of the Buck's Stove & Range Company, and president of the National Association of Manufacturers, to disrupt labor organizations, he has caused President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison to be summoned in the District Court of Columbia to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the editor of The American Federationist, the labor press, all friendly publications, the committees of Central Bodies and all organizers of the American Federation of Labor who were requested to carry on a "campaign of education," at our last Convention, be requested to give the facts in this case the widest possible publicity; be it further

**RESOLVED**, That in order to afford the best legal protection possible to those who are at present defending themselves in the interests of Union Labor, and those who may be attacked on account of their attitude in the Buck's Stove & Range Company's case, that the Executive Council be authorized to levy special assessments, not to exceed one cent per capita per month, as their judgment decides is to the interests of the trades union movement; therefore, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That if the present contempt proceedings instituted against President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison result in their being found guilty, that on the second Sunday after such finding all Central Bodies be requested to hold protest meetings and invite friendly societies and the general public to participate.

Referred to Committee on Education.

**Resolution No. 73—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Branch:**

**WHEREAS**, There are in the city of Quincy, Mass., upwards of three thousand men employed in the shipbuilding industry that are unorganized; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the incoming Executive Council be directed to consider the advisability of placing in the city of Quincy, Mass., an American Federation of Labor Organizer for at least six months of the year 1909.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 74—By Delegates Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Branch, and Wm. H. Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union:**

**WHEREAS**, Brother Frank K. Foster has been confined to a hospital for upwards of a year, and, according to the best medical advice, is beyond recovery; and

**WHEREAS**, Through his long illness all his financial resources have become exhausted; through which fact the Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor, has opened a fund

for the purpose of affording him and his family financial relief; therefore, be it  
**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council be requested to consider the advisability of making such an appropriation from the general fund of the American Federation of Labor to the Massachusetts State Branch Foster fund as, in their opinion, the circumstances warrant.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 75—By Delegate P. F. McCarthy, of the Quarry Workers International Union of North America:**

**WHEREAS**, It is a well known fact that there are at present among the great industrial army of toiling workmen, thousands of unorganized Italians who need the protection of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated National and International Unions, and believing that the best results can only be accomplished by the employment of an organizer who can speak the language of these people; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the President and Executive Council of the American Federation shall consider the appointment of a man who can speak, read and write the Italian language and best fitted to fill the office of organizer, that these people may be given the opportunity to understand the benefit of organization.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 76—By Delegate P. F. McCarthy, of the Quarry Workers International Union of North America:**

**WHEREAS**, That for nearly three years the Quarry Workers' International Union has been engaged in controversy with the employers of granite workers in Bebe Plains, Quebec district, who have organized a dual union for their scabs, refusing to sign an eight-hour agreement with an affiliated body of the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS**, The Paving Cutters' Union has deliberately and persistently sent the members of its organization into the affected district to cut stone quarried by opposition labor and taken the places of our men on strike for an American Federation of Labor union, and as the Paving Cutters' Union still maintains the same position; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the action of the Paving Cutters' Union is detrimental to the best interests of organized labor in Canada and the United States, and is therefore condemned; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the charter of the Paving Cutters' Union is suspended until it ceases giving aid and comfort to an employers' association whose watch-word is Canada for Canadians and disruption of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 77—By Delegates Daniel J. Tobin, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Timothy Healy, of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen:**

**WHEREAS**, The organization of the United Brewery Workers have absolutely refused to obey the mandates of the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS**, Their charter was restored to same organization at the Norfolk Convention with the direct understanding that they should obey and live up to the decision rendered in Minneapolis; and

**WHEREAS**, They have openly stated before the Adjustment Committee that they could not, as it would be impossible for them to do so, live up to or obey the rulings and decisions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor along the lines of the Minneapolis Convention decision; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the charter of the United Brewery Workers of America be revoked until such time as they agree to live and carry out the decision of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 78—By Delegates Martin E. Goelnitz and T. E. Keough, of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers:**

**WHEREAS**, Section 2 of Article IX, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor reads in part: "And it is further provided that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor;" and

**WHEREAS**, Federal Labor Union No. 11,624, Spokane, Wash., is infringing on the jurisdiction rights of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, and Federal Union No. 12,222 of the same city for a like violation of the Constitution; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Spokane Sectional Central Labor Union be and is hereby instructed to notify the above mentioned local unions to comply with the laws of the American Federation of Labor and instruct members of Federal Labor Union No. 11,624 and Federal Labor Union No. 12,222, who are engaged in cement work, to affiliate with Local Union No. 68, Spokane, Wash., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That in the event of the said Federal Labor Union No. 11,624 and No. 12,222 refusing to comply with the laws above quoted their charters shall be revoked.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 79—By Delegate Robert J. Riddell, of the Double Drum Holster Runners:**

**WHEREAS**, The International Union of Steam Engineers presented an agreement to be signed by the Double Drum Holster Runners; and

**WHEREAS**, The Double Drum Holster Runners did sign the said agreement and requested the International Steam Engineers to also sign the same; and

**WHEREAS**, The International Union of Steam Engineers refused to so sign and adopt their own agreement; be it

**RESOLVED**, That we, the Double Drum Hoister Runners, herewith appeal to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Denver, Colo., for redress and fair play, and that the International Steam Engineers sign the said agreement, and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That Resolution No. 141, adopted by the Norfolk Convention, be enforced.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 80—By Delegate E. Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers:

**RESOLVED**, That no delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall have the right to cast the vote for his whole delegation only by written consent of his respective organization or by his delegation. Such power must be proven before the delegate is allowed to cast the full vote of his delegation.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 81—By Delegate Wm. D. Huber, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

**WHEREAS**, Dispatches from the general offices of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, dated September 25, 1906, and bearing the signature of Grand Vice-President McConaughy, furnish information that a dual organization of Electrical Workers has been established at an illegal Convention held in St. Louis, Missouri, commencing September 15, 1906; and

**WHEREAS**, Some of the officers of the Pacific Coast Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were in attendance at said illegal Convention in spite of the protests from various locals in good standing in the Pacific Coast Council; and

**WHEREAS**, Some of the officers of the Pacific Coast Council have become parties to the dual organization formed in St. Louis, Missouri, thereby violating their obligation as officers and members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and

**WHEREAS**, The funds of the Pacific Coast Council are held and controlled by the Pacific Coast Council, who have become parties to the aforesaid dual organization; and

**WHEREAS**, The said officers, by their action, have proved themselves unworthy of the offices they held and the confidence of the rank and file of the Pacific Coast Council; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the worthy members of the various locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, represented by the officers of their respective locals, whose names are hereunto attached, protest against the action taken by the officers of the Pacific Coast Council in associating with a dual organization detrimental to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and in distributing the funds of this Council to further and aid the forming of such dual organization; and, it is further

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Officers for this, the Seventh District of the Pacific Coast Council, be directed to take such legal steps immediately as are necessary for the protection of the funds of the Council from further distribution by the said officers of the Pacific Coast Council; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Union Savings Bank of Oakland, and the First National Bank of Oakland, State of California, who are the depositories of the Pacific Coast Council funds, be immediately notified to refuse to further pay any of the said Council funds upon warrants drawn by the said officials; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the companies who have furnished bonds for the Secretary-Treasurer of the Pacific Coast Council be immediately notified that the Secretary-Treasurer of the Pacific Coast Council has distributed the funds of the said Council contrary to and in violation of the published by-laws of the Pacific Coast Council, and that a strict accounting be demanded from him.

Geo. M. Fisk, President; Phillip Conway, Secretary; P. A. Clifford, W. H. Morgan, R. G. F. Coombes, J. Boyle, G. H. Jones, W. H. Happ, E. C. Loomis, K. Bernhardt, C. F. Lehman, W. M. Law, W. Watson, L. D. Moulin, A. E. Yoell, F. Marlon, B. Moad, R. A. Simons, E. F. Holmes, A. B. Jones, J. R. Smith.

Referred to Special Committee on Electrical Workers.

Resolution No. 82—By Delegate Emil Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers:

**WHEREAS**, President Gompers has shown in his report that since 1895 all efforts of the American Federation of Labor to have protective laws for the laboring people passed by legislatures and Congress were met with defiance from politicians; and

**WHEREAS**, The law-making bodies of the United States consist of members of both corrupt political parties; and

**WHEREAS**, It is a fact, not to be denied, that organized labor can not expect any justice from these bodies; and

**WHEREAS**, Too much much energy of the American Federation of Labor and all trades unions is wasted in begging for favors from these politicians; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby refuses to have anything to do with any corrupt political parties, and hereby instructs the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to use all their energies and time to organize all the workers of the United States and strengthen the labor movement of this country, independent from corrupt politics; educate the members of our affiliated unions that they can not get anything from politicians, but they can only gain better conditions by uniting and to fight for right and justice. We do not want the officers of the American Federation of Labor to go on the stump for any political parties.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

**Resolution No. 83—By Delegates Samuel Ross and John Golden, of the United Textile Workers of America:**

WHEREAS, There are over six hundred thousand textile workers in this country, of whom sixty per cent. are women and children; and

WHEREAS, This latter fact greatly mitigates against the progress of these workers by organized effort, as we realize that women and children are largely dependent upon legislative action for an amelioration of their present condition; and

WHEREAS, The very small, and in some states the almost entire lack of remedial legislation prevents further progress in other states; and

WHEREAS, This playing of state against state has in the past, and bids fair in the future, to prevent the economic and industrial progress of women workers throughout the country; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, go on record as favoring the appointment on each and every state commission on uniform state laws representatives of organized labor, to the end that these commissions may seek to put the worst states (in the matter of labor laws) on a level with the best, that the movement to uplift the standard of our women workers and to abolish child labor may be carried on in a more universal manner.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 84—By Delegates John Golden and Samuel Ross, of the United Textile Workers:**

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Massachusetts at its session last year, mainly at the request of the trade unions of that state, adopted the savings bank insurance and annuity system, by means of which the wage earner is enabled to get absolutely safe life insurance at its lowest possible cost, and is afforded the opportunity of securing out of his own earnings, by monthly payments, annuities to make his old age financially independent; and

WHEREAS, The Massachusetts savings bank insurance and old-age annuity system has now been put into practical operation, and under it the heavy expense of solicitors, collectors, high-salaried officials and dividends to stockholders have been eliminated, and a system established which is conducted wholly for the benefit of the insured—a system of the people, for the people and by the people; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, having given careful consideration to this project, and realizing its importance and far-reaching influence to the wage earners of the United States, hereby endorses the system and recommends it to the careful study and consideration of the organized wage workers of America.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 85—By Delegates E. Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Painters,**

**Decorators and Paperhangers, and J. T. Johnston, of the Chicago Heights, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly:**

WHEREAS, Education is a most important factor in the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, It is to the highest interest of organized labor that every child should receive the highest standard of education; and

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that thousands of children are deprived of such an education on account of the poverty of their parents; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor hereby declares itself in favor of free text books, furnished to the children in all public schools of the United States, and requests all affiliated unions to use all honorable means to further this cause.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 86—By Delegates John Golden and Samuel Ross, of the United Textile Workers:**

WHEREAS, According to latest government statistics there are six hundred thousand textile workers in this country, over sixty per cent. of whom are women and children, many of them working long hours and for meager wages, making the work of organizing them both slow and difficult; and

WHEREAS, The United Textile Workers of America are at the present time conducting an aggressive campaign of organization among their people, both North and South, having increased their per capita tax sixty per cent during the past year, principally to carry on this work, and to enable them to place more organizers in the field; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, instruct the Executive Council to lend every assistance to the United Textile Workers of America in their efforts to bring about a better organization, and thereby better conditions among the many thousands of textile workers throughout the country, especially among the women and children.

Referred to Committee on Education.

**Resolution No. 87—By Delegates A. B. Grout and James J. Dardis, of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union:**

WHEREAS, All metal goods having a polished or plated finish, if they are manufactured under fair union conditions, can be secured with the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass and Silver Workers' Union Label attached; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, recommend to its affiliated bodies and all friendly persons that they demand such goods bearing the label whenever making any purchase.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 88—By Delegate I. B. Kuhn, of the Hanover and McSherrystown Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The urgent need for an effective medium in the way of a general publication on the part of the American Federation of Labor must necessarily be apparent to all thinking members of the general labor movement; and

WHEREAS, A four or six-page monthly bulletin could be issued by the American Federation of Labor and to the great advantage of the individual members, which would result in the education of the rank and file of the Federation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention hereby instruct the Executive Council to proceed, as soon as arrangements can be made, to issue, free of charge to every member of an affiliated organization, a four or six-page monthly publication, to be known as the American Federation of Labor Bulletin (or some similar name); and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor should become the editor-in-chief of this publication; and that a general circular be issued to all local unions from time to time requesting voluntary contributions for the support of this educating publication.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 89—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, Previous Conventions of the American Federation of Labor have recognized that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America has jurisdiction over varnishers, polishers and hardwood finishers; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union are doing this work despite repeated protests; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention instruct the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to notify the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union to transfer to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America all of its members engaged in varnishing or finishing wood; said Brotherhood to admit them without initiation fee.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 90—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, The Boston, 1903, San Francisco, 1904, Pittsburg, 1905, and Minneapolis, 1906, Conventions of the American Federation of Labor ruled that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America has jurisdiction over all painters; and

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg, 1905, Convention adopted a resolution providing that

the charter of the International Association of Car Workers be so amended as to preclude the admission or retention of Painters as members of said Association, which decision was reaffirmed by the Minneapolis, 1906, Convention, which instructed the Executive Council to enforce the decision of the Pittsburg Convention, requiring the International Association of Car Workers to transfer all painters to said Brotherhood of Painters; and

WHEREAS, Many Painters are still members of the International Association of Car Workers, which continues to solicit and accept applications for membership from painters, despite the repeated efforts of the Brotherhood of Painters to induce the said International Association to transfer its members employed in painting to said Brotherhood of Painters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to again notify the International Car Workers' Association to at once transfer all its members engaged in painting to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, that organization agreeing to admit them to membership without requiring the payment of an initiation fee.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 91—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, The Modern Woodmen of America, many of the members of which organization are also members of trades unions, is now erecting, at Colorado Springs, a home for its aged and indigent members, on which are employed workmen who are neither Woodmen nor members of the unions of their respective crafts; and

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor of Colorado Springs has been unable to induce the Superintendent in charge to employ union labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this Convention be instructed to urge the Executive Officials of the Modern Woodmen of America to employ only Woodmen or members of trades unions in the erection and completion of the Home.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 92—By Delegate Geo. R. French, of the Cigarmakers International Union:

WHEREAS, For many years it has been the policy of the American Federation of Labor to, whenever possible, in disputes between employers and employees to apply the principle of voluntary arbitration; and

WHEREAS, This policy when intelligently employed has resulted in many instances to be of benefit to the organizations interested; and

WHEREAS, There is now pending before Congress a bill known as the "Town-

send bill," which purports to be a measure in the direction of compulsory investigation of strikes, but which is really, in effect, the forerunner of compulsory arbitration, with all its evils; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has and is still opposed to compulsory arbitration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reindorse its opposition to the principles of compulsory arbitra-

tion as contained in the "Townsend bill" and recommend to our affiliated organizations that they use every honorable means to apply the principles of voluntary arbitration in disputes between them and their employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

At 10:45 a. m. the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 9:00 a. m., Saturday, November 14.

## FIFTH DAY—Saturday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Saturday, November 14th, First Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Feeney, Winn, Williams (J. J.), Rickert, Schwarz, Hoag, McSorley, Price, Potter, Grout, Tracy (Wm. J.), Frazier (Wm. H.), Hart (Lee M.), Barry (P. T.), Byrnes, Carey (John), Powell, Hatch, Williams (F. H.), Welch, Hood, Breidenbach, Tobin (Wm.), Moore, Woodman, Peterson, Leonard, Nutt.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1908.

Frank Morrison, American Federation of Labor Convention, Denver, Colo.

Central Labor Union reaffirm political action, and again endorse Gompers.

J. H. BOYLE, Secretary.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 14, 1908.

Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Auditorium, Denver, Colo.

Resolved, by Essex Trades Council, That we express the utmost confidence in Samuel Gompers, and it is our wish that he be elected President of the American Federation of Labor. He may be out with Roosevelt, but he looks good to us.

HENRY F. HILFERS,

Secretary Essex Trades Council.

Secretary Morrison read communications from the following cities:

From William B. Thompson, Mayor of Detroit, Mich., urging that the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor be held in that city. The communication stated that the Common Council of the city of Detroit had adopted a resolution at its meeting inviting the Convention to that city.

A communication was read from the House of Delegates of St. Louis, Mo., enclosing a resolution adopted by that body urging that the next Convention be held in St. Louis. A letter from the Belleville, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly also urged that the next Convention be held in St. Louis.

A communication was read from the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis,

Indiana, asking that the 1909 Convention be held in that city.

A letter signed by the President of the Council and the City Clerk of Kalamazoo, Mich., was read, urging that the 1909 Convention be held in that city. Letters from the Commercial Club of Kalamazoo and from the Kalamazoo Trades and Labor Council also urged that the next Convention be held in that city.

Vice-President O'Connell stated that the Adjustment Committee would be in session during the forenoon, and asked that the members of that committee be not recorded as absent.

Delegate Coombe, for the Committee on Credentials, offered the following supplemental report:

"The indebtedness of the Double Drum Holster Runners' Union No. 11276, having been liquidated, we recommend that its delegate, Robert J. Riddell, be seated with one vote.

"ISAAC COOMBE, Chairman;

"ALVIN HOWES,

"P. DUFFY, Secretary.

"Committee on Credentials."

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Vice-President Mitchell in the chair.

Vice-President Duncan announced that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to make a partial report.

Delegate Frey, Secretary of the Committee, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 3, introduced by Andrew J. Gallagher, of the International Photo-Engravers, was read by the Secretary of the Committee, with the following recommendation:

"Your committee recommends that the word 'coolie' be inserted between the words 'Asiatic laborers' and 'Asiatic immigrants,' and immediately before the word 'Asiatic' in the eighth line of the first 'Resolve.'"

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Gallagher, author of the resolution, opposed the amendment offered by the committee. Vice-President Duncan, Chairman of the Committee, spoke in favor of the amendment.

Delegate Furuseth spoke at length in opposition to the amendment of the committee, and moved that the resolution be referred back to the committee for further consideration. (Seconded.)

The question was further discussed by Vice-President Duncan, Delegate Furuseth and Delegate Gallagher.

The motion to refer to the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 7—By Delegate R. Glockling, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:

WHEREAS, The principle is generally applied in United States federal and state law that work performed for federal, state and municipalities shall be executed by citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Such provision, in the opinion of this American Federation of Labor, serves to conserve the American standard of wages; and

WHEREAS, The attention of this American Federation of Labor having been called by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders to the fact that the firm of Cedric Chivers, limited, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Bath, England, are contractors for the bookbinding required by the public libraries of Greater New York, and other large centers of the United States, and do, in violation of the law above referred to, constantly ship this library binding to their Bath, England, factory, where it is bound under wage conditions that compare to about 30 per cent. of the American wage standard, the American wage being \$20.00 to \$25.00 per week, as compared with \$7.00 to \$7.50 at Bath, this work being permitted, under the United States Tariff, to be re-admitted into this country free of duty; and

WHEREAS, The volume of this work required by the public libraries is of such magnitude as to cause most serious loss of employment to this particular branch of the Bookbinding craft; and

WHEREAS, A palpable injustice is thereby done to all citizens who, by their contribution of taxes that support the public libraries, are deprived of the benefits that should accrue to the community from this industry; in addition to which, they are unwillingly assisting to place in the hands of themselves and their children books bound under conditions that tend to lower the standard of American citizenship; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Convention of the American Federation of Labor does hereby strongly protest against public work being sent out of the country to be performed by cheap foreign labor to the detriment and menace to the American wage standard; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor does strongly recom-

mend to organized labor that they render all possible assistance to the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders in their efforts to eradicate this manifest evil.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 10—By Delegate Edw. B. Goltra, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks:

WHEREAS, There has been presented to Congress by the Keep Commission a bill for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, which bill has been referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and is expected to be passed upon by the next Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, take this occasion to unqualifiedly express our endorsement of the principles of our National Civil Service Law and urge the enforcement of it in its true spirit. We also emphatically favor the passing of some suitable retirement bill, both as a matter of justice to the employees themselves and of value to the government, and as a worthy object lesson for states, counties and cities, and for large employers of labor in our land.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 10, and recommended its adoption.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 11—By Delegate Edw. B. Goltra, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, at Norfolk, Va., November 11, 1907, did instruct its Legislative Committee to support any remedial legislation that should be introduced in the 60th Congress looking towards better hours and pay for postal clerks; and

WHEREAS, Bills have been introduced along these lines in the present Congress, and are known on the calendars of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States as follows: H. R. 11806, by Mr. McDermott of Illinois, on the matter of hours; Senate 4491 and H. R. 18863, by Mr. LaFollette of Wisconsin and Mr. W. B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, on the question of pay, and H. R. 16371, by Mr. Nichols of Pennsylvania, extending the leaves of absence with pay; and

WHEREAS, The National Federation of Post Office Clerks acknowledge and are grateful for the aid ever rendered their cause, and are of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor can assist them; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing these several bills, copies of which accompany this resolution, and that the



Legislative Committee be instructed to use its utmost means, power and influence to secure for the officers of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks a hearing in committee on the above bills.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 11, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 12—By Delegate Chas. T. Smith, of Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Foreign steamship interests introduced Senate Bill 5063, which would virtually repeal section 42, a much needed humane provision requiring more air space and better sanitary conditions on immigrant ships; and

WHEREAS, The illiteracy test is the most practical means for the restricting of the present immigration of cheap labor, whose competition is so ruinous; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union that we earnestly beseech and petition Congress to enact the illiteracy test into law, and to refuse any modification of section 42, unless it be to increase the amount of air space and to require better sanitary accommodations in the steerage.

The committee offered the following recommendation: "That the resolution be amended by cutting out the words 'Washington, D. C.' and inserting the words 'Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor,' and recommend its adoption when so amended."

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in by unanimous vote of the Convention.

Resolution No. 15—By Delegate Gustav A. Ehret, of the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The jewelry manufacturing industry taxes the nervous system to such an extent as to shorten the lives of journeymen, due mainly to the long hours of work, viz.: from nine to ten hours daily, often producing those dread diseases known as Bright's Disease and Consumption or Tuberculosis; and often by forcing men to hurry their work, thus straining the nervous system to such an extent as to produce extreme cases of dependency, causing some of the most skillful workmen to become hopelessly insane; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That we urge upon all members of affiliated organizations to give publicity through their various labor journals to the frightful conditions existing in one of our affiliated craft organizations—the Jewelry Workers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we demand the Jewelry Workers' label be placed on all work produced by jewelers, and that we will

endeavor to bring the manufacturing association to a full realization of the necessity of making eight hours the maximum working day for all journeymen jewelers throughout the United States and Canada.

The committee offered the following recommendation: "That the first resolve be stricken out entirely, and that the first three lines of the second resolve be amended to read as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the efforts and influence of the American Federation of Labor shall be directed so as to assist the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America in creating a demand for their label."

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution when so amended.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Ehret spoke at some length in favor of the original resolution being adopted.

Vice-President Duncan explained the recommendation of the committee, and the objection of Delegate Ehret was withdrawn.

Delegates Ehret and Grout discussed briefly the subject of labels on badges and similar articles. Delegate Ehret stated that the Jewelry Workers claimed the right to have their label on the metal part of the badges, but not on any other part.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 17—By Delegates Owen Miller, D. A. Carey, Joseph F. Winkler and Geo. D. Woodill, of the American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, It has become a custom for institutions, founded and conducted for the purpose of caring for, rearing and educating children, to organize in such institutions bands of music composed of some of the inmates, whose ages range from six to fourteen years, ostensibly for educational purposes, which is to be commended highly and altogether unobjectionable; but the almost universal rule is that as soon as these children are taught to be sufficiently proficient to play a few tunes, the melody of which may be recognized, they are at once placed in competition with adults under conditions and for remuneration that makes competition on the part of professional musicians impossible, and on account of the novelty of children endeavoring to play on instruments which are considered difficult for adults and demand the strength and mature experience of older persons, but more on account of the much smaller remuneration required to employ such children, they are often given the preference while fathers of families are deprived of such employment; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor recognizes the evils of child labor, however applied; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, declare this form of child labor most unfair, and all state and central bodies are requested to assist the American Federation of Musicians in every legitimate manner in their endeavor to eliminate this growing evil, and thus confine such juvenile bands within these institutions to purely educational purposes.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 20—By Delegate Francis Creamer, United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers Union, No. 7417, American Federation of Labor:**

**WHEREAS**, Local Union No. 12669, known as Sewer and Subway Timbermen of New York, was chartered by the American Federation of Labor in February, 1908; and

**WHEREAS**, The said Local Union No. 12669, Sewer and Subway Timbermen of New York, agreed with the United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers Union No. 7417, American Federation of Labor, not to interfere in, or with, any work or jurisdiction claimed by or belonging to the said United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers Union No. 7417; and

**WHEREAS**, Local Union No. 12669, Sewer and Subway Timbermen of New York, have grossly interfered with and violated this agreement, by accepting work at 60% less than the House Shorers' prevailing rate, and have failed to transfer men working at House Shoring as agreed upon; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That at this Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Denver, Colorado, that the charter of Local Union No. 12669, Sewer and Subway Timbermen of New York, be and is hereby revoked, for failing to maintain the recognized prevailing rate of wages received by the United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers of New York, who have been chartered by the American Federation of Labor since 1899.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, with the request that it be given their immediate investigation and consideration.

In response to a question by Delegate Creamer, Vice-President Mitchell stated that the Executive Council would meet at the close of the Convention or during its sessions.

On motion, the recommendation was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 23—By Delegates D. J. Tobin, P. D. Daley and Harry McCormack, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:**

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation of Labor has at all times pledged itself to help and assist any international or-

ganization chartered and working under its banner; and

**WHEREAS**, It has repeatedly denounced rival organizations and seceders from regularly chartered international bodies; and

**WHEREAS**, There exists at the present time in some of the large cities a dual organization of teamsters, which is attempting to deceive the rank and file of the workers of that craft and organized labor in general; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby proclaims that the only bona fide organization of teamsters and helpers chartered under the American Federation of Labor is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor denounces and condemns seceding and dual organizations as tending to disrupt organized workers and strengthen the power of unjust employers; and it is further

**RESOLVED**, That all Central bodies and State Federations refuse to allow any organization of teamsters and helpers not chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to affiliate with them; and if any such dual or seceding organizations are at present affiliated with them or seated in their councils, that they be immediately unseated or expelled from such Central bodies or State Federations until such time as they become chartered under the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 23, and recommended its adoption.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

**Resolution No. 24—By Delegates James O'Connell, A. F. Stark, Thomas Van Lear, H. W. Churchill and Eugene Sarber, of the International Association of Machinists.**

The committee offered the following recommendation:

That the second and third whereases be stricken out entirely and that the fifth wherease be amended to read:

**WHEREAS**, We realize that an injury to one is the concern of all, and should the Denver and Rio Grande succeed in destroying the organization of their employees it is but a question of time when other employers and corporations would be led to adopt similar tactics, a condition which would work to the serious injury of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and prevent it from protecting and elevating the American workingmen's standard of living.

"Your committee recommends that the first resolve be amended by striking out the words 'and financial' in lines 4 and 5, and the words 'or slavery' in line 10, and insert after the words 'men and

boys,' in line 6, the words 'and recommend the financial support of organized labor.'

"Your committee further recommends that the last resolve be stricken out entirely."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Handley asked that further consideration of the resolution be deferred until the amended resolution could be printed.

Vice-President Duncan stated that one of the signers of the resolution was a member of the committee and had agreed to the amendment.

Delegate Dunn stated that other metal trades were interested in the strike and should be included in the resolution.

Delegate Stark stated that while the resolution was signed by the delegates of the Machinists' organization the word "machinist" was not used in the resolution, but that it applied to all the organizations interested.

Delegate Dunn moved that the resolution be referred to the committee, and that those interested be given a hearing before the committee.

The question was further discussed by Delegate VanLear, Delegate Sarber and Vice-President Duncan.

Delegate VanLear—I move that the resolution be referred again to the Committee on Resolutions, and that we be given an opportunity to appear before them. (Seconded and carried.)

Secretary Frey—Certain portions of the report of the Executive Council were referred to this committee. We desire to make a partial report on the sections referred to us:

#### UNIFORM LAWS TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE.

As we reported to you at the Norfolk Convention, in conformity with the instructions given by the Minneapolis Convention, we have endeavored to collect from every available source information relative to uniform laws to protect human life in various lines of industry. The Norfolk Convention directed that our efforts along these lines should be continued. However, notwithstanding our best efforts, but little if any additional information has been forthcoming, and the matter is therefore submitted to you for such further action as you may deem advisable to take in the premises.

"Your Committee on Resolutions recommends that the Executive Council continue its investigation of the subject

and report thereon at succeeding Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, compiling and tabulating such data as can be secured for the information of the Convention and the trades enumerated in general."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

#### ALASKAN FISHERIES.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 179 dealt with the wanton destruction of fish in the rivers of Alaska by the use of salmon traps.

This matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and a hearing obtained. As a result of the testimony presented, an order was issued prohibiting the use of fishing traps in the Wood river and Nushagak river.

"Your committee most heartily approves of the action taken by the Executive Council upon this question, and recommends that the Executive Council be requested to lend its assistance and influence in a similar manner should similar cases arise."

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Delegate Wheeler, for the special committee, reported as follows:

"Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the application of the Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada for a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

"To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

"The Special Committee appointed by President Gompers, by and with the consent of this Convention, to consider the admission of the Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada to the American Federation of Labor, begs leave to report:

"That the entire subject-matter of the application of the Plasterers' Association for a charter, together with the protests of the Tile Layers and Resolution No. 35 of that organization, introduced by the delegate representing the Tile Layers at this Convention, as well as the protests of the Cement Workers, received our careful consideration.

"After an extended hearing from all parties concerned, in which the points at issue were clearly brought forth, we find that the objections raised against grant-

ing a charter to the Plasterers are not very serious. To be more explicit, the Tile Layer claims the putting on of the scratch coat and the brown coat in order to create a foundation for his tile. On the other hand, the Plasterer contends:

"First. That this has always been his work; that he does it now on all large jobs and does not concede it to any other mechanic on the building, except to the Tile Layer in cases where there is only a small room or two to be done.

"Second. That in the majority of the cases it is stipulated in the specifications that the Plasterer does the plastering work in preparation for tile.

"Third. That the brown coat, commonly known as second coat of plaster, is kept far enough back to give ample room to the Tile Layer to lay tile.

"Your committee, therefore, would recommend that the claim of the Plasterers in this case be granted, as we are firmly of the opinion that the application of plaster to walls and ceilings belongs solely to the plasterer.

"In the case of dispute between the Cement Workers and the Plasterers, we find that the Cement Workers have increased their jurisdiction claim since the admission of that body to the American Federation of Labor, and have gone so far as to claim all plastic material, and the application of same to walls.

"The Plasterers claim this work originally belonged to them, belongs to them now and is done by their members. They lay no claims whatever to the laying of cement floors, sanitary cement base, cement block, cement coping, sidewalks, alleys, curbs or streets.

"Your committee therefore believes that they should be granted a charter by the American Federation of Labor, and we, therefore, recommend that the Executive Council grant a charter to the Operative Plasterers' International Association in accordance with the official claim of jurisdiction made by that organization, and the conditions and terms herein stipulated.

(Signed)

"FRANK DUFFY, Chairman.

"JOHN T. TAGGART,

"JACOB TAZELAAR,

"JAMES CRUICKSHANK,

"C. D. WHEELER, Secretary."

Delegate Wheeler—The committee recommends the adoption of the report.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Huddell—If the report of the committee is adopted will it allow the Plasterers a seat in this Convention.

Vice-President Mitchell—That matter would come before the Committee on Credentials.

Vice-President Duncan—The law provides that a charter shall have been issued a month prior to the Convention, if delegates are to be seated.

Delegate Huddell—Could the Convention vote to seat the Plasterers' delegates?

Vice-President Duncan—That question is not up now. It would come up under the report of the Committee on Credentials. Action will be taken by the Executive Council upon the action of the Convention this morning if the report is adopted, and the Executive Council will report back to this Convention. Then it will be the property of the Convention to do with it as they may see fit.

Delegate Leps discussed the question at some length, and stated that under the laws of the American Federation of Labor a charter could not be issued to the Plasterers upon their application, as it trespassed upon the jurisdiction of other organizations. He stated as a point of order that the report of the Special Committee was in violation of the laws of the American Federation of Labor and of the rights of the Tile Layers' International Union, and asked the chairman to rule on the point.

Vice-President Mitchell—The chair is of the opinion that the point of order should not be sustained. The matter was brought before the Convention and was by the Convention referred to a Special Committee. The committee has reported. To sustain the point of order would mean that the report of the committee would not be entertained. Your organization will have a right to appear before the Executive Council. The chair understands that the report does not order that a charter shall be issued; it is a recommendation that it be issued.

Delegate Leps stated that his organization had not had its day in court.

Delegate Duffy, Chairman of the Special Committee—All parties to this controversy appeared before the Special Committee. We asked the Tile Layers and the Plasterers to get together themselves first and see if they could not adjust their difficulty. They did so. The result was that

they could not come to an understanding. Then we asked the representatives of the Plasterers and the Cement Workers to get together and see if they could adjust their difficulties. They reported that they could not. Then we went into session with the Plasterers and the Tile Layers. We went into all the details of the case. We gave them their own time. We did not curtail them in any way. After that we took the Cement Workers and the Plasterers together and did likewise. When we had all the information we thought necessary, or all that could be given to us, and after going over copies of their constitutions, the committee got together and made the report which has been presented. When any one of them say they have not had a hearing, or were cut short, I wish to say it is not so.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Leps, Keough, Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Stemburgh, Murray and Leps.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate Leps moved, as an amendment to the report of the committee, that the application of the Operative Plasterers' International Association for a charter be referred to the Executive Council, that everyone interested be summoned before the Executive Council, and that the charter be issued in accordance with the law.

Vice-President Duncan—The chair rules the amendment out of order. The regular procedure provides what shall be done. The subject-matter of the report, if adopted, will go to the Executive Council, the Executive Council will hear the parties in interest if they desire to be heard, and if the action of the Executive Council is not in accord with the view of the Convention, the Convention can express itself when the report is made.

Delegate Leps appealed from the decision of the chair, but afterwards withdrew the appeal.

Delegate Murray—I move that the entire matter be referred to the Executive Council, and that all parties concerned be requested to submit specific jurisdiction.

Vice-President Duncan—The motion is out of order. It is practically the same motion.

Delegate Duffy, chairman of the Special Committee, discussed the question at length, and stated fully the reason why the Special Committee, composed of five Building Trades delegates, brought in the report they did.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Leps, D'Alessandro, Wheeler and Keough.

Delegate Keough—I desire to make an amendment. I move that the part of the report of the committee which contains the recommendation be stricken out, and that the entire subject-matter be referred to the Executive Council.

The motion was seconded, but not carried.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Boettger—I desire to ask the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. My instructions in regard to it did not reach me until last night after the time for introducing resolutions had expired.

The unanimous consent of the Convention was given, and Delegate Boettger introduced the following:

Resolution No. 93—By Delegate H. H. Boettger, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, It is evident that in organization and union there is strength; and

WHEREAS, In this Convention no point has been more forcibly emphasized than that we must organize the unorganized; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to send an organizer into the State of Iowa, whose sole purpose it shall be to organize and to act in conjunction with the officers of all Central Bodies and President of the Iowa State Federation of Labor to secure the affiliation of all unions with the Central Bodies and these in turn to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was adjourned to 9 a. m., Monday, November 16.

## SIXTH DAY—Monday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Monday, November 16th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Kerker, Tracy (Thos. F.), Williams (J. J.), Hoag, McSorley, Bowler, Potter, Wilson (W. B.), Alpine, Tracy, (W. J.), Berry, Clark, Byrnes, Powell, Welch, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Moore, Piggott, Leonard, Nutt, McDonald, Frazier (G. L.).

Vice-President Morris, for the Executive Council, read the following supplemental report:

Denver, Colorado, November 14, 1908.

The Executive Council herewith submits a supplementary report to this Convention, as follows:

### IMMIGRATION.

Information has reached us that, largely due to the efforts of some of the men in the labor movement of our country, the Parliament of Italy appointed representatives to visit several countries, the United States included, to ascertain the condition of workmen who emigrate from Italy to these respective countries; that as a result of their investigations a Congress was recently held in Rome, Italy, at which representatives of Italian workmen, in all these countries, were present. The result of these deliberations and the action of the Italian government have been to endeavor to have such Italians who emigrate to the United States (and elsewhere) diverted from the congested condition of the cities to the country. In other words, as far as possible to establish colonies removed from the congested or industrial centers. Moneys have been appropriated by the Italian government for the purpose of carrying these projects into execution.

We recommend that this subject be further investigated; that the President of the American Federation of Labor be authorized by this Convention to confer with the representative of the Italian government at Washington with a view

to ascertaining further information upon this subject and report to the Executive Council thereon; and, further, that the Executive Council be authorized to take such action as will protect and further the interests of the people of our own country, as well as the interest of the Italian immigrants who may lawfully come to our shores.

It is further recommended that authority be given to make such further investigation as may be deemed advisable relative to immigrants from other countries to the United States. The different phases of immigration, and particularly that phase of immigrants who come from Russia and deportation of whom might mean the handing of them over to a brutal autocracy, must be borne in mind.

### PAPERHANGERS-PAINTERS.

During our Chicago meeting a committee representing the Paperhangers' Local Unions, claiming to be aggrieved by the action of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, appeared before the Executive Council. This subject-matter came before us as per resolution No. 159, of the Norfolk Convention, and was referred to the Executive Council, "To give a full and complete hearing to the Paperhangers' grievance, and, after such a hearing, the Executive Council shall take such steps to settle said grievance as are consistent with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, and report the result to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor."

The Paperhangers' Unions, as well as the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, were ably represented. Upon the facts of the complaint there was no dispute; as to whether the complaints were just, was contended for by the representatives of the Paperhangers' Union and contested by the representatives of the Brotherhood.

It is necessary to briefly recount the matter upon which the complaint is based. The Brotherhood of Painters

claimed jurisdiction over the Paperhangers and Paperhangers' Unions. There existed at the time a National Paperhangers' Protective and Beneficial Association claiming jurisdiction over the Paperhangers. The latter frequently made application for charter to the American Federation of Labor, which was denied. The division continued. As the result of repeated efforts conferences were held resulting in amalgamation being accomplished upon an agreement, the condition substantially being full autonomy over Paperhangers conceded to the Paperhangers' Unions. This agreement was ratified by a Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and ratified by a referendum vote of the membership. Since then the Brotherhood has changed its laws, by which are impaired the conditions of the agreement upon which the amalgamation was effected.

Against this the representatives of the Paperhangers' Unions protest. The representatives of the Brotherhood insist that the Brotherhood possesses the right to change the laws as its judgment directs.

We entered into an exhaustive hearing and discussion of the controversy, and decided that President Gompers should communicate with the officers of the Brotherhood and the representatives of the Paperhangers' Local Unions, that "the terms upon which amalgamation was effected are in fact agreements, and in effect and practically in the form of treaties, and that the conditions and terms upon which amalgamation was effected should be adhered to as closely as possible, unless they are altered with the consent of both parties thereto."

This was communicated to the representatives of the Brotherhood as well as of the Local Unions of Paperhangers by President Gompers under date of July 20, 1908. We have no information as to any further developments upon this subject, or whether the Brotherhood has taken action in conformity with the action taken by the Executive Council, at Chicago, and communicated in that letter.

#### PLASTERERS' CHARTER.

The Convention recommended to the Executive Council that a charter be issued to the Operative Plasterers' International Association. The matter was considered, representatives of that organization as well as of the International Union of Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile

Layers and of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers appearing before our Council, Chairman Duffy of the Special Committee being also in attendance. After a full presentation of the matter, the Executive Council issued the charter and recommend that Messrs. John Donlin, Peter G. Cook, James O'Connor and John G. Twyford be accorded the courtesy of seats in this Convention, but without vote. And it was further decided that representatives of the three organizations named be invited to send two representatives each to the meeting of the Executive Council to be held at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of agreeing upon details of jurisdiction and for harmonious co-operation.

Fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,

JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President,

JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President,

JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President,

MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President,

D. A. HAYES, Fifth Vice-President,

DANIEL J. KEEFE, Sixth Vice-President,

WM. D. HUBER, Seventh Vice-President,

JOS. F. VALENTINE, Eighth Vice-President,

JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer,

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Morris—I move the adoption of the supplemental report of the Executive Committee.

President Gompers—There are two matters that require reference to committees for consideration, and one matter that will require the action of the Convention. That part of the report referring to immigration is referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and that part referring to the Painters and Paperhangers is referred to the Committee on Adjustment.

That part of the report in which a recommendation is made that Messrs. Donlin, Cook, O'Connor and Twyford be admitted to the courtesy of seats in this Convention should be acted on at once.

Delegate Huddell—I move that the supplemental report of the Executive Council

be received and the recommendation adopted. (Seconded and carried.)

Delegate Frey, Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 3, having been re-referred to the committee at a former session, the committee recommended that it be adopted when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 3—By Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher of the International Photo Engravers:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in its general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit: the immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese, Koreans and other races native of Asia; and

WHEREAS, The American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese, Koreans and other races native of Asia on the grounds (1) that the wage and living standards of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects, (2) that the racial incompatibility, as between the peoples of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization by these Oriental races of our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in annual Convention assembled this 16th day of November, 1908, that the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all races native of Asia other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Delegate Gallagher—I move the adoption of the resolution as amended by the committee. (Seconded and carried.)

Resolution No. 41—By Delegate Edward Stack, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Great Britain has enacted that no person shall be signed on any vessel as an able seaman unless he shall have served at least three years at sea on deck, and no person, unless he be a subject of the Empire, shall be signed on any vessel unless he shall have sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand orders given on board; and

WHEREAS, These laws have excluded a large number of inefficient men from English vessels, which men are now crowding into American vessels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled, that we protest against the still further deterioration of the personnel in our Merchant Marine and demand that laws similar to the English in this regard be enacted by our Congress; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, and to the Commission on Laws Relating to the Safety of Life at Sea.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 41, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 42—By Delegate A. Kahn, of the International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada has exerted its best efforts to organize this industry; and

WHEREAS, We succeeded in organizing three new local unions in New York City; and

WHEREAS, We have been severely hampered and injured by the Industrial Workers of the World, who forced us to appeal to the law and employ counsel; and

WHEREAS, Our treasury has become completely depleted and we now have an opportunity to have our label agreement signed by some sixty-two shops, adding about 2,000 new members to our International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Denver, Colo., instruct the proper officer to issue a loan of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars to our International Union, to be repaid in February or April, 1909.

The committee offered the following recommendation: "That the substance-matter of the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for further in-



vestigation, with the suggestion that such advice be given as will better enable the members of the International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada to become financially able to build up and maintain their organization."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Kahn—Has the Executive Council the power to give the Fur Workers \$500, either as a loan or a donation?

President Gompers—Past Conventions of the American Federation of Labor have given positive instructions that no loans be made from the funds of the Federation. That was first decided at the Philadelphia Convention of the Federation. Prior to that Convention the Executive Council had made a number of loans to organizations. Promissory notes were given the Council for their payment, but the organizations were not in a position to pay the notes, and the Convention decided they should be destroyed and that the loans be made in the form of appropriations to the organizations. At the same time the Convention instructed the Executive Council that in the future they would not have the power to make loans.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegate Kahn, Vice-President Duncan and Delegate French.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 49—By the International Typographical Union Delegation, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union Delegation, and the Brotherhood of Bookbinders Delegation:

WHEREAS, A contest of unusual dimensions and extreme bitterness has been in progress for some years in the city of Akron, Ohio, one of the leading industrial centers of the Middle West, between local unions of many trades and an Employers' Association, which latter body has succeeded in destroying a number of labor organizations by the merciless use of injunctions, lockouts, blacklists, etc.; and

WHEREAS, In a contest between the International Unions of the printing trade and the unfair Werner Publishing Company of Akron, a private detective lost his life; and

WHEREAS, Two union men are, we believe, unjustly held responsible for the death of the agent of the unfair firm; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to make immediate investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the tragedy herein recited, and if it is found that the result justifies

support and defense of the lives and liberty of the trade unionists involved, the Council be empowered to urge the affiliated international, state and local organizations to contribute to a defense fund to secure for the accused a fair and impartial trial; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be and hereby are instructed to take proper steps to reorganize the trades in which no unions exist, and to strengthen such locals as require assistance in the city of Akron, Ohio.

The committee offered the following recommendation: "Your committee are of the opinion that the subject matter contained in the preamble and first resolve belong more properly to the International organizations introducing the resolution, and that they, rather than the American Federation of Labor, should make such investigation and give such financial support as the case may warrant. We therefore non-concur in the preamble and first resolve.

"We would further recommend that the last resolve be referred to the Executive Council, with the request that they take up the subject-matter with the national organizations having jurisdiction, and that the local organizers of the American Federation of Labor be directed to give their assistance in the efforts to reorganize these crafts in the city of Akron."

Delegate Frey—I move the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded.)

Delegate Hayes (Max S.) spoke at some length in opposition to the report of the committee, and urged that the resolution as presented be adopted without changes or amendments. He spoke of the condition of the trade union movement in Akron, Ohio, and stated that all the International organizations having locals there should assist. He also spoke in detail of the case of the two union men who are held for the murder of a detective, and asked for assistance in defending them.

Secretary Frey spoke at some length in defense of the report of the committee. Delegates Glockling, Gallagher, Kemper, McKee, Stark, Hawley and McCullough opposed the report of the committee, and urged that the resolution be adopted as presented. Delegate Mahon spoke in support of the report of the committee. Delegate Lynch spoke at length in defense of the resolution, and opposed the report of the committee.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was lost.

Secretary Morrison—I move that the original resolution be adopted as read.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Stark, and adopted by unanimous vote.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 50 be referred to the Executive Council, and that it be given their earliest attention, after being amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 50—By Delegate Edward H. Ellis, of the Michigan Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, One of the principal objects of the American Federation of Labor is the encouragement and formation of local trades unions in every city, as set forth in Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, A few brave union men are standing together and fighting for their rights in spite of a strong combination against them, captained by one of the greatest enemies of organized labor in this country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the attention of the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, and all the international officers in attendance at said Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention, is called to the unorganized condition of the workers of Battle Creek and that some effort be made to send organizers of the American Federation of Labor, as well as organizers of the various internationals, to that city to work in conjunction with the Central body and locals; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is requested to take up this matter at the earliest possible moment.

Delegate Ellis—I accept the amendment of the committee and move the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded and carried.)

Resolution No. 51—By Delegate D. D'Alessandro, of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union of America:

WHEREAS, In localities other than cities and thickly settled centers, in the digging and construction of work undertaken by the federal and state governments, as well as by private corporations, conditions which are destructive of health and morals and dangerous to life generally obtained; that is, the workmen are generally huddled in large numbers in tiers of bunks, in freight cars, in cabooses, in sheds, with plain boards for beds, with only sufficient room for men to lie in rows, where for months at a time they have neither the facilities nor the opportunity to disrobe or attend to the most ordinary requirements of cleanliness and necessary changes of clothing, thereby impairing not only their own health, but helping to spread filth and disease among the people with whom they come in contact after the season's work is closed; and

WHEREAS, Such condition of affairs is not only brutal to the men employed

on such work, but is dangerous to all our people and is repugnant to the spirit and concept of our time; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled hereby expresses its abhorrence and condemnation of such treatment accorded to human beings; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby directed to demand from the Federal Congress such legislation and from the executive heads and governmental departments that they shall provide for such laws and regulations as will afford workmen engaged in the lines of work indicated in the preambles of these resolutions, such quarters and sleeping accommodations as will conform to some such reasonable degree of sanitary and healthful conditions as can be provided in the prosecution of such work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the same efforts be made by the officers of the Federation of Labor of the different states, coming within the jurisdiction of the various states, and that copies of these preambles and resolutions be furnished by the President of the American Federation of Labor to the officers of such State Federations of Labor.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The secretary of the committee announced that the following resolutions had been considered together:

Resolution No. 85—By Delegate E. Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and J. T. Johnston, of the Chicago Heights, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, Education is a most important factor in the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, It is to the highest interest of organized labor that every child should receive the highest standard of education; and

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that thousands of children are deprived of such an education on account of the poverty of their parents; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor hereby declares itself in favor of free text books, furnished to the children in all public schools of the United States, and requests all affiliated unions to use all honorable means to further this cause.

Resolution No. 52—By Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association:

WHEREAS, The economic platform of the American Federation of Labor, adopted by the Minneapolis Convention, and re-affirmed and amended by the Norfolk Convention, among other planks in its platform, affirms its belief in

"Woman Suffrage co-equal with man suffrage;" and

WHEREAS, In the annual report at the last National Convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was expressly stated that it was the "much abused trade union movement which stands for the recognition of the rights, political, social, moral and industrial, of women;" therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, does now reaffirm this platform and expresses its belief in the need of full political equality for all women. That this political equality is as necessary to their economic independence as it is for their brothers in all branches of labor, and we pledge the affiliated unions of the land to earnestly work for this political freedom.

The committee reported as follows: "Your committee approves the substance of these resolutions, the subject-matter of which is provided for in the official declaration of principles adopted at previous Conventions of the American Federation of Labor."

On motion of Vice-President Morris the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 53 be referred to the Committee on Organization.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 61—By Delegate C. O. Young, of the Oregon State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor meet from time to time in various localities, for the purpose of transacting the necessary business coming before that body; and

WHEREAS, It has been the custom, to some extent at least, for the Council to meet in such locality or city as will serve the best interests of the general movement; and

WHEREAS, The Council have never met on the Pacific Coast, outside of San Francisco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Council be requested to hold a meeting as early as possible in the coming year, in either of the cities of Portland, Ore.; Seattle or Tacoma, Wash., in order that the localities named may have the benefit and inspiration necessarily induced by those meetings, and also be the means of allowing the membership to become acquainted as far as possible with the representatives of our great movement, and to hear their words of counsel and advice, which will naturally induce a greater activity and determination to preserve; and, in the last analysis, be of great benefit to the movement as a whole.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 61 be referred to the Executive Board for their favorable consideration.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 74—By Delegates Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Branch, and Wm. H. Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Brother Frank K. Foster has been confined to a hospital for upwards of a year, and, according to the best medical advice, is beyond recovery; and

WHEREAS, Through his long illness all his financial resources have become exhausted; through which fact the Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor, has opened a fund for the purpose of affording him and his family financial relief; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be requested to consider the advisability of making such an appropriation from the general fund of the American Federation of Labor to the Massachusetts State Branch Foster fund as, in their opinion, the circumstances warrant.

The committee reported as follows on Resolution No. 74: "Your committee desire to record their cordial approval of the steps which have been taken by the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor to give financial assistance to Brother Frank K. Foster and his family since that period when the ravages of disease have rendered him unable to remain a bread winner and to take that part in our movement which he had occupied with such distinction and success. In view of the limitations of the financial system of the American Federation of Labor, we recommend that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, with the request that their influence be given to the building up of a fund for the relief of Brother Frank K. Foster, so that he may receive the comforts and attention which his present condition requires."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate McCarthy spoke at some length of the services of Mr. Foster in the labor movement, and paid a high tribute to him as a member of organized labor and as a citizen. Vice-President Duncan also paid a high tribute to Mr. Foster and his work and sacrifices for the cause of organized labor. He also spoke of the generous manner in which the members of organized labor in Massachusetts had contributed to the

fund for Mr. Foster and his family, and of the fact that ten thousand dollars had been raised in the past year for the families of Mr. Cohen and Mr. Driscoll.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegates Samuel Ross and John Golden, of the United Textile Workers of America:

WHEREAS, There are over six hundred thousand textile workers in this country, of whom sixty per cent. are women and children; and

WHEREAS, This latter fact greatly militates against the progress of these workers by organized efforts, as we realize that women and children are largely dependent upon legislative action for an amelioration of their present condition; and

WHEREAS, The very small, and in some states the almost entire lack of remedial legislation prevents further progress in other states; and

WHEREAS, This playing of state against state has in the past prevented, and bids fair in the future to prevent, the economic and industrial progress of women workers throughout the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, go on record as favoring the appointment on each and every state commission on uniform state laws representatives of organized labor, to the end that these commissions may seek to put the worst states (in the matter of labor laws) on a level with the best, that the movement to uplift the standard of our women workers and to abolish child labor may be carried on in a more universal manner.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 83, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 84—By Delegates John Golden and Samuel Ross, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Massachusetts at its session last year, mainly at the request of the trade unions of that state, adopted the savings bank insurance and annuity system, by means of which the wage earner is enabled to get absolutely safe life insurance at its lowest possible cost, and is afforded the opportunity of securing out of his own earnings, by monthly payments, annuities to make his old age financially independent; and

WHEREAS, The Massachusetts savings bank insurance and old-age annuity system has now been put into practical operation, and under it the heavy expense of solicitors, collectors, high-salaried officials and dividends to stockholders have been eliminated, and a system established which is conducted wholly for the benefit of the insured—a

system of the people, for the people and by the people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, having given careful consideration to this project, and realizing its importance and far-reaching influence to the wage earners of the United States, hereby endorses the system and recommends it to the careful study and consideration of the organized wage workers of America.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 84, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 92—By Delegate Geo. R. French, of the Cigar Makers International Union:

WHEREAS, For many years it has been the policy of the American Federation of Labor to, whenever possible, in disputes between employers and employees to apply the principle of voluntary arbitration; and

WHEREAS, This policy when intelligently employed has resulted in many instances to be of benefit to the organizations interested; and

WHEREAS, There is now pending before Congress a bill known as the "Townsend bill," which purports to be a measure in the direction of compulsory investigation of strikes, but which is really, in effect, the forerunner of compulsory arbitration, with all its evils; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has been and is still opposed to compulsory arbitration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reindorse its opposition to the principles of compulsory arbitration as contained in the "Townsend bill" and recommend to our affiliated organizations that they use every honorable means to apply the principles of voluntary arbitration in disputes between them and their employers.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 92, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Gallagher—I would ask the unanimous consent of the Convention to a resolution. Late Saturday night I received a special delivery letter from our International office asking me to introduce a resolution in behalf of our label.

The unanimous consent of the Convention having been gained, Delegate Gallagher presented the following:

Resolution No. 94—By Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher, of the International Photo Engravers:

WHEREAS, The International Photo Engravers' Union of North America has adopted a Union Label, to be placed on

all photo engravings which are made entirely by union men; and

WHEREAS, The many affiliated International Unions of the American Federation of Labor have occasion to use photo engravings in connection with propaganda, advertising their own particular labels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, That the attention of our affiliated unions is called to the necessity of demanding the label of the International Photo Engravers' Union on all half tones, cuts and other illustrated matter as a means of effectively assisting the International Photo Engravers' Union in its efforts to obtain the best possible conditions for its members.

The resolution was referred by President Gompers to the Committee on Labels.

Delegate Hayes (Max S.), for the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

"We, your Committee on Labels, beg leave to call attention to the following, under the caption of 'Label Conference,' in the report of the Executive Council to this Convention:

#### LABEL CONFERENCE.

In conformity with the resolution adopted by the Norfolk Convention authorizing the call of a conference of five members representing the label organizations, President Gompers selected the following organizations to select representatives to that conference:

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.  
United Hatters of North America.  
United Garment Workers of America.  
International Typographical Union,  
and the  
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

The representatives of these organizations held two meetings at the headquarters in Washington. Full reports of this committee are published in the March and August issues of the American Federationist. Briefly stated, the reports of the committee recommended that in view of the recent court decisions a circular be issued to all affiliated international unions, State Federations, Central Bodies and the labor press, urging that greater attention be paid to the work of creating a demand for union labor and union labeled products. It was also decided to authorize the issuance of a Union Label Law Digest, covering the laws and court decisions, for the protection of the union labels, and also the basis upon which suits may be instituted before the courts for the protection of the rights of the organizations in their respective union labels.

It was further decided that the various affiliated organizations having labels be requested to donate certain sums for the purpose of carrying on the necessary work. Various label organizations having labels have been communicated with and requested to make such donations. Sufficient money has already been received at the office for this purpose to

guarantee the carrying out of this work. We are still in communication with several of the organizations relative to their making a donation for this purpose.

The conference clearly demonstrated one thing; that is, the adoption of a universal label at this time or in the near future is entirely out of the question. It will be necessary to advance gradually toward the methods for a comprehensive, universal agitation of the union label in which all unions must bear their proportionate share of the expense involved. Some advance has been gained and unquestionably more will be as it progresses.

The committee reported as follows on the above portion of the report of the Executive Council:

"The committee have given the report of the Executive Council due consideration, and fully endorse the action which resulted in calling the Label Conference, as well as the action taken by that body, and would recommend that such conference be continued, especially at this time when a hostile judiciary and capitalistic combinations are endeavoring to discriminate against trade unions and union-made products. We believe that the propaganda in favor of union-labeled products will not only redound to the benefit of those trades that have labels, but will also add strength and solidarity to all other organizations."

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 14—By Delegates A. McAndrew and E. Lewis Evans, of the Tobacco Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, Recent court decisions have practically negated the prosecuting of boycotts on unfair corporations and industries, thereby depriving the workers of a means of redress for oppressions imposed; and

WHEREAS, A means of redress for wrongs and oppressions imposed is necessary for the protection of the workers and those dependent upon them; and

WHEREAS, The accomplishment of this purpose and end will require the more systematic, vigorous and constant agitation among the trade unionists and among those who are not members of any trade union, but who are open to conviction as to the true merits and meaning of the "Trade Marks" of the trade unions, education being necessary to the success of our noble movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That an arrangement be effected by and between the National and International Unions (who have a trade mark that the public generally should be in closer touch with and have a greater knowledge of), whereby a space of one or two pages in each monthly journal shall be devoted to the advertising of a given number of Union Labels each month. That a system of

electrotypes of a standard size be gotten up of a given number by National and International Unions containing a cut of the respective labels, with suitable reading matter around them giving instructions as to where each particular label will be found on the product of that particular craft. That these electrotypes be shipped to the American Federation of Labor headquarters and there grouped and numbered so that each label will be presented to the members of each National and International Union during the succeeding 12 months. That each group of labels for assignment shall be numbered, and the respective journals be also numbered. That one group be shipped to each journal from the American Federation of Labor headquarters, and after that, Journal No. 1 shall ship, after publication, Group No. 1 to Journal 100, or whatever the highest number be after the numbering has been completed, each group number being moved up each month until each group has appeared in each one of the journals entering this plan of label advertising.

On Resolution No. 14 the committee reported as follows: "Your committee recommend to the organizations having labels this resolution for favorable consideration and also recommend its reference to the Union Label Conference, the committee taking it for granted that such conference will reconvene."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 6—By Delegate Robert Glockling, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has adopted a label to be used exclusively on blank books, to which the Allied Printing Trades labels do not apply, such as ordinary daybooks, journals, plain ledgers, blotters, exercise books, cash books or any class of books without printing therein; and

WHEREAS, Such label has received the endorsement of the Joint Conference Board of the Allied Printing Trades; and

WHEREAS, The general use of this label will materially aid in organizing this particular branch of the bookbinding industry which has heretofore been found difficult to reach by reason of the fact that much of this class of work is produced by cheap foreign labor to a large extent on a sweat-shop basis; and

WHEREAS, A great deal of this class of goods is constantly in use in our thousands of labor organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, do hereby recommend that all labor organizations affiliated herewith do encourage, to the extent of their ability, the use of the "Bookbinders' Blank-Book Label" by giving preference to such blank books as bear the label of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and we

further recommend that all labor journals do aid and encourage, through their columns, the use of the same.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 6, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation was concurred in.

Resolution No. 13—By Delegates A. McAndrew and E. Lewis Evans, of the Tobacco Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, The Union Label is the trade mark of our trade unions; and

WHEREAS, This trade mark has been adopted to be used by all members of trade unions as a guide to distinguish the fair union made products from those that are unfair; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has adopted a blue label for the express purpose of giving the purchaser undisputed proof that the tobacco he buys which bears the blue label is the product of union labor; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' blue label has received the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated unions; and

WHEREAS, It is essential to the best interest of the Tobacco Workers' International Union that the greatest possible patronage shall be given to the tobacco products bearing the union label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in Denver, November, 1908, hereby reaffirms its previous endorsement of the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That the members of the affiliated unions are requested to lend their assistance in creating a greater demand for tobacco bearing the blue label.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

The question was discussed by Delegate McAndrew.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 18 be amended to read as follows, and then referred to the Executive Council for further action when occasion arises:

Resolution No. 18—By Delegate A. P. Tighe, of the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America:

The International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America do hereby notify the assembled delegates of this Convention that our International Convention, to be held in the near future, will adopt an emblem or design as a trade mark of our vocation in the shape of a uniform rubber stamp, and an ink impression of this stamp will be placed in a prominent place on all display advertising in our line, viz.: what

is known as indoor and outdoor advertising. The emblem will be planned at our next Convention. We now have in use a stamp in different cities denoting that the advertising was handled from a union standpoint, but on account of it not being uniform in design, we take this means of notifying the Convention of the proposed change. We expect that our stamp (fac simile) will be given the necessary trades union publicity in the various channels at the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegate Tighe.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 19—By Delegate A. P. Tighe, of the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America:

WHEREAS, It has been the custom of labor organizations in the past to give balls, dances, excursions, receptions, benefits, etc., and it has been the custom to have bill posting and advertising done for same; and

WHEREAS, The International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That whenever any labor organization, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have any work of this description done, either bill posting, indoor or outdoor advertising, it shall be given to members of our Alliance or firms that employ our members.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 19, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 21—By the International Typographical Union delegation:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union is making a most vigorous label campaign, in this connection expending thousands of dollars; and

WHEREAS, Every well-conducted, consistent and persistent label campaign is of value and assistance to all other label crusades, and in the propagation and extension of the sale and use of union-labeled products; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all International, National, State, City Central and Local Unions be requested to aid the International Printing Trade Unions by attaching label stickers (which may be obtained in any quantity desired from the International Typographical Union), to non-labeled printed matter and returning it to the party, firm or corporation responsible for the issuance of this non-labeled printed matter.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 23—By Delegates James A. Cable and Thomas McManus, of the Coopers International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the loyal support which is given to the Coopers' label by some affiliated organizations, it is nevertheless still lacking in prestige to accomplish the fullest measure of results; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, reaffirms its endorsement of the Coopers' Union label and calls upon all unions and members of unions everywhere to assist in creating a better demand for same.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee on Entertainment announced that a ride around the city had been planned for Tuesday afternoon, and asked that the Convention be adjourned at noon on Tuesday.

Delegate Ehret—I move that the invitation be accepted, and that when this Convention adjourns at noon on Tuesday it be to reconvene at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Morris moved as an amendment that the Convention be adjourned at 1 o'clock Tuesday. (Seconded, but not carried.)

Delegate Mahon spoke in opposition to the motion before the Convention, stating many of the delegates had only a limited time in which to attend the Convention, and the Convention should remain in session and attend to the business that would come before it.

Delegate Sharpe spoke in favor of the motion.

Delegate Hawley opposed the motion.

On motion, debate was closed, and the motion was carried by a vote of 80 to 66.

Delegate Hatch asked for and obtained the consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution, and presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolution No. 26—By Delegate James H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The firm of S. Karpen Bros. of the city of Chicago, Ill., has been awarded a large contract for upholstered furniture to be used for the furnishing of the United States Senate office, Washington, D. C.; and

WHEREAS, The labor laws of the United States of America provide that

government contracts shall be awarded to contractors who pay the prevailing rates of wages, and work their employes not more than eight hours per day; and WHEREAS, The firm of S. Karpson Bros. is at this time working on the contract in question, and working its men nine hours per day, which is a violation of the laws under which this contract was awarded; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be in-

structed to communicate immediately with the department responsible for the letting of this contract and attention be called to the violation of the labor laws by the firm in question, and a request be made to have its work turned over to contractors who will comply with the laws.

At 12:20 the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 2 p. m.

## SIXTH DAY—Monday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Monday, November 16, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** O'Brien (M. J.), Barnes, Kellington, Bechtold, Williams (J. J.), Hoag, Potter, Curran, Quinn, Foster, Tracy (Wm. J.), Clark (W. W.), Barry (F. T.), Byrnes, Powell, Braunschweig, Rocker, Welch, Dowling, Dunn (Jas. J.), Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Wurster, Moore, Peetz, Kuhn, Behrens, Nutt, Snyder, Frazier.

Delegate Hayes (Max S.) continued the report of the Committee on Labels, as follows:

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 31, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 31—By Delegate Chris Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, The label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union represents bread made under fair and sanitary conditions, honest wages and by union men; and

WHEREAS, The label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' is the only proof of same, as it distinguishes union-made products from non-union products which are unfair; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled in Denver, Colo., endorse the label of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to demand the Union Label on all bread he or she may purchase, thereby showing his or her loyalty to the cause of Unionism in a substantial manner.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 36, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate James W. Wall, of Federal Labor Union No. 1102:

WHEREAS, Thousands of dollars have been spent by the trades union move-

ment of America in advertising union-made products, as well as the various union labels, so as to educate the workers and our friends; also to constantly call the attention of the public to the fact that goods so labeled are made under fair conditions as well as in healthy and sanitary workshops; and

WHEREAS, Many attempts are being made to deceive the public into buying alleged union-made goods; and

WHEREAS, There is now and has been on the market for some time a tobacco known and advertised as Union Leader, which is an infringement upon a Union tobacco known as Central Union, bearing the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, hereby endorse and recommend that union men and friends purchase only such brands of tobacco as bear the Tobacco Workers' union label.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 38—By the Cigarmakers Delegation:

WHEREAS, The Cigarmakers' International Union of America, through a want of necessity, to protect the interests of the cigarmakers, created an emblem known as the Blue Label, to be placed on each box of cigars, thereby guaranteeing the consumer that the cigars contained therein are manufactured under sanitary conditions and by competent workmen; and

WHEREAS, The Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America represents the eight-hour work day and fair paid labor, thereby making the pronounced distinction between coolie, trust, tenement house and child labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Denver, Colo., re-endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 38, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.



**Resolution No. 58—**By the Journeymen Tailors and the Garment Workers delegations:

**WHEREAS**, The courts of our country in several instances have denied us our constitutional rights, and have frequently enjoined us from doing that against which there is no moral or civil law, and have restrained us from doing many things which are essential to the life and welfare of organized labor; and

**WHEREAS**, Up to this time they have not enjoined us from putting union labels on products made by our hands for our employers who want labels on their output, and as we have not been enjoined from requesting our friends to patronize union-made products, nor enjoined from mentioning that there are union labels in this country; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That all delegates of this Convention, upon their return home, preach with greater energy than ever before the gospel of earnest work and fidelity for and to the label, and to insist that their organizations make its supply and demand one of the paramount objects in the field of their endeavor to uplift the wage earners of our common country.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 58, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 63—**By Delegate Arthur Kahn, of the International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada:

**WHEREAS**, The Fur Workers are in a continuous struggle for the betterment of their conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, They can be successful only by and through the aid of organized labor and its friends; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That we request of the members of organized labor and its friends to ask for the label of the International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada whenever purchasing fur garments, and that the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor appeals to all sympathizers to do likewise, and that we request all trade and labor papers to turn the attention of their readers to the label of said organization.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 63, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 71—**By Delegate Austin Davis, of the Utah State Federation of Labor:

**RESOLVED**, That the observance of the patronage of union products of union men and of firms union exclusively shall be made as obligatory among union principles and tenets as that of

maximum hours and the minimum wage; that political action shall be an asset of unionism and no excuse for non-observance shall be countenanced.

The committee reported non-concurrence in Resolution No. 71, and recommended that it be not adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 87—**By Delegates A. B. Grout and James J. Dardis, of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union:

**WHEREAS**, All metal goods having a polished or plated finish, if they are manufactured under fair union conditions, can be secured with the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass and Silver Workers' Union Label attached; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, recommend to its affiliated bodies and all friendly persons that they demand such goods bearing the label whenever making any purchase.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 87, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Hayes—That completes the partial report of the Committee on Labels.

Vice-President Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, reported as follows:

**Resolution No. 3—**By Delegate Charles T. Smith, of the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union:

**RESOLVED**, That it is the sense of this Twenty-Eighth Convention that all subordinate unions of International and National unions are hereby requested to immediately affiliate with the city central bodies of their respective localities.

The committee reported favorably on the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 16—**By Delegate T. W. McCullough, of the International Typographical Union:

**WHEREAS**, For the purpose of propaganda, it becomes necessary at times to reach the individual members of organized labor directly; and

**WHEREAS**, Much difficulty has been met at various times because of the inability of access to the membership directly, and by reason of this inability, the dissemination of needful and often important information is greatly retarded, and thus the cause suffers; and

**WHEREAS**, It is often desirable to reach the mass of unorganized labor as

individuals for the purpose of imparting information that may be of service to organized labor, especially in the matter of education of the unorganized in the fundamentals of the labor movement, and the necessity of organization; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor recommends to central bodies of the various cities and industrial centers of the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor that the secretaries of such bodies provide, whenever practicable, lists of the memberships of the several affiliated unions composing such central bodies; such lists to contain the postoffice addresses of the memberships, and to be carefully preserved under rules to be made by the central bodies for the protection of the membership. These lists to be available, under proper restrictions, at any time to the properly recognized bodies of organized labor for the purpose of spreading needed or useful information to the members. And that the secretaries of the central bodies, as far as possible, provide similar lists of the non-union workmen in their several districts, such lists to be similarly kept and used as the lists of union members.

The committee reported favorably on the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 23—By Delegate A. B. MacStay, of the New York City Central Federated Union:**

**WHEREAS**, A charter has been issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the Bronx Labor Council, New York City, N. Y.; and

**WHEREAS**, The Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity entered a protest against the granting of said charter to the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va.; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, To request information at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver, Colo., as to why such charter was granted without due notice being given to the protesting body.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

#### LOCAL UNION STRIKES.

A number of applications have been made by locals directly affiliated for assistance in case of strikes and lock-outs during the year. Where such applications were made and were in conformity with the provisions of Article XIII of the Constitution, assistance has been promptly given to them. In some cases it developed that the officers of the local unions did not thoroughly understand the provisions of Article XIII, and it required

considerable correspondence to have them thoroughly understand this provision in the Constitution. The Executive Council is now, as it has always been, desirous of dealing as generously as possible under the law with the directly affiliated local unions.

During the year, benefits from the Defense Fund to the directly affiliated local unions were paid to the amount of \$12,124.00. This amount paid out is wholly apart from payments by assessments or by other funds raised by voluntary contributions to aid workmen engaged in trade disputes.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "Local Union Strikes," the committee reported as follows: "The committee recommend that a circular letter be directed by the Executive Council to all directly affiliated local unions calling attention to Article XIII of the Constitution."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Gallagher and President Gompers.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Delegate Wheeler—I would like to have the Secretary note in the proceedings of this session that the question of the Pavers and Rammermen is referred by the Committee on Building Trades to the Committee on Adjustment.

On motion the request of Delegate Wheeler was granted.

Delegate Coombe, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following supplemental report:

"Your Committee on Credentials recommend the seating of W. G. Richards as delegate from the Ohio State Federation of Labor, with one vote; the seating of S. J. Thompson, delegate from the Texas State Federation of Labor, with one vote, and William E. Terry, from the Federated Trades Council of San Diego, California, with one vote."

(Signed)

"ISAAC COOMBE, Chairman,

"ALVIN HOWES,

"PATRICK DUFFY, Secretary."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in and the delegates seated.

Delegate Sharpe, Secretary of the Committee on Treasurer's Report, submitted the following:

# COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S REPORT.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 16, 1908.

To the American Federation of Labor:  
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Committee on Treasurer's Report beg leave to submit the following:

Your committee understand that it assumes no responsibility for the actual existence of funds as accounted for in Treasurer Lennon's report, but having compared the Treasurer's statement with reports of the Secretary and Auditing Committee of this Federation, we find they agree, and so report. The duty of verifying and checking vouchers, receipts, certificates of deposit, etc., is one that devolves upon the Auditing Committee and that body has already submitted its report, and the same has been adopted.

Your committee think this an opportune time to direct attention to the necessity of further guarding all funds of the American Federation of Labor. The recent experience of the United Hatters of America makes it plain that the funds of this and kindred organizations are subject to attachment upon order of the court, and we deem this matter sufficiently important to justify special consideration. We, therefore, recommend that immediately following adjournment of this Convention the Executive Council take this matter under advisement and, if possible, devise and put in operation some method whereby the funds of this organization will be removed from the danger of attachment and be preserved subject only to such order as provided for in our Constitution and By-Laws.

Your committee desire to express their approval of the manner in which the business affairs of the Treasurer's office have been administered under direction of the present incumbent.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

MAGNUS SINCLAIR, Chairman;  
HARRY S. SHARPE, Secretary;  
D. F. MANNING,  
A. J. GALLAGHER,  
E. W. SHIRK,  
JOHN SHERET,  
A. P. TIGHE,  
JAS. J. DARDIS,  
MISS CARRIE PARMER.

Committee on Treasurer's Report.

Delegate Mahon—I move that the report of the committee be approved and adopted. (Seconded by Delegate Sinclair.)

Treasurer Lennon—I desire to say a few words regarding safeguarding the funds of the Federation against judgments from suits at law. The matter was discussed in a Council meeting a short time ago, but other business intervened and no definite conclusion was reached. After returning home I discussed the matter with one of the best lawyers in our city. He was unable to point out any way it could be accomplished with absolute certainty that would not involve at some time or another perjury on the part of some one. I do not say the matter has been examined thoroughly, for it has not. I think the recommendation of the committee is commendable. It may be that further examination and investigation will lead us to some conclusion that will reach the end desired. I want to assure the delegates here that the Treasurer, as well as every member of the Council, is as desirous of reaching that end as anybody can possibly be.

The question was discussed by Delegate Tighe and Delegate Furuseth.

Delegate Hayes (Max S.)—There is no question as to the gravity of the situation that confronts, not only the Federation, but the average international union that may have a sum of money on deposit in the bank. In fact, even local unions are in danger under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Hatters' case. The funds of organized labor are practically at the mercy of any employer who will attempt to go into court and prove he has been damaged by reason of a strike or boycott. If the Executive Council has already considered plans by and through which the funds can be protected, that is something I know nothing about. It is a question, however, that will have to be arranged for in the future. I was going to suggest that the American Federation of Labor move its headquarters to Cleveland, Ohio, for we have a bank there where any trade union can deposit funds and defy any court to reach them. Their plan is this: Say a local has one thousand dollars in its treasury. Nothing is to prevent that local from requesting John Smith, a member of the local, from taking that money to the bank and securing depositor's certificates in its stead. He can then return these

depositor's certificates to the treasurer of the local union. There will be nothing on the books of the bank to show that the treasurer has a cent in the bank, and yet he can take these certificates of deposit, keep them in his safe or in a deposit vault and go to the bank whenever he needs money and get his funds.

Delegate Ramsay—The union men, Mr. Chairman, had an opportunity to place their treasuries beyond the reach of these persons, but they let that opportunity pass by on November 3d. I hope and trust the day will come when the union men will forget political affiliations of the past when they see that laws are being enacted that take away from their rights, and laws that are on the books are being misinterpreted so as to take away the few rights that are left. There is only one correct way to reach this, and that is to change the law. Whenever union men can stand together and go to the legislatures and say, "You who give us laws that give us equality we will recognize, and those of you who do not we will remember, not on the floor of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and forget at the ballot box, but we will remember you there." When you do that, those lawyers who are so decried at Convention time, and those legislators who are on the wrong side of the fence, will take heed and get over on the right side. If you have money in your treasury you cannot evade having it levied on so long as the right of injunction prevails and is so readily issued.

President Gompers—Discussing this matter with competent attorneys this statement was made: "Yes, suppose you do find a way by which through subterfuge you evade the processes and order of the court in mulcting your organization in damages under the interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, or by fines in cases of contempt proceedings—suppose you do that, the court may thereafter appoint a receiver, not necessarily in order to get the money you have in some way secreted, but to get the money that is being contributed." The receiver would receive the per capita tax, the assessments or the voluntary contributions, and then we would have, instead of the secretary-treasurers or the secretaries and treasurers of the American Federation of Labor and the

International unions receiving the payments of the members and of the local and International unions, a court officer receiving the moneys and turning over to the courts the fines imposed and giving you what was left. In other words, the American labor movement, instead of being conducted by its duly elected officers, would be conducted by receivers appointed by the courts.

Delegate Furuseth—I would like to ask one of the British Fraternal Delegates to give us their experience. It is of great importance that we have all the information we can get on this question.

^ Fraternal Delegate Skinner—Before the Taff Vale decision, which was a judge-made law, the unions were supposed to be immune in that respect. If an offense was committed against the common law by an official of a labor union he was held responsible, but the Taff Vale decision made the unions responsible in damages when they induced men to leave their work or tried to prevent other men from taking their places when they struck. The injunction was applied for against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The injunction was granted and the courts had charge of the union's funds. The case was tried and the union found guilty of breach of contract and interfering with the business of the railway company. They were assessed in heavy damages.

Then there was the miners' case. Men working in a mine struck without the sanction of their executive council. They did not give the required notice, and that committed a breach of contract between themselves and their employers. Notwithstanding that, the union's executive council decided to contribute towards the support of the men who were out. One of the members of the union was induced by the employers to take action in the court and get an injunction to prevent the union from using its funds for the benefit of the men on strike. That injunction was granted and action taken against the miners' union for stopping work and damaging the company. In the first instance, I think, the courts gave damages of something like £180,000 against the Yorkshire Miners' Association.

A general election was well in sight at the time the last decision was given, and the Yorkshire miners instructed their

council to endeavor to have the case deferred until after the general election. That was a wise move, as events proved, because the decisions of courts often follow the ballots. They were successful in securing the postponement of the case until after the elections, and to their astonishment, when the case went to the House of Lords, that body gave a verdict in favor of the miners' organization. We are quite confident that had that case been completed before the general elections it would have gone against the miners and placed them in a very serious position.

We have had two aspects of this. We have had employers appeal to get injunctions to prevent the men from using the money to maintain the men who were out, and, on the other hand, if an agent of the union was responsible for causing a single man to lose his employment that man could immediately enter a case in court and claim heavy damages from the union for losing his situation.

It seems to me you are in a position similar to the one we were in at that time. I have listened to the discussion

very closely, and to schemes to drive a coach and four through the law. The lawyers are watching these things very closely and will manage to circumvent the unions.

Fraternal Delegate Draper in the chair.

A discussion of the Danbury Hatters' case, and of the working of "government by injunctions" generally was entered into. This was followed by a discussion of how these could be remedied by political action. Those taking part in the discussion were President Gompers, Delegates McCullough, O'Sullivan, Hayes (Max S.), Grout, Gallagher, Furseth and Walker.

On motion of Vice-President Duncan debate was closed.

The motion to concur in the report of the Committee on Treasurer's Report was carried.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.) moved that the report of the Adjustment Committee be made a special order of business for 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. (Seconded and carried.)

The Convention was adjourned under the rules to reconvene at 9 a. m. Tuesday, November 17th.

## SEVENTH DAY—Tuesday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Tuesday, November 17th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Richardson (P. F.), Tracy (Thos. F.), Feeney, Williams (Jos. J.), Kahn, Rickert, Hoag, Sarber, Miller (Owen), Balhorn, Tracy (Wm. J.), Thompson (S. J.), Welch, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Kotera, Murray, Nutt, Gass, Snyder, Frazier (G. L.).

Delegate Smith, secretary of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, presented the following supplemental report:

"We, your Committee on Rules and Order of Business, desire to present the following report on Resolution No. 70:"

Resolution No. 70—By Delegate Austin Davis, of the Utah State Federation of Labor:

**RESOLVED** (1), That permanent rules of order and business be made a part of laws of the American Federation of Labor, and that Article III be so amended as to not include this Convention committee, as by past experience it has been shown that the committee's work is a waste of time, and that each Convention so amends the report as to fit the temper of the times, and that whatever actual business is before the Convention will be transacted, no matter what rules may be adopted. (2.) That the hours belonging to the legitimate transaction of business be not taken up with hair-splitting discussions emanating from either obtuseness, obliquity or personal interest, to the detriment of actual business; be it the sense of this Convention that the present rules of order be made permanent for each succeeding Convention, and that a three-fifths vote be required to change any provision. (3.) That the secretary shall prepare and submit to the Laws Committee a concrete draft of the proposed addition to the laws, to be reported to the Convention for adoption as permanent provisions.

The committee reported non-concurrence in the resolution.

The report was signed by

ALVIN C. HOWES, Chairman,  
GEORGE K. SMITH, Secretary,  
JAMES MCKENZIE,  
J. J. MOCKLER,  
E. J. BRAIS,  
FRANK DETLEF,  
HENRY H. BOETTGER,  
A. G. LOEBENBERG,

Committee.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

President Gompers—Delegate Flannery, of the Interior Freight Handlers' International Union, has a report he will read to the Convention.

Delegate Flannery read the following report:

Denver, Colorado, November 16th, 1908.

At a meeting arranged at Denver, Colorado, on November 16th, 1908, for the purpose of arranging certain differences between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the Interior Freight Handlers' International Union, present:

F. T. Hawley, President of the Switchmen's Union of North America; H. B. Perham, President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; P. J. Flannery, President Interior Freight Handlers' International Union; Wilbur Braggins, Grand President, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, it was agreed:

That the membership of both organizations should remain as at present, but hereafter the line of jurisdiction shall be drawn as follows:

The Interior Freight Handlers' International Union will organize all men employed in warehouses or on team tracks.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks will organize all clerks employed in general offices, local freight offices and yard clerks.

It was further agreed that both organizations will aid in carrying out the terms of this agreement.

P. J. FLANNERY,  
President, Interior Freight Handlers' International Union.

WILBUR BRAGGINS,  
Grand President, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Witnesses:

H. B. PERHAM,  
F. T. HAWLEY.

Delegate Flannery—Mr. President and Delegates: It affords me great honor and pleasure at this time to welcome another sister organization of railroad men under the banner of true trades unionism into the American Federation of Labor. While we have had jurisdiction squabbles for some time we have now found a ground, thanks to the President of the Switchmen's Union and the President of the Railway Telegraphers, on which we can meet and agree. Although we have had differences in the past we are now willing to forget them and walk

hand in hand in our work for the advancement of the trades union movement of our country.

I welcome the Order of Railway Clerks into the American Federation of Labor, and hope that no act of theirs will ever tarnish the fair name of this great institution. We hope before the close of the Convention to form a Railroad Section that will bring under our banner all the men engaged in the commercial divisions of the railway service. It will also be in our minds always to bring all the Railroad Brotherhoods under our banner.

Delegate Mahon moved that the Convention endorse the agreement read by Delegate Flannery. (Seconded.)

President Gompers—I know I speak the sentiment of every delegate to this Convention, as well as the sentiment of the great rank and file of our movement, in saying we are heartily glad to welcome them in.

Delegate Mahon's motion was adopted.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

Penargyl, Pa., Nov. 14, 1908.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Denver, Colo.

In Convention assembled the International Union of State Workers sends greeting and hopes for the success of the Federation and the re-election of Samuel Gompers.

THOMAS H. PALMER, Secretary.

San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 16, 1908.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor, Denver, Colo.

The Asiatic Exclusion League of California sends cordial greetings and sincere expressions of gratitude for your valuable support in behalf of the White Man's cause. We earnestly hope that you will continue your efforts until the Congress of the United States gives to this country an Asiatic exclusion law that will effectually exclude all Oriental coolies.

(Signed)

O. S. TVEITMOE, President.

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from S. H. Loeb, President Denver Aerie No. 30, Fraternal Order Eagles, inviting the delegates to visit their club rooms Tuesday evening.

Vice-President Morris, for the Entertainment Committee, announced that the ride about the city on Tuesday afternoon would be by carriages and automobiles instead of by street cars, as first announced.

Delegate Flannery—I would like to move at this time that, inasmuch as the

charter of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has been pending for some time, the same courtesy be extended to their President as was extended to the President of the Operative Plasterers' Association—that he be seated in this Convention, without a vote.

Secretary Morrison—I move to amend the motion that this Convention recommend to the Executive Council that a charter be issued to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and if charter is issued that Mr. Wilbur Braggins be seated as a delegate without vote.

Delegate Flannery—I will accept that as part of my motion.

The motion, as amended by Secretary Morrison, was carried.

Delegate McArdle—I move that the report of the Committee on President's Report be made a special order of business for 10 o'clock Thursday morning. (Seconded.)

Secretary Morrison—Why not make it a special order for 9 o'clock and not waste the first hour of the session?

Delegate McArdle—That will be perfectly satisfactory to us, and I move that it be made a special order for 9 o'clock Thursday morning. (Seconded and carried.)

#### REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Delegate Sexton, chairman of the committee, submitted the following:

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—Your Special Committee, to whom was referred the various resolutions and protests against the seating of delegates representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, respectfully submit the following report:

The committee held five long sessions, considered all protests and resolutions submitted, and gave full hearing to both sides, going into not only the question of the eligibility of delegates, but also covered fully the unfortunate division existing in the Brotherhood.

We recommend that F. J. McNulty and S. J. Fay be seated as the delegates from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with the full vote of the Brotherhood. These delegates having been elected by the regular and legal Convention of the Brotherhood held at Louisville, Ky., in September, 1905. We find no authority in the laws of the In-

ternational Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the President to fill vacancies in the delegation, and, therefore, do not recommend the seating of F. J. Sweek, P. W. Collins and M. S. Culver, who were appointed by President McNulty. Your committee finds from the evidence submitted that the contesting delegation, Brothers J. J. Reid, Harry Sherman and H. W. Potter, were not elected as delegates in accord with the laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and are not, therefore, entitled to seats in the Convention.

Your committee further recommend that all officers, members and local unions of the Brotherhood make every effort possible to promote the holding of a special Convention in St. Louis, Mo., on January 18, 1909, and that under existing circumstances every local should be represented. We recommend that President McNulty and Secretary Collins issue, jointly, without delay, a circular urging the holding of said special Convention and every local to be represented therein. We also recommend that Brothers J. J. Reid and F. J. Sullivan, representing the protesting delegation, issue a similar circular urging the holding of the special Convention in January, 1909, at St. Louis, Mo., and that all locals be there represented.

Your committee also recommend that President Gompers be directed to issue a circular to all local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers urging that the special Convention be held, that all local unions send delegates, and to embody in such circular the action of this Convention.

Your committee find that the funds of the Brotherhood are not available for the necessary payment of benefits, and the general work of the Brotherhood, because of injunction suits, attachments, etc., leaving the organization in a condition that threatens the life and necessary work of the Brotherhood.

Your committee, in order to relieve this unfortunate and perilous situation, recommend that all suits at law tying up the funds be withdrawn; that all funds now in hand or on deposit, or hereafter received, by either side to this controversy, be made a special trust fund in charge of a bank in Springfield, Ill., to be designated by President Gompers, to be paid out by said bank on orders or checks signed by Secretary P. W. Collins and Treasurer F. J. Sullivan, in ac-

cord with the laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Your committee further recommend that the action of the special Convention to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, in January next, be binding and final in accord with the Constitution of the Brotherhood, upon all questions submitted thereto, and that all moneys in the trust fund be at the close of the Convention turned over to the proper officers of the Brotherhood, as designated by said special Convention.

Your committee further recommend that as soon as possible President Gompers appoint a prominent trade unionist to co-operate with all officers and members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to carry out the provisions of these recommendations, his salary and expenses to be paid by the American Federation of Labor. In case of any difference arising as to the carrying out of the provisions of these recommendations, either as to the expenditure of money from the trust fund or any other of these recommendations, the representative of the American Federation of Labor, appointed by President Gompers, shall decide the matter at issue and his decision shall be final and binding on both sides; said representative shall also attend the special Convention provided for, in an advisory capacity. Your committee also recommend that, if possible, President Gompers attend said Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. SEXTON, Chairman,  
D. S. FITZGERALD,  
JNO. B. LENNON,  
R. P. RUBIN,  
JAMES E. ROACH, Secretary,  
Special Committee.

Delegate Perham—I move that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed at length by Mr. Potter.

At the expiration of the time usually allowed a speaker Delegate Handley moved that Mr. Potter's time be extended. (The motion was seconded and carried.)

The question was further discussed by Mr. Potter, Treasurer Lennon, Mr. Sweek, Mr. Reid, Delegate McNulty, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Culver, Mr. Collins and Mr. Sullivan.



On motion debate was closed.

The motion to concur in the report of the Special Committee was carried by a vote of 159 to 22.

The announcement was made that Resolution No. 5 was referred from the Committee on State Organizations to the Committee on Organization.

Delegate Coombe, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following supplemental report:

"Your committee on Credentials recommend the seating of William Morrison to represent the Dallas, Texas, Trades Assembly, with 1 vote; also the seating of George B. Lang, Fraternal Delegate from the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, without vote.

(Signed) "ISAAC COOMBE, Chairman,  
"ALVIN HOWES,  
"PATRICK DUFFY, Secretary."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1908.  
American Federation of Labor, Convention Hall, Denver, Colo.

Chicago Federation of Labor, in regular meeting assembled, by unanimous vote adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Considerable newspaper notoriety has of late been given to what is termed a snub to the President of the American Federation of Labor, and since nothing has taken place in the last six months that can detract from the honor, honesty and integrity of this great labor leader; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we reaffirm our loyalty to and confidence in the President of the American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, President,  
E. H. NOCKELS, Secretary.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from Hon. Joseph Olive, Mayor of Toronto, urging the Convention to hold its next Convention in that city.

A communication from the President of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, A. B. Lowe, was also read, inviting President Gompers and Secretary Morrison to attend their Convention to be held in New Orleans in December.

A communication was also read from the Chamber of Commerce of Elmira, N. Y., extending an invitation to the Convention to meet in that city in 1909. The statement was made that the Mayor of Elmira joined in the invitation.

## RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The following are the rules and order of business as amended and adopted by this Convention:

Rule 1—The convention shall be called to order 9 a. m., remain in session until 12 o'clock noon; re-assemble at 2 p. m., and continue in session until 5:30 p. m., except on Saturday, which shall be a half-holiday.

Rule 2—If a delegate while speaking be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is decided.

Rule 3—Should two or more delegates rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4—No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks except it be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5—A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same question until all who wish to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so.

Rule 6—A delegate shall not speak more than twice upon a question without permission from the Convention.

Rule 7—Speeches shall be limited to ten minutes, but the time of speaking may be extended by vote of the Convention.

Rule 8—A motion shall not be open for discussion until it has been seconded and stated from the chair.

Rule 9—At the request of five members the mover of a motion shall be required to reduce it to writing.

Rule 10—When a question is pending before the Convention no motion shall be in order except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall have precedence in the order named.

Rule 11—Motions to lay on the table shall not be debatable, except as limited by Roberts' Rules of Order.

Rule 12—A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall receive a majority vote.

Rule 13—That the reports of committees shall be subject to amendments and substitutes from the floor of the Convention, the same as other motions and resolutions.

Rule 14—Any delegate failing to present his card within 30 minutes after the Convention is called to order shall be marked absent, but in the event of

unavoidable absence he may so report to the Secretary and be marked present.

Rule 15—It shall require at least 30 members to move the previous question.

Rule 16—All resolutions shall bear the signature of the introducer and the title of the organization he represents.

Rule 17—No motion or resolution shall be voted upon until the mover or introducer has had a chance to speak if he or she so desires.

Rule 18—No resolutions shall be received after Friday's session, November 13, without unanimous consent of the Convention.

Rule 19—When a roll call vote has been taken, and all delegates or delegations present have had the opportunity to record their votes, the ballot shall be declared closed.

Rule 20—When a roll call ballot has been ordered that no adjournment take

place until the result has been announced.

Rule 21—Roberts' Rules shall be the guide on all matters not herein provided.

Rule 22—The main body of the hall shall be reserved for delegates.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1—Reading minutes of previous session, which will be dispensed with unless called for.

2—Report of Committee on Credentials.

3—Report of Officers.

4—Report of Regular Committees.

5—Report of Special Committees.

6—Unfinished Business.

7—New Business.

8—Election of Officers.

9—Good of the Federation.

10—Adjournment.

At 1 p. m. the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 9 a. m. Wednesday, November 18th.

## EIGHTH DAY—Wednesday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Wednesday, November 18th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Collins (P. W.), Williams (J. J.), Hoag, Miller (Owen), Gallagher, Tracy (Wm. J.), Martin, Byrnes, Tobin (D. J.), Powell, Thompson, Davis (Austin), Welch, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Kotera, Nutt, Frazier (G. L.).

President Gompers—There exists two organizations of Railway Carmen, one affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, the other unaffiliated, both of them international unions, and both claiming the same jurisdiction. For several years this matter has been in contention, and whatever efforts I could bring to bear to effect some agreement between these two bodies I brought to bear. A conference was held some two months ago, but with little or no success; in fact, there was entire disagreement. I continued correspondence with the representatives of both organizations, however, and thinking they were in a more yielding state of mind I invited them to send representatives here. I suggested that if they desired a representative committee from the Convention, the Executive Council, or myself to act with the committees of both organizations, a closer union or amalgamation might be brought about. If the Convention will authorize the appointment of a committee of three the Chair will appoint such a committee to endeavor to bring about harmony between these two organizations.

On motion of Delegate Fitzgerald the chair was authorized to appoint a Special Committee to confer with the representatives of the two organizations named.

President Gompers appointed as such Special Committee Delegate Perham, Delegate Flannery and Delegate Braggins.

Delegate Coombe, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the following supplemental report:

"We hereby recommend the seating of Arthur A. Hay, representing the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, with one vote.

(Signed)

"ISAAC COOMBE, Chairman,

"ALVIN HOWES,

"PATRICK DUFFY, Secretary."

Recommendation concurred in and Delegate Hay seated.

Vice-President Mitchell, for the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, submitted the following report:

Resolution No. 60—By Delegates J. J. Sullivan and W. F. Costello, of the International Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers:

WHEREAS, Article XI, Section 8, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution stipulates specifically that no Central Body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a local union chartered by a national or international union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Several locals of the International Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers have made application for affiliation with Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the same have been rejected; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the officers of the American Federation of Labor immediately notify all Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that they shall immediately comply with Article XI, Section 8, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Vice-President Mitchell—That concludes the report of the Committee on Local

and Federated Bodies, which is signed by the full committee:

JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman;  
VICTOR A. OLANDER,  
WM. TOBIN,  
JOHN CAREY,  
ARTHUR MUHLEMAN,  
JOHN MORRISSEY,  
A. F. STARK,  
JOHN E. LONGSTREET,  
R. H. CURRAN,  
J. E. QUINN,  
R. E. ROLLINS,  
P. MALONEY,  
EUGENE MERZ,  
H. P. ROBINSON, Secretary.  
Committee on Local and Federated  
Bodies.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), for the Special Committee on Lincoln Celebration, presented the following report, which was amended to read as follows:

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LINCOLN CENTENNIAL.

We, your Special Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the report of the Executive Council dealing with the Lincoln Centennial, beg leave to report as follows:

The leading incidents in the early life of the men who have most decidedly influenced the destinies of our republic present a striking similarity. The details, of course, differ; but the story, in outline, is the same—"the short and simple annals of the poor."

Of obscure parentage—accustomed to toil from their tender years—with few facilities for the education of the school—they struggled on, independent, self-reliant, till by their own personality they had hewed their way to the positions for which their individual talents and peculiarities stamped them as best fitted. Children of nature, rather than of art, they have ever in their later years—amid scenes and associations entirely dissimilar to those with which in youth and early manhood they were familiar—retained something indicative of their origin and training. In speech or in action—often in both—they have smacked of their native soil. If they have lacked the grace of the courtier, ample compensation has been afforded in the honesty of the men. If their address was at times abrupt, it was at least frank and unmistakable. Both friend and foe knew exactly where to find them. Unskilled in the subtlety of the mere politician or the self-seeker, they have borne themselves straightforward to the points whither their judgment and conscience directed.

Such men may have been deemed fit subjects for the jests and sneers of more cultivated peoples, but they are none the less dear to us as Americans—will none the less take their place among those whose names the good, throughout the world, will not willingly let die.

Of this class, pre-eminently, was Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States, son of Thomas and Nancy Lincoln—the former a Kentuckian, the latter a Virginian—who was born February 12, 1809, near Hodgenville, the county seat of what is now known as Le Rue county, Kentucky.

The hardships and privations of his early life are too well known to call for, or necessitate, a recital here. We believe, were he living now, he would be an ardent exponent of the principles promulgated by the American Federation of Labor in its contest for industrial freedom, government by law, and equality of all before the law. We believe it timely to quote a few sentences from speeches and messages delivered by Mr. Lincoln prior to, and during, the time that he occupied the presidency, which, in our opinion, apply somewhat to the industrial situation as we find it to-day:

I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.—Springfield, Illinois, June, 1858.

Thank God, we have a system of Labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workman may stop.—Speech at Hartford, 1880, referring to the New England Shoeworkers' great strike.

I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails in New England under which the laborers can strike when they want to. . . . I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail everywhere.—Speech in New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1880.

I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve, not only his own condition, but to assist in ameliorating the condition of mankind.—Speech at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 12, 1861.

I am exceedingly anxious that this Union, the Constitution, and the liberties of the people shall be perpetuated in accordance with the original idea for which the Revolution was made.—Trenton, New Jersey, Feb. 21, 1861.

If this country cannot be saved without giving up the principle of Liberty, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it.—Speech at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1861.

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor. Capital could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the more consideration.—From the

First Annual Message of President Lincoln.

Having thus chosen our course, without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.—Message Dec. 1, 1862.

In giving freedom to the slaves, we assured freedom to the free; honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.—Message Dec. 1, 1862.

I hope peace will soon come, and come to stay; and so come as to be worth the keeping at all future time.—Springfield Letter of Aug. 28, 1863.

I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me.—Letter to A. G. Hodges, April 4, 1864.

I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.—Amnesty Proclamation, Dec. 8, 1864.

With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in.—Last Inaugural, March 4, 1865.

We are also of the opinion that through this report the second inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in the city of Washington on Saturday, March 4, 1865, should be brought to the attention of the trades unionists of this country. It reads as follows:

Fellow Countrymen: At this appearance to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have constantly been called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion correspondent to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war; seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but located in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the government claimed the right to do no more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected the magnitude or the duration which it has already obtained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease, even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing his bread from the sweat of the other men's faces. But let us judge not, that we be not judged.

The prayer of both should not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses will come: but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offenses which, in the Providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to these by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him?

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

We might go on and cite many other occasions when President Lincoln, in a pronounced and heartfelt manner, exhibited his love and sympathy for the tolling masses of his country, but we deem any lengthy reference in that line unnecessary. Millions of the American people will assemble at different points

throughout the United States on the 12th day of February next for the purpose of paying tribute to his accomplishments and to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of his birth. There are none among them, however, who have a better right to participate in the proposed ceremony or who would enter into the task with more vigor than the various trades-unionists who form the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By this, the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the Executive Council be, and is hereby, instructed to co-operate in a fitting manner in support of the movement to make of Abraham Lincoln's birthplace a perpetual Mecca for all who love liberty and humanity; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That Friday, February 12, 1909, the centennial anniversary of the revered and martyred Lincoln, be made a holiday wherever possible by the respective labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That we urge upon the Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of the several states to make February 12th an annual legal holiday; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby authorized to be duly represented in any national celebration which may be inaugurated or which they may initiate, so that the day and memory of the advent and services of this great and good man may be fittingly observed and impressed upon the hearts and consciences of our people.

Respectfully submitted,

D. A. HAYES, Chairman;  
D. G. RAMSAY, Secretary;  
JAMES M. LYNCH,  
W. D. RYAN,  
EDMOND F. WARD,  
JO EVANS,  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
NELLIE O'BOY,  
ELIAS BREIDENBACH,  
T. C. KELSEY,  
HUGH KIRK,  
JOHN T. BUTLER,  
D. J. TOBIN,  
HOWARD O. SMITH,  
HUGH McDONALD.

Delegate McCullough—I move you the adoption of the report, and in order to

show fittingly the feeling of this Convention toward the memory of the great president, I move that the vote be a rising one.

The motion was seconded, and after a slight amendment of the language of the report, and some additions suggested by Delegate Furuseth and Vice-President Mitchell, was carried by unanimous rising vote.

Delegate Hayes (Max S.) asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, Delegate Hayes introduced the following:

Resolution No. 96—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, There are to exceed four million unemployed men in the United States, many with families dependent upon them for support. This vast army of men are denied access to the means of earning a living by the industrial monarchs who own and control the machinery of production and distribution. Already on the verge of starvation, thousands of unemployed are now subjects of charity. The bread line of New York, the thousands of hungry school children in Chicago, the riots in Philadelphia, Cleveland and other cities among unemployed men for opportunities to work, and other manifestations reflected in the daily newspapers indicate the heartrending circumstances that are prevalent and the aggravated conditions that in a measure extend to every locality.

These millions of unemployed are idle and helpless through no fault of their own. A large percentage of them are union men who are, to all intents and purposes, locked out. Unionists and non-unionists alike are suffering the bitter pangs of a long-drawn industrial depression, and all their means of sustenance have been exhausted. On the verge of starvation, facing the blasts of inhospitable winter, their anguish of privation is terrible to contemplate.

This army of unemployed is a standing menace to good government, to organized labor and the best elements of social order. Laws and union rules cannot long restrain the gnawing anguish of empty stomachs. Men, strong men, are driven to desperation by the mute appeal from the loving eyes of a blanched wife or the stifled cries of hungry children.

As citizens of this nation every unemployed individual who is willing to work is justified in demanding from his government the inherent right of earning an honest living. It is not enough to say, "all places are filled," "there is no work." Work can and must be provided.

Realizing the urgent need of the workers now unemployed and recognizing the debasing influence of charity misapplied; therefore,

We demand that justice prevail and opportunity be provided for the immediate relief of the unemployed. We urge that municipal, state and federal governments at once take steps to furnish work by constructing schools and other government buildings, by protecting forests and reforesting cut over and waste lands, by building canals and extending deep waterways, by draining swamp lands, by building dykes and docks, by dredging harbors, by building roads and improving roadways and streets, by extending geological and agricultural surveys, by any or all means intended to employ the involuntarily idle and suffering of our citizenship in whom we desire to forever maintain the spirit of independence and freedom, tempered with sentiments of justice and love of order that must prevail to preserve a republic of freemen.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.), Secretary of the Committee on Adjustment, presented the following report:

"Denver, Colo., November 18, 1908.

"The Officers and Members of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:

"Your Committee on Adjustment, appointed to hear, and, if possible, adjust disputes of jurisdiction between affiliated organizations, have given all parties an opportunity to be heard on those questions submitted to us, and report for your consideration the following:

Resolution No. 76—By Delegate P. F. McCarthy, of the Quarry Workers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, For nearly three years the Quarry Workers' International Union has been engaged in controversy with the employers of granite workers in Bebe Plains, Quebec district, who have organized a dual union for their scabs, refusing to sign an eight-hour agreement with an affiliated body of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The Paving Cutters' Union has deliberately and persistently sent the members of its organization into the affected district to cut stone quarried by opposition labor and taken the places of our men on strike for an American Federation of Labor union, and as the Paving Cutters' Union still maintains the same position; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the action of the Paving Cutters' Union is detrimental to the best interests of organized labor in Canada and the United States, and is therefore condemned; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the charter of the Paving Cutters' Union is suspended until it ceases giving aid and comfort to an employers' association whose watch-word is Canada for Canadians and disruption of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee reported as follows:

"The representatives of the two interested parties expressed the opinion that they would be able to agree within a period of sixty days.

"Committee recommend that the subject-matter of the resolution be referred to the Quarry Workers and Paving Cutters' Unions for final settlement."

On motion of Delegate Fitzgerald the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

#### MOVING PICTURE MACHINE-OPERATORS.

Resolution No. 32 of the Norfolk Convention relates to the question of jurisdiction over Moving Picture Machine Operators. After considerable correspondence between President Gompers and the executive officers of the Stage Employees, and Electrical Workers, the representatives of these organizations met in conference with President Gompers at Washington and an agreement reached. Later it developed that the Actors' organization also made claim for jurisdiction over the picture machine operators. A conference was thereupon held in New York City, when it developed that the Theatrical Stage Employees at their last Convention had repudiated the agreement entered into between them and the Electrical Workers. An effort is now being made to have representatives of these three organizations meet in conference with President Gompers as early as possible after the close of this Convention.

On the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption the committee reported as follows:

"The representatives of the interested organizations, having agreed to meet for the purpose of settling their jurisdictional dispute, committee recommend:

"That President Gompers arrange a conference of the representatives of the three organizations at the earliest possible date to settle controversy."

On motion of Delegate Lewis, seconded by Vice-President O'Connell, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

#### BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS—CHARTER APPLICATION.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks made application for charter. The representative of the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union protested against its issuance, claiming that their International Union covered Railway Clerks. These matters came before the Executive Council, and we directed that a conference be held by the representatives of both organizations with President Gompers in an effort to reach an agreement relative to

jurisdiction claims. Without commenting upon the matter we are of the opinion that arrangements should be made by which the charter should be issued.

On the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption the committee reported as follows:

"The parties to this controversy, at the suggestion of the committee, agreed to settle their differences, and have reported to this Convention, and that report was ratified."

On motion of Delegate Lewis the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 27—By Delegate A. B. MacStay, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, The stability and progress of every labor organization can only be made secure and effective by joint action based upon solidarity; and

WHEREAS, Labor organizations are strengthened and advanced by such co-operation; and

WHEREAS, The Waiters' craft is one of those which can be placed upon a plane above all others if every branch connected proceeds in solid phalanx; and

WHEREAS, It being a fact that Waiters' Union, Local No. 5, Branch B, ever since it was organized in 1885 under the name of the Amalgamated Waiters' Union No. 11, has done everything in its power to establish strict union conditions in restaurants, halls and parks, but could not accomplish very great results, because the necessary assistance was refused by the largest, strongest and mightiest union in our calling, the American Federation of Musicians No. 310, of New York, their co-operation being requested and urged for many years; and

WHEREAS, It is an indisputable fact that if these Musicians had supported the Waiters at New York not one non-union hall or park would exist, but all would be strictly union; and

WHEREAS, Great results would obtain by the co-operation of the Musicians with the Waiters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver, Colo., urge the American Federation of Musicians No. 310 to act jointly with the Waiters' Local Union No. 5, Branch B, by only furnishing music to strictly union places and refusing to play in non-union places until union conditions prevail.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the subject matter be referred to the parties at interest for final adjustment."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 44—By Delegate Frank Detlef, of the International Wood Carvers Association of North America:

RESOLVED, That jurisdiction over the Machine and Spindle Wood Carvers is hereby given by the delegates assem-

bled in the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to the International Wood Carvers' Association of North America.

The committee reported as follows:

"The committee recommend that the representatives of the International Wood Carvers' Association and the Spindle Wood Carvers' organization meet for the purpose of adjusting the jurisdictional dispute."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Detlef—I cannot see why the committee should make such a report. There is no organization of Spindle Wood Carvers in existence. For that reason we do not know who to confer with.

Vice-President O'Connell, Chairman of the Committee—The laws of the American Federation of Labor require that if an organization has a grievance with some other organization, and there is a question of extending their charter in a way that will affect some other organization, there shall first be a conference held by those concerned before it will be handled by the American Federation of Labor. If there is no other organization that has a complaint the application can come before the Executive Council.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Detlef and Delegate Lewis.

Delegate Mulcahy discussed the question at some length, and stated that the Woodworkers conceded jurisdiction of the hand carvers to the Wood Carvers' Association, but that the machine spindle carvers were a part of the Woodworkers' organization.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 62—By Delegate Hugh Kirk, of the International Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers Union:

WHEREAS, The dispute between Local Union No. 60, Shipwrights' International, and Local Union No. 696, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America (located at Tampa, Fla.), as contained in Resolution No. 89 of the Norfolk Convention, was referred (by said Convention), on recommendation of Committee on Adjustment, to the general officers of the respective international unions; and

WHEREAS, The General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, reporting on the subject-matter to the International Union of Shipwrights, stated that upon investigation he had found the matter had been satisfactorily settled by a com-



mittee representing the two local unions interested; and

WHEREAS, Third Vice-President Hankins, of the International Union of Shipwrights (domiciled at Tampa, Fla.), reports that nothing whatsoever has been done to adjust the grievance; that members of Local 696, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America, still continue to work for less than the standard rate of shipwrights' wages, and also work in harmony with non-union shipcaulkers, thereby perpetuating the open shop; and

WHEREAS, Such conduct on the part of members of Local No. 696, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is contrary to the principles of organized labor and should not be tolerated; therefore, be it

RESOLVED That the delegates attending this Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention request the President of the American Federation of Labor to instruct a district organizer to proceed to Tampa, Fla., and investigate this grievance, with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement between the two local unions interested.

The committee reported as follows:

"Representatives of interested organizations have expressed the belief that a representative of the American Federation of Labor could settle the dispute.

"Committee recommend that President Gompers be instructed to send a representative of the American Federation of Labor to Tampa, Florida, to meet representatives of the Carpenters and Shipwrights, for the purpose of settling their controversy."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Duffy (Frank)—There is no dispute at Tampa between the Shipwrights and the Carpenters. This question came before the Norfolk Convention and was referred to the Adjustment Committee. The committee recommended that it be referred to the two International organizations in interest. The Secretary of the Shipwrights took the matter up with the President of the Carpenters. President Huber took the matter up with our local in Tampa, and received the reply that there was no trouble there; that representatives of both organizations had met and settled their own difficulties.

Vice-President O'Connell—There is no doubt in the minds of the committee but that what Delegate Duffy says is true. We feel, however, that an investigation might be made by a representative of the American Federation of Labor who is in that locality. That will take the

matter away from the American Federation of Labor altogether.

Delegate Kirk—There is no question of the good faith of both organizations, but there is conflicting testimony on both sides, and we would like to have an independent investigation made.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Huber, Fitzgerald and Lewis.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

#### UPHOLSTERERS — CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 75, relative to the dispute between the above named organizations, has received the attention of this Council at several meetings. Representatives of both organizations submitted their cases in writing to the Executive Council at the January meeting, but no settlement was reached. The Secretaries of both organizations in interest stated in communications that they are trying to bring about an adjustment, but nothing has been accomplished in this direction. At the meeting of the Executive Council held in June, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That inasmuch as every effort has been made to bring about a settlement without success, that this fact be reported to the Denver Convention."

The matter is therefore submitted to you for such action as you may deem advisable to take.

Resolution No. 55—By Delegate James H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The carriage and automobile upholsterers or trimmers of the country are practically unorganized, and because of this fact the employers in that industry are introducing an unlimited number of apprentices to learn the trade, with a view of flooding the market with labor of that class; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America realize that unless the carriage and automobile upholsterers or trimmers are properly organized and a stop put to the efforts of the employers to flood the market with so-called mechanics who have only learned to do a small part of the work required of a competent mechanic, this class of men will eventually be used as strike breakers in the future when disputes arise with the employers, and as a consequence it will affect all branches of the upholstering craft and be a menace to the welfare of our membership at large.

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America believe that the men in that industry can be successfully organized, and we are ready to place organizers in the field to bring about this result; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor recognize the full jurisdiction of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America over

this class of work, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor instruct their organizers to co-operate in every way possible for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the craft.

The committee reported as follows:

"The representative of the Upholsterers expressed the opinion to the committee that the controversy could be settled within sixty days, if a proper effort was made.

"Your committee recommend that President Gompers be instructed to assist in the settlement of the jurisdictional dispute between the Upholsterers' and Carriage and Wagon Workers' Unions."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate Hatch, who moved as an amendment to the report of the committee:

"That the matter be disposed of by the Convention conceding jurisdiction of the Carriage Upholsterers to the International Upholsterers' Union of North America." The amendment was not entertained.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 4—By Delegates James O'Connell, Eugene Sarber, A. F. Stark, Thomas Van Lear and H. W. Churchill of the International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists was chartered by the American Federation of Labor and conceded, so far as the American Federation of Labor has a right to do so, jurisdiction over all work performed by machinists, regardless where such work is performed; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor granted a charter of affiliation to the International Union of Elevator Constructors over the protest of the International Association of Machinists, because the jurisdictions claims made by the International Union of Elevator Constructors, namely: that members of the said organization should be conceded the right to assemble, erect or repair engines, pumps, dynamos and other machinery necessary to the operation of elevators; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists has always had, and still claims, jurisdiction over the assembling, erecting and repairing of engines, pumps and dynamos and other machinery necessary to the operation of elevators or performing similar work, regardless of where said machines may be assembled, erected or repaired; and

WHEREAS, The executive officers of the International Association of Ma-

chinists, with a view to adjusting said dispute between the two organizations, and with the further view of carrying out the laws of the American Federation of Labor, appointed a committee of its national officers to meet with a similar committee of the International Union of Elevator Constructors. Said meeting was held between the representatives of both organizations at the headquarters of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, 1529 Nineteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa., August 29, 1908. No adjustment or agreement was reached. The representatives of the International Union of Elevator Constructors refused to concede that the assembling, erecting or repairing of engines, pumps, dynamos and other machinery necessary to operate elevators was the work of a machinist; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the International Association of Machinists to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor were instructed to bring this controversy to the attention of this Convention, with a view to having a decision rendered that should be binding upon both organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates assembled at the Twenty-Eighth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over the assembling, erection or repairing of engines, pumps, dynamos and other machinery necessary to operate elevators in buildings or elsewhere.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the subject matter of this resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for investigation and final decision as to jurisdiction."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

Delegate McNulty—Is it the intention of the resolution to also have the Electrical Workers present at that meeting?

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee—The report of the committee recommends that the matter be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for investigation and final decision as to jurisdiction. If there are any jurisdiction disputes between any other people in connection with this work I assume the Executive Council or the properly authorized representatives will direct them to appear when the matter is taken up for adjustment.

Delegate Van Lear spoke in favor of the report of the committee, and moved as an amendment that the decision of the Executive Council be rendered within the next ninety days. (Seconded.)

The question was further discussed by Delegate Young, Delegate Feeney, Vice-President O'Connell, Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Tazelaar, Duffy (Frank), Sarber and Churchill.

The amendment offered by Delegate Van Lear, that the decision of the Executive Council be rendered within ninety days, was carried, and the report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution No. 65 and the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption of "Paperhangers-Painters" were considered under one report of the committee.

Resolution No. 65—By Delegate Arnold B. MacStay, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, At the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor Resolution No. 159 was introduced by Delegate James P. Holland, representing the New York Central Federated Union, relating to the controversy between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers and the Paperhangers. Said resolution was amended, instructing the Executive Council to give a complete hearing to the Paperhangers' grievance, and to settle the same consistent with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, and report results to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to make a report at this Convention of their findings, and refer the same to the proper committees, so that a settlement of the difficulty complained of can be permanently settled at this Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

#### PAPERHANGERS-PAINTERS.

During our Chicago meeting a committee representing the Paperhangers' Local Unions, claiming to be aggrieved by the action of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, appeared before the Executive Council. This subject-matter came before us as per Resolution No. 159, of the Norfolk Convention, and was referred to the Executive Council. "To give a full and complete hearing to the Paperhangers' grievance, and, after such a hearing, the Executive Council shall take such steps to settle said grievance as are consistent with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, and report the result to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor."

The Paperhangers' Unions, as well as the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, were ably represented. Upon the facts of the complaint there was no dispute; as to whether the complaints were just, was contended for by the representatives of the Paperhangers' Union and contested by the representatives of the Brotherhood.

It is necessary to briefly recount the matter upon which the complaint is based. The Brotherhood of Painters claimed jurisdiction over the Paperhang-

ers and Paperhangers' Unions. There existed at the time a National Paperhangers' Protective and Beneficial Association claiming jurisdiction over the Paperhangers. The latter frequently made application for charter to the American Federation of Labor, which was denied. The division continued. As the result of repeated efforts conferences were held resulting in amalgamation being accomplished upon an agreement, the condition substantially being full autonomy over Paperhangers conceded to the Paperhangers' Unions. This agreement was ratified by a Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and ratified by a referendum vote of the membership. Since then the Brotherhood has changed its laws, by which are impaired the conditions of the agreement upon which the amalgamation was effected.

Against this the representatives of the Paperhangers' Unions protest. The representatives of the Brotherhood insist that the Brotherhood possesses the right to change the laws as its judgment directs.

We entered into an exhaustive hearing and discussion of the controversy, and decided that President Gompers should communicate with the officers of the Brotherhood and the representatives of the Paperhangers' Local Unions, that "the terms upon which amalgamation was effected are in fact agreements, and in effect and practically in the form of treaties, and that the conditions and terms upon which amalgamation was effected should be adhered to as closely as possible, unless they are altered with the consent of both parties thereto."

This was communicated to the representatives of the Brotherhood as well as of the Local Unions of Paperhangers by President Gompers under date of July 20, 1908. We have no information as to any further developments upon this subject, or whether the Brotherhood has taken action in conformity with the action taken by the Executive Council, at Chicago, and communicated in that letter.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the subject-matter be referred to President Gompers to investigate whether or not the agreement entered into between the Paperhangers and Painters when they amalgamated is being complied with."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 48—By Delegate C. O. Young, of the Oregon State Federation of Labor (presented by request):

The purpose of this communication is to bring to your attention a matter which is of vital importance to a great number of toilers who are now partially organized, and who, if proper recognition was secured to them, would augment their numbers three-fold in a short space of time.

The Longshoremen on the Pacific Coast were at one time affiliated with

an organization chartered from the American Federation of Labor as the International Longshoremen's Association, with headquarters at Detroit, Michigan.

The organization under this name grew, both upon the shores of the Great Lakes, Pacific Coast and elsewhere. Some years after the formation of said International Longshoremen's Association, on account of its organizers on the Lakes being able to organize and control branches of industry not in any way connected with Longshore work, its officers saw fit to extend the name, and, as a consequence, its scope of jurisdiction. The name adopted is known as "The International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association."

It will perhaps be no news to your Convention to tell you that the extension to the name was made without the consultation of the officers or body of the American Federation of Labor, and the further fact that the organization named is not now recognized by the American Federation of Labor as the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, but is officially recognized by its former name, the "International Longshoremen's Association."

While, on the Lakes, the organization with its extended name was able to control its extension of jurisdiction to a great extent, not so on the Pacific Coast. Much difficulty was experienced in the extension of organization and control of work to conform to the new name. Jurisdictional strife arose between the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association locals and another organization closely allied with them, and, as a consequence of the continual controversy relative to the extended jurisdiction of the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, the locals on the Pacific Coast were compelled to relinquish their charters in order that they might have some semblance of organization. Let it be understood that the Longshoremen of the Pacific did not withdraw from their international in a spirit of secession or rebellion, but on account of circumstances over which they had no control they were forced to cease their affiliation with the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association.

The Longshoremen have never been, and are not now, antagonistic to the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and it has always been their desire to be in affiliation with the great labor movement of this continent.

As a matter of fact, some of the locals on the Coast retained their charters from the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association until a short time ago, in the hope of some relief. But after the rejection of the award of President Gompers (of which you are familiar) the remaining locals—those of the Columbia River—ceased their affiliation. After being compelled to cease affiliation in the various ports, for most part the locals remained for some time distinct, independent locals,

forming federations as time went on with nearby locals. A kind of water front central body, as it were, assuming various names.

In August of this year a call was sent out to the various locals and branches by two Federations of different localities for a meeting of elected delegates of the various locals on the Coast, with the object in view of forming a combined organization under one federation. The convention was called for Monday, September 21, 1908, and did convene at that time, and formed what is now known as The Longshoremen's Union of The Pacific, having now affiliated thirty-five hundred members. And if affiliation could be had with the American Federation of Labor, the number of members in affiliation could be made to easily reach ten thousand in a short time. This brief story is presented to your Convention for the purpose of bringing your attention to the condition of this craft in the locality named.

We want you to realize that we are not seceders or rebels.

We want to impress upon the delegates assembled that we earnestly ask for affiliation.

We desire to impress upon you the impossibility of maintaining our organizations under affiliations with the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association for reasons already set forth, and known to most of the representatives present.

Now, in conclusion, we ask your Convention to consider this communication as an application for affiliation in some way with the American Federation of Labor, and appeal to your good judgment to consider our honest appeal, asking you to allow discussion of the merits upon the floor of the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. WILLIAMS,

President, Longshoremen of the Pacific.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that President Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use their best efforts to bring about a reaffiliation of the Pacific Coast Longshoremen."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate Young, introducer of the motion, discussed it at some length, and moved that J. C. Williams, President of the Longshoremen of the Pacific Coast, be granted the privilege of the floor.

The motion was seconded and carried, and Mr. Williams spoke at some length of the Longshoremen's organization on the coast not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Both Delegate Young and Mr. Williams urged that some

method be adopted whereby that organization could become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The time allowed both Delegate Young and Mr. Williams was extended beyond the ten minutes allowed each delegate under the rules.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee, and Vice-President Keefe.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried. President Gompers in the chair.

Vice-President O'Connell was recognized by the chair, and spoke at some length of the pleasure of the delegates in having with them representatives of the British Trades Union Congress and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. He spoke at length of the growth of fraternal feeling between the different countries since the custom of sending fraternal delegates to the different Congresses and Conventions was first established.

At the conclusion of his address Vice-President O'Connell presented, on behalf of the delegates in the Convention, handsome gold watches, suitably in-

scribed, to Fraternal Delegates Wadsworth and Skinner, and to Fraternal Delegate Draper a case of silver, suitably engraved.

Vice-President O'Connell also presented to Mrs. Wadsworth a handsome bracelet, and to Mrs. Max Morris, of Denver, a diamond sunburst, as a recognition of the part she had taken in entertaining the delegates and their wives.

Each of the recipients of the gifts made a suitable reply. The fraternal delegates again conveyed to the Convention the best wishes of their respective organizations, and expressed their appreciation of the kindness and hospitality that had been shown them while in the city and in the United States.

Delegate Hawley—I move that when the fraternal delegates are ready to return to their homes we extend to them our best wishes, bid them godspeed and the hope of a safe journey, and that we manifest this by a rising vote.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous rising vote.

At 12:45 the Convention was adjourned to 2:45 p. m.

## EIGHTH DAY—Wednesday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2:45 p. m., Wednesday, November 18th, Vice-President Morris in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Barnes, Bechtold, Williams, Hoag, O'Connor (T. V.), Potter, Quinn, Alpine, Tracy (Wm. J.), Martin, Byrnes, Powell, Thompson, Welch, Hood, Roach, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Kotera, Nutt, Frazier (G. L.).

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee on Adjustment, reported as follows:

The committee considered that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption of "International Ladies Garment Workers" and Resolution No. 64 in one report:

### INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS.

The subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 174 relates to the controversy between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and local union No. 10 of that organization.

It was decided that Organizer Ford be selected to arbitrate the difficulties between the contending parties in accordance with an agreement between them. Organizer Ford, after considering the matter, made an award by which it is claimed the International Union failed to abide. Organizer Ford was further instructed to bring the matter contained in his award to the attention of the Executive Board of the Central Federated Union of New York as well as to the representatives of the parties in interest. In the report made to the Executive Council under date of September 15, Organizer Ford says: "If I may presume, without being presumptuous, it appears to me that a thorough investigation of both organizations, local and international, is in order, with a view to re-organization of the International Union. The only solution to this chaotic and deplorable condition that I can see from my connection with the case is that above mentioned."

Of course, the matter of re-organizing an existing international union is a matter which should be approached with the greatest possible care, but that some action that will be helpful to the work-

ers of the trade is necessary no one disputes.

This matter is referred to this Convention for consideration and action.

Resolution No. 64—By Delegate A. B. MacStay, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 174, of the Norfolk Convention, relates to the investigation and reorganization of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union by the Executive Council; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council, acting in a fair and impartial manner, held a meeting at Washington in January, 1908. The defendant not being present, the Executive Council decided to refer the subject-matter to a sub-committee to meet in New York City for further investigation; and

WHEREAS, Said sub-committee met in New York City, April 17th and 18th, the matter was taken up, both sides represented, and as no agreement could be reached, the sub-committee of the Executive Committee suggested that a referee be appointed by the Executive Council, who shall be impartial and not familiar with the subject-matter in question and his decision to be final; and

WHEREAS, Both sides agreed to accept the suggestion of the sub-committee of the Executive Council; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council appointed Mr. Cornelius Ford, of Hoboken, as arbitrator, who was not known to the parties to this controversy; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Ford had summoned the representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Local 10 to a conference, to be held in New York City, May 20, 1908, both sides represented; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Ford rendered the following decision, viz.:

"1. That the General Executive Board reinstate the Amalgamated Ladies Garment Cutters' Association of Greater New York, formerly Local 10 of the International Union, to full membership and benefits as existed previous to the revocation of charter.

"2. That every effort be made by the General Executive Board, which will clearly and specifically define the duties of district councils and local unions.

"3. That Local No. 10 furnish the General Local Board with the duplicate green sheets of the financial secretary's day book, provided by the General Office, and also to send in a quarterly financial report, ending March, June, September and December, and Local No. 10 pay up all arrears and assessments and one-half the per capita.

"4. Shop meetings to be called for all branches of the trade working in one particular shop. The business agents of the Tailors and Cutters to be present at such meetings whenever possible.

"5. That the question of the status of Local No. 63, or its membership, be decided as follows: To resume former relationship with No. 10." And

WHEREAS, Said decision was endorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Local No. 10 has received and accepted said decision of Arbitrator Ford; and

WHEREAS, The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union has failed to comply with the decision; therefore, be it RESOLVED, That the charter of the International Ladies' Garment Workers be revoked, and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to call a Convention of all unions of the craft for the purpose of reorganizing the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union upon trade union lines.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the decision of Cornelius Ford, arbitrator, be enforced by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

#### SHEET METAL WORKERS—STOVE MOUNTERS.

In the matter of the dispute between these two organizations, a conference was held between the representatives of both organizations at the Federation headquarters in April, at which no agreement was reached. A further conference was held in September between the representatives of these organizations and Vice-President Hayes representing the Federation. Mr. Hayes recommended that charter be issued under the title of Stove and Steel Range Mounters. The Executive Council adopted the recommendation and decided that it be reported to this Convention for your consideration, because the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance protested against the words "Steel Range" being contained in the Stove Mounters' charter, basing its claim on section 11 of article IX, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution.

The committee report as follows on the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption:

"Committee recommend that the extension of the title 'Steel Range' be not granted to the International Union of Stove Mounters, and that each of the two organizations, International Union of Stove Mounters and Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, is instructed to refrain from infringing on each other's jurisdiction."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 67—By Delegates Matthew Comerford, Robert A. McKee, P. C. Winn and A. M. Huddell, of the International Union of Steam Engineers:

WHEREAS, The Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor did order Double Drum Holsters' Local

Union No. 11,275 to join the International Union of Steam Engineers; and

WHEREAS, Said Double Drum Holsters' Local Union has not complied with said decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 11,275 be revoked.

Resolution No. 79—By Delegate Robert J. Riddell, of the Double Drum Holster Runners:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers presented an agreement to be signed by the Double Drum Holster Runners; and

WHEREAS, The Double Drum Holster Runners did sign the said agreement and requested the International Steam Engineers to also sign the same; and

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers refused to so sign and adopt their own agreement; be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Double Drum Holster Runners, herewith appeal to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Denver, Colo., for redress and fair play, and that the International Steam Engineers sign the said agreement; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Resolution No. 141, adopted by the Norfolk Convention, be enforced.

The committee reported as follows on Resolutions No. 67 and No. 79:

"Committee recommend that the Double Drum Holsters surrender their charter No. 11,275, and be given autonomy as an auxiliary to Local Union No. 184, International Union of Steam Engineers."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 68—By Delegate J. B. Dale, California State Federation of Labor, and David McLennan, San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union is composed, as the title signifies, of shirt and waist makers, cutters, collar and cuff makers, as well as bona fide laundry workers; and

WHEREAS, We, the Laundry Workers of San Francisco, maintain most emphatically that shirt makers, waist makers and collar and cuff makers belong by every reason of their occupation to the Garment Workers' Union, and that all people engaged in this class of work on the Pacific Coast do belong to said Garment Workers' Union and that the Garment Workers' International Union claims and desires jurisdiction over all people engaged in such work; and

WHEREAS, This amalgamation of people engaged in such divergent lines of occupation threatens the ultimate welfare and prosperity of both organizations, and as past experience has demonstrated that this policy of amalgamation has created a disposition to engender strife and foster jurisdic-

tion disputes instead of promoting a spirit of co-operation; and

WHEREAS, The Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, of San Francisco, believe on account of the vast numbers of people engaged in their particular class of work throughout the entire country, that the Laundry Workers of all the cities of the United States are entitled to, and by every reason of equity and justice should have, a separate and independent charter; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in regular Convention assembled does hereby endorse the contentions of the Laundry Workers and does hereby order that the present charter of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union be changed to read, International Laundry Workers' Union, and that all persons employed in the manufacture of garments under the jurisdiction of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union be transferred to the United Garment Workers of America; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to inaugurate this change of charter as expeditiously as possible.

The committee reported as follows:

"This dispute, being an internal one, affecting the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, committee recommend:

"That the National Officers of the Laundry Workers investigate the complaint of Local Union No. 26 of San Francisco, and co-operate to bring about the desired change in the name and jurisdiction of the Laundry Workers' International Union."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 78—By Delegates Martin E. Goelnitz and T. E. Keough, of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers:

WHEREAS, Section 2 of Article IX, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor reads in part: "And it is further provided that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor;" and

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Union No. 11,624, Spokane, Wash., is infringing on the jurisdiction rights of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, and Federal Union No. 12,222 of the same city for a like violation of the Constitution; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Spokane Sectional Central Labor Union be and is hereby instructed to notify the above mentioned local unions to comply with

the laws of the American Federation of Labor and instruct members of Federal Labor Union No. 11,624 and Federal Labor Union No. 12,223, who are engaged in cement work, to affiliate with Local Union No. 68, Spokane, Wash., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That in the event of the said Federal Labor Unions No. 11,624 and No. 12,223 refusing to comply with the laws above quoted their charters shall be revoked.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to have Federal Labor Unions 11,624 and 12,223 of Spokane, Washington, transfer such of their members as are eligible to membership in affiliated International Unions."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 89**—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

**WHEREAS**, Previous Conventions of the American Federation of Labor have recognized that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America has jurisdiction over varnishers, polishers and hardwood finishers; and

**WHEREAS**, Members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union are doing this work despite repeated protests; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this Convention instruct the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to notify the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union to transfer to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America all of its members engaged in varnishing or finishing wood; said Brotherhood to admit them without initiation fee.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the representatives of the Painters' Brotherhood and Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union have a conference to adjust the existing dispute."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Bahlhorn, Braunschweig, Tazelaar and Vice-President O'Connell.

Delegate Arnold—I move as an amendment to the report of the committee that the Executive Council be instructed to enforce the decision of the San Francisco Convention. (Seconded.)

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee—I desire to explain why the com-

mittee made the recommendation. The claim is made of jurisdiction by the Painters over work of varnishers, polishers and hardwood finishers employed in woodworking establishments. The Woodworkers deny the claim. The claim is also made that there is an agreement existing that we know nothing about. The Painters claim that under the decision rendered in the San Francisco Convention they were given jurisdiction over all painters wherever they were. The Woodworkers claim that any decision rendered by any Convention could not take away from them their charter rights and their jurisdiction rights under their charter. That, in a few words, is the entire question as presented to the committee.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Bahlhorn, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Cullen, Johnston, Skemp and Fitzgerald.

The amendment offered by Delegate Arnold was declared lost on a viva voce vote. A division was called for, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 119 to 60.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Tazelaar—In view of the fact that Delegate Mulcahy stated before the committee, when asked whether they intended to take painters into their organization and keep those who are there now, that they did, is this an endorsement of his position?

President Gompers—The Convention did not have that information until the delegate stated it just now. The Convention was ignorant of the fact that the statement had been made. It is not an endorsement one way or the other.

Delegate Mulcahy—The statement is not true. I deny it now.

**Resolution No. 90**—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

**WHEREAS**, The Boston, 1903, San Francisco, 1904, Pittsburg, 1905, and Minneapolis, 1906, Conventions of the American Federation of Labor ruled that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America has jurisdiction over all painters; and

**WHEREAS**, The Pittsburg, 1906, Convention adopted a resolution providing that the charter of the International Association of Car Workers be so amended as to preclude the admission or retention of Painters as members of said Association, which decision was reaffirmed by the Minneapolis, 1906, Convention,



which instructed the Executive Council to enforce the decision of the Pittsburg Convention, requiring the International Association of Car Workers to transfer all painters to said Brotherhood of Painters; and

WHEREAS, Many Painters are still members of the International Association of Car Workers, which continues to solicit and accept applications for membership from painters, despite the repeated efforts of the Brotherhood of Painters to induce the said International Association to transfer its members employed in painting to said Brotherhood of Painters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to again notify the International Car Workers' Association to at once transfer all its members engaged in painting to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, that organization agreeing to admit them to membership without requiring the payment of an initiation fee.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the representatives of the Painters' Brotherhood and Association of Car Workers hold a conference to settle their jurisdictional controversy."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Skemp—As Delegate Richardson, of the Car Workers, is absent from the hall, I ask that action be deferred on this matter until his return.

Vice-President O'Connell—I am informed by Delegate Richardson that the report is satisfactory to him. He further stated that if the report is adopted he will be glad to enter into a conference with the representatives of the Brotherhood of Painters at any time, and will do his best to settle the controversy.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

#### PAVERS AND RAMMERMEN.

To the subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 38 relative to the International Union of Pavers and Rammermen and its contending local unions, the Executive Council gave its consideration, and a representative of the American Federation of Labor was selected to meet with the representatives of the contending parties for the purpose of settling the matter in dispute by arbitration. Conferences were held between the various representatives, and, after hearing the testimony on both sides, an award was made, which follows:

"That the officials of the Pavers and Rammermen's International Union are justified in their act of suspending local unions No. 10 and No. 19."

The local unions in interest, however, refused to accept the decision of the arbitrator and have formed independent unions. We recommend that efforts be made to bring about an amicable adjustment of this difficulty.

On the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption the committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor enforce the provisions of the award which has been rendered."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The portion of the report of the Executive Committee under the caption "Woodworkers-Carpenters" and Resolutions No. 47 and No. 57 were considered by the committee in one report.

#### WOODWORKERS-CARPENTERS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 119 deals with the dispute between the Woodworkers and the Carpenters. The matter was taken up between the officers of both organizations, with the result that a conference was held between the representatives of both organizations and President Gompers. No agreement was reached at this conference and it was decided to hold another. However, the proposition looking toward the amalgamation of both bodies was proposed by the Woodworkers and submitted to the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Resolution No. 47—By Delegates Frank Duffy, Wm. D. Huber, Wm. Sexton, J. P. O'Reilly, Thos. Flynn, S. Botterill and M. J. O'Brien of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, An agreement was entered into between the representatives of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America and the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1906, distinctly stipulating that complete amalgamation shall take place within two years from November 1, 1906, and that any evasion or violation of said agreement by either organization shall merit immediate revocation of the charter of the organization so violating; and

WHEREAS, The agreement was concurred in by said American Federation of Labor Convention, with but one dissenting vote; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America endorsed said agreement by referendum vote, as recommended by its Executive Officers; and

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union did not endorse the plan of amalgamation, as

their Executive Officers did not recommend same, but, on the contrary, advocated distinct and separate organizations (see page 270, Proceedings of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor to bear this out); and

WHEREAS, The stipulated two years' time having now expired, within which amalgamation should have taken place; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, be instructed to forthwith carry out the preamble of said agreement and revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America.

Resolution No. 57—By Delegates D. D. Mulcahy and Richard Braunschweig, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The delegates representing the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union introduced a set of preambles and resolutions in the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Norfolk, Va., known as Resolution No. 119, and printed on page 270 of the proceedings of that Convention; and

WHEREAS, That instrument recited the record and position of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union in relation to the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Said Convention decided that the President and Secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, together with the President of the American Federation of Labor, should meet and make recommendations to both organizations in controversy; and

WHEREAS, The meeting was held at Washington, D. C., January 26, 1908, which adjourned to convene in Indianapolis, March 19. Owing to circumstances the second conference was postponed by President Gompers; and

WHEREAS, The officers of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union submitted a proposition on April 18th, which appears in the report of the proceedings of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor held in Chicago, June 13, 1908. This proposition was submitted to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners by President Gompers. No information has been given to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union as to action thereon by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; and

WHEREAS, In October, 1908, a proposition in accordance with the Minneapolis agreement was submitted to the membership of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union through the referendum which was defeated; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention demand that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners desist from further molesting or interfering with the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International

Union in exercising their right to organize and maintain local unions of factory workers as defined in charter issued by the American Federation of Labor to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America.

The committee recommended that the President of the American Federation of Labor be present at the Convention of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, which is to be held in March, 1909, and that the Amalgamated Woodworkers' officials are advised to invite the officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to be present, and to endeavor to comply with the intent and purpose of the Minneapolis decision, affecting the interests of the Carpenters' and Woodworkers' organizations.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Duffy (Frank) and Delegate Mulcahy.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "Brewery Workers, Engineers, Firemen, Teamsters" and Resolution No. 68 were considered by the committee in one report.

#### BREWERY WORKERS—ENGINEERS—FIREMEN—TEAMSTERS.

In pursuance to the action of the Norfolk Convention, the charter of the Brewery Workers was restored on February 24th. Immediately after the close of the Norfolk Convention the Executive Council met and decided that a conference should be held between the representatives of the various organizations in interest for the purpose of coming to an agreement in accordance with the Minneapolis decision. President Gompers was designated to meet the representatives of the organizations in this conference. He reported that the conference failed to reach an understanding, and it was decided that the representatives of all the organizations should hold a conference, and if they failed to agree that each representative or representatives submit a statement or proposition to which they would be willing to agree. The following is the statement submitted:

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1908.  
To the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor:

Greeting: We, the undersigned representatives of the Teamsters, Engineers, Firemen's International Unions met with the representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workers, as called for by the decision of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation

of Labor, and could come to no agreement.

We stand ready to carry into effect the decision of the Minneapolis Convention and so informed the Brewery Workers, but their representatives stated positively that no agreement could be reached on the basis of that decision. Therefore, we protest against the Brewery Workers' charter being restored to them until such time as they comply with the Minneapolis decision.

(Signed) THOMAS L. HUGHES,  
Representative, Teamsters' International Brotherhood.

MATT COMERFORD,  
Representative, Engineers' Union.  
C. L. SHAMP,  
Representative, Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

The following is the proposition submitted by the representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America:

We, the undersigned representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, present the following as a basis of settlement of the jurisdiction dispute now existing between our organization and the International Union of Steam Engineers and the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

First. That on and after date all hostilities shall cease.

Second. All brewery engineers and firemen now members of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America to remain such, and in all localities where the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America have contracts with the brewery proprietors, covering engineers and firemen employed in said breweries, their jurisdiction shall not be disputed or interfered with.

Third. In all localities in which the International Union of Steam Engineers and Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen have contracts covering brewery engineers and brewery firemen, this jurisdiction shall not be disputed or interfered with.

Fourth. In localities where the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America have contracts for all departments of the breweries, with exception of engineers and firemen, and the International Union of Steam Engineers and the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen hold contracts for the brewery engineers and firemen, a local joint conference board shall be formed. Said local joint conference board to be constituted as follows:

Two representatives of the local union or unions under jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, and one representative each from the local unions of the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Each local union or unions desiring the assistance of the parties to this agreement shall present their demands or grievances to the local joint conference boards for approval.

All questions under consideration by the local joint conference boards shall be decided by a majority vote, and in case

of disagreement the entire matter shall be referred to the different international unions, parties to this agreement, for adjustment. Local unions in entering into agreements with employers shall arrange that these agreements terminate at the same time.

In the event of a failure to secure an agreement or to adjust grievances between the local unions with employers, it shall be within the power of the local joint conference boards to declare strikes, providing the same have been approved by the international unions, parties to this agreement.

Strikes may be declared off by the local joint conference boards by and with the consent of the international unions, parties to this agreement.

Existing agreements between parties hereto and employers shall not be disturbed, and no further agreements shall be made by the parties hereto in conflict with the provisions of this agreement.

The International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America agree to accept any and all members of the International Union of Steam Engineers or Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen who have a clear transfer card from the secretaries of the respective local unions, without any initiation fee to the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America, and ask that the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen transfer engineers and firemen holding transfer cards from the International Brewery Workmen of America to their respective organizations without the payment of any further initiation fee, and that all, immediately upon transfer, be entitled to all the rights, benefits, privileges and protection as all other members of the said organizations of brewery workers, engineers and firemen unions at present time enjoy, provided, however, that the regular dues or assessments shall be paid by all members of said local unions to their respective organizations up to the time of transfer.

(Signed) JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,  
International Secretary.  
LOUIS KEMPER,  
A. J. KUGLER,

Representing International Union United Brewery Workmen of America.

At this meeting it was decided that President Gompers and Vice-President Valentine be appointed a sub-committee to hold conferences with the Brewery Workers for the purpose of securing an agreement with them to abide by the Minneapolis decision. Later on Vice-President Valentine reported that he had had a conference with the Brewery Workers, but that they would not agree to the proposition binding their organization to the decision rendered by the Minneapolis Convention.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Executive Council meeting, which was held in January, communications were sent to the representatives of the United Brewery Workmen, the Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters, requesting that they hold another conference for the purpose of coming to some adjustment of this

difficulty. In pursuance with this request, a conference was held between the representatives of the various organizations, but without any beneficial result. The attached are copies of communications received from these organizations giving result of that conference.

#### INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN.

Washington, D. C., February 16, 1908.  
To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Samuel Gompers, President.

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned representatives of the United Brewery Workmen of America, beg leave to report the following to your honorable body:

We have, in accordance with your request, met the representatives of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Firemen and the Teamsters' International Union, and have submitted to them, as also to your body, a proposition which we believe to be in full accord with the fundamental principles of and in conformity with the laws and ethics governing organized labor. We further believe our proposition to be fair, honorable and acceptable, and one which would eventually lead to a final and satisfactory solution of the questions in controversy. We are sorry to state that our proposition did not meet with approval on the part of the three organizations named above, they insisting that our organization be divided and apportioned to the different organizations laying claim thereto, thereby disrupting same and entirely destroying its usefulness. We are to-day ready to carry into effect all the stipulations contained in the proposition submitted to you on or about January 22, 1908, and hope and trust that same will meet with your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LOUIS KEMPER,  
JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,  
A. J. KUGLER.

Washington, D. C., February, 1908.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.

We, the undersigned, representatives of the Engineers', Firemen's and Teamsters' organizations, do hereby submit the following statement, that we cannot come to any agreement with the United Brewery Workers, owing to the fact that the United Brewery Workers continue to take into their organization members of the Teamsters, Firemen and Engineers, and refuse to change their position.

We therefore beg to inform you that we cannot change the position taken at last conference held January 20, 1908, which was that we are willing to abide by the Minneapolis decision.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) DANIEL J. TOBIN, Teamsters.  
MATT COMERFORD, Engineers.  
TIMOTHY HEALY, Stationary Firemen.

No agreement having been reached, the whole matter received the consideration of the Executive Council at the meeting held at headquarters in January. Much testimony was taken on matters pertaining to difficulties in various localities and the propositions submitted by the representatives of the various organizations were considered. The Executive Council, after giving the matter its careful consideration, adopted the following:

That the charter of the Brewery Workers be restored by the President at the expiration of ninety days from the close of the Norfolk Convention, and that in the meantime the Executive Council use every influence in its power to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the organizations in accordance with the following decision of the Minneapolis Convention covering the matters in dispute:

Section 1. All Brewery employees now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such, provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as engineers, firemen and teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

Sec. 2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

Sec. 3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

Sec. 4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

RESOLVED, That unless an agreement be reached by the International Unions of Brewery Workers, Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters covering the question of jurisdiction, the decision of the Norfolk Convention re-affirming the declarations and decision of the former Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council holds that the decision of the Minneapolis Convention will prevail and will be enforced, and upon the failure to comply therewith, the Executive Council will, as directed by the Norfolk Convention, prescribe such disciplinary punishment as may be necessary.

When the charter was forwarded to the officers of the United Brewery Workmen, the following communication was transmitted therewith:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of International Union of United Brewery Workmen, Rooms 109-110 Odd Fellows' Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—In accordance with the direction of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council revoked the charter held by your organization, by reason of the violation by your organization of the decision rendered at Minneapolis.

The Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted the following resolutions:

"RESOLVED, That the charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers be, and the same is, hereby ordered to be restored.

"RESOLVED, That the restoration of the Brewery Workers' charter in no way alters or modifies the declarations and decisions of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the jurisdiction claims of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Union of Brewery Workmen, but, on the contrary, are hereby re-affirmed.

"RESOLVED, That within ninety days after the close of this Convention a conference shall be held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the conference to consist of three representatives of the International Brewery Workers, one from the International Engineers, one from the Brotherhood of Firemen, one from the Brotherhood of Teamsters and one member of the Executive Council, the conference to endeavor to effect an agreement regarding jurisdiction, harmony and co-operation of action of the organizations in interest, and for the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers employed in and by breweries.

"RESOLVED, That in the event of an agreement, or a tentative agreement, being reached, the officers of the organizations named shall submit the same to their respective International Unions for ratification under the supervision of the representative of the Executive Council, who shall in that circular urge its ratification and give his reasons therefor.

"RESOLVED, That if the conference shall fail to reach an agreement, the Executive Council is hereby authorized and directed to impose such disciplinary punishment upon the organization responsible for such failure as the judgment of the Executive Council may direct."

In accordance with the instructions of the Convention, several conferences were held by the representatives of the organizations therein named, and the matter was considered further by the Executive Council. No agreement was reached between the representatives of your organization, the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and the International

Brotherhood of Teamsters, and I am not now authorized officially to say at whose door the fault of failure to reach agreement can be laid.

However, I am directed by the Executive Council, upon order of the Convention, to restore to your organization the charter which was revoked, and the same is hereby restored to you, and which is transmitted this day by express.

In restoring this charter to the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, it in no wise modifies or changes the decision of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor as to claims of jurisdiction. The duty imposed upon the Executive Council of disciplinary punishment to any organization violating the decision of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor is not changed or modified by the restoration of this charter to your organization.

In welcoming you back among the family of trade unions, it is the hope of the Executive Council and myself that all parties in interest will see the necessity of coming to some form of agreement or understanding, so that the best interests of all may be secured.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President, American Federation of Labor.

It is to be regretted that no amicable adjustment of this unfortunate difficulty, which has caused to much confusion in the labor movement of our country, has been reached—an amicable settlement that would be for the best interests of all concerned. However, we sincerely hope and trust that at this Convention the various conflicting interests will agree upon some plan that will restore harmony in the brewing industry, which will be beneficial to all concerned. It is beyond question that this controversy has to a great degree not only retarded the growth of the organizations in interest, but has to some extent at least had the same effect upon the general labor movement, and it is our sincere desire that this matter should finally be adjusted by the organizations in interest at this Convention.

Resolution No. 63—By Delegate Matthew Comerford, of the International Union of Steam Engineers:

WHEREAS, By order of several successive Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the jurisdiction of the International Union of Steam Engineers over members of the Steam Engineers' craft were fully ratified and confirmed, as against the contesting claims of the United Brewery Workmen; and

WHEREAS, The United Brewery Workmen were, by order of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, forbidden thereafter to initiate into its ranks any person over whom the International Union of Steam Engineers were given jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, As a result of its continued defiance of said order the charter of the United Brewery Workmen was revoked; and

WHEREAS, Said charter was by order of the Norfolk Convention restored, with the understanding that the United Brewery Workmen would thereafter refrain from further interference with the membership of the International Union of Steam Engineers; and

WHEREAS, Since the restoration of its charter, as at all times before, the United Brewery Workmen have refused compliance with the mandates of this body, and have introduced into its membership engineers owing allegiance to the International Union of Steam Engineers, greatly to the detriment of said body; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen be, and they are, hereby ordered forthwith to surrender to the International Union of Steam Engineers all engineers initiated since the date of the Minneapolis Convention, and that it be required hereafter to refrain from initiating engineers into their body; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That in any city or locality where the provisions of this resolution are not fully complied with, the endorsement and support of the American Federation of Labor shall be withdrawn from the label of the United Brewery Workmen, and the Central body of such city or locality is hereby instructed to unseat all delegates of the Brewery Workmen, pending a settlement of the difficulty; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to revoke the charter of any Central body refusing to comply with this decision.

"Your committee has given the jurisdictional dispute between the International Union of Steam Engineers and International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and other interested Unions careful consideration and we are pleased to report to this Convention that we have succeeded in getting the representatives of the International Union of Steam Engineers and International Union of Brewery Workmen of America to agree to cease hostilities, so far as those two organizations are concerned.

"The basis upon which they agree to try to have their differences permanently adjusted is embodied in the following agreement:

Denver, Colo., November 18, 1908.

We, the undersigned representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, and International Union of Steam Engineers, believing that harmony in the ranks of organized wage earners is essential to the success of the labor movement, and having a sincere desire to promote the industrial and material welfare of the men employed in and around the breweries, agree upon the following as the best solution to settle our differences:

First: All hostilities now existing between the members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and International Union of Steam Engineers shall cease immediately;

Second: Engineers employed in breweries, now members of, and working under the contracts and jurisdiction of the International Union of Steam Engineers, shall remain members of the International Union of Steam Engineers;

Third: Engineers employed in breweries, now members of and working under the contracts and jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, shall remain members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen;

Fourth: In the month of October, 1910, the engineers employed in the breweries, and members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, shall take a referendum vote for the purpose of deciding whether or not they desire to remain members of the Brewery Workmen's Union or to affiliate with the Steam Engineers' Union. A majority vote of the engineers who are members of the Brewery Workmen's Union and employed in the breweries shall determine the question of their membership in the respective cities where the referendum vote is taken;

Fifth: The referendum vote shall be taken under the supervision of two representatives of the Brewery Workmen, two representatives of the Steam Engineers and one disinterested representative selected by the President of the American Federation of Labor from each of the cities where the referendum takes place;

Sixth: The referendum shall take place on the same date, and each engineer, a member of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, shall be furnished a ballot, and a duplicate return sheet of the result of the vote shall be forwarded to the headquarters of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, the International Union of Steam Engineers and the office of the American Federation of Labor;

Seventh: All engineers, members of the Brewery Workmen's Union, who decide by a majority of the referendum vote in cities where the vote is taken to affiliate with the Steam Engineers, shall transfer their membership January 1, 1911; and where a majority of engineers decide to remain members of the Brewery Workmen's Union, they shall remain as such;

Eighth: Beginning now, and continuing until January 1, 1911, joint conference boards may be created in cities where the Steam Engineers have jurisdiction. The duty of the joint boards shall be the same as now where the jurisdiction of the Engineers exists. It is understood that in the negotiation of wage agreements, contracts governing the Steam Engineers and the Brewery Workmen's respective unions shall expire at the same date;

Ninth: Brewery Workers shall have authority to initiate engineers in those breweries, malt houses and bottling

houses in those cities where they have jurisdiction over the engineers;

Tenth: A joint circular letter shall be issued to the local unions of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, the International Union of Steam Engineers and all affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor within sixty days from the adjournment of this Convention. The circular shall contain the provisions of this agreement, and be signed by the officers of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and International Union of Steam Engineers, and by President Gompers on behalf of the American Federation of Labor. It is understood and agreed that the terms of this arrangement will continue and remain in effect and be binding on all parties interested until January 1, 1911.

On behalf of International Union of Steam Engineers:

MATT. COMERFORD, Gen'l Pres.,  
R. A. MCKEE, Gen'l Sec.-Treas.,  
A. M. HUDDALL, 1st Vice-Pres.,  
P. C. WINN, Delegate.

On behalf of International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America (subject to approval of organization):

LOUIS KEMPER,  
A. J. KUGLER,  
E. F. WARD,  
JOHN SULLIVAN,  
FRANK KORALEK.

"It will be seen by this agreement that it is signed by the representatives of the Engineers, without any qualification, and signed by the representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America with the single qualification noted. This was done for the reason that the representatives of the Brewery Workmen did not, under their laws, have full authority to act.

"The committee recommend that this agreement be ratified and carried into effect by all parties directly or indirectly interested in the controversy that has existed between the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and the International Union of Steam Engineers."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Tobin (D. J.)—Is the committee reporting now on that part of the report of the Executive Council dealing with the charter of the Brewery Workers?

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee—There are four pages of the report of the Executive Council to this Convention that have been considered by the committee. There is a resolution introduced by the Engineers and one by

the Firemen and Teamsters. The committee is now acting on the resolution introduced by the Engineers and the part of the report of the Council that has application to this unfortunate controversy.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 77—By Delegates Daniel J. Tobin, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Timothy Healy, of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen:

WHEREAS, The organization of the United Brewery Workers have absolutely refused to obey the mandates of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Their charter was restored to same organization at the Norfolk Convention with the direct understanding that they should obey and live up to the decision rendered in Minneapolis; and

WHEREAS, They have openly stated before the Adjustment Committee that they could not, as it would be impossible for them to do so, live up to or obey the rulings and decisions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor along the lines of the Minneapolis Convention decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of the United Brewery Workers of America be revoked until such time as they agree to live up to and carry out the decision of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized and instructed to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the differences between the International Union of United Brewery Workmen and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen on the same basis as the settlement which has been agreed to between the Brewery Workmen and Steam Engineers.

"Your Committee further recommend that the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor recognize the jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America over all teamsters employed in breweries."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Tobin (D. J.) discussed the question at some length, and objected strongly to the report of the committee. He claimed that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters had jurisdiction over all teamsters under their

charter, and that if the Brewery Workers should be given the jurisdiction recommended by the committee other organizations would claim similar jurisdiction over teamsters hauling goods to and from establishments where their members were employed. He stated further that the recommendation of the committee was unjust and that the Teamsters' organization would not submit to it.

Vice-President O'Connell, Chairman of the Committee, stated that the committee could not agree upon the proposition of the Teamsters, but decided to make the recommendation submitted to the Convention and let the Convention settle the question.

Delegate Tobin—Have we not the same jurisdiction rights under our charter the Engineers and Firemen have?

Vice-President O'Connell—Personally I believe you have. The committee agreed upon a recommendation regarding the firemen. They could not agree to make a positive recommendation on the Teamsters' proposition. They brought in the recommendation they did to allow the Convention to settle the matter.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Daley, who opposed the report and recommendation of the committee.

Delegate Ward discussed the matter, and spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Flood and Delegate Thompson spoke in opposition to the report and recommendation of the committee.

Vice-President Mitchell—It may seem like procrastination to defer a decisive vote upon the question in controversy, but it seems the adoption of the recommendation of the committee is not going to settle the dispute. Therefore, I move that the entire matter be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to continue their efforts to bring about an adjustment of the controversy between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Stationary Firemen and the United Brewery Workers' International Union. (Seconded by Delegate Wilson (W. B.)

Delegate Healy spoke at length in opposition to the report of the committee, and in favor of the motion offered by Vice-President Mitchell.

Delegate Lewis spoke at length in defense of the recommendation of the committee.

Vice-President Mitchell spoke in favor of the motion to refer to the Executive Council.

The motion to refer to the Executive Council was declared carried on a viva voce vote.

A division was called for and the motion was carried by a vote of 156 to 31.

Delegates Kemper, Kugler, Koralek, Sullivan, Ward and Zusi desired to be recorded as voting against the motion to refer to the Executive Council.

Delegate Lewis—That completes the report of the Adjustment Committee, which is signed by the full committee:

JAMES O'CONNELL, Chairman;

B. A. LARGER,

JAMES WILSON,

H. B. PERHAM,

HUGH STEVENSON,

D. A. CAREY,

ALEX FAIRGRIEVE,

JAMES P. MAHER,

JOHN GOLDEN,

WM. E. Klapetsky,

ARNOLD B. MacSTAY,

T. J. SULLIVAN,

HUGH ROBINSON,

JOHN T. SMITH,

T. L. LEWIS, Secretary,

Committee on Adjustment.

Delegate Hawley desired the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, Delegate Hawley submitted the following:

Resolution No. 97—By Delegate William Morrison, Dallas, Texas, Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that all State Federations and Central Labor Unions, or Trades Assemblies, are not complying with article XI, section 1, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, in admitting as members delegates of organizations or locals which are hostile to Unions that compose this great body; therefore, be

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, hereby insist on the Constitution, in this particular, being complied with without any evasion.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Thompson desired the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, Delegate Thompson submitted the following:



Resolution No. 98—By Delegate S. J. Thompson, of the Texas State Federation of Labor, and William Morrison, of the Dallas, Texas, Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, The Southwestern Organizer of the American Federation of Labor has too large a territory to cover in the best interest of the American Federation of Labor, said territory comprising the states and territories of Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and the Indian Territory; and

WHEREAS, For the past several years Texas, which is a part of the Southwestern territory, has not received any benefit from the so-called Southwestern Organizer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to investigate the matter and appoint an Organizer for the state of Texas, if he thinks it will be profitable

to the American Federation of Labor and the general labor movement, the said Organizer to work in conjunction with officials and organizers of the Farmers' Unions of the state of Texas.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

President Gompers—The chair being unable to be present at the conference of the representatives of the Longshoremen's and the Seamen's organizations called for six o'clock this evening, will ask that Delegate Lennon and Delegate Mulcahy act as the representatives of this Convention to assist at that conference.

At 5:50 the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 9:00 a. m., Thursday, November 19th.

## NINTH DAY—Thursday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 19th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Tighe, Kline, Smith (John T.), Bechtold, Williams (Jos. J.), Hoag, Potter, Tracy (Wm. J.), Powell, Hatch, Richards, Welch, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Woodman, Kotera, Nutt, Frazier (G. L.)

Delegate Evans—Mr. Chairman, before taking up the special order of business I would like to make an announcement. In behalf of the Entertainment Committee of Denver, and through them organized labor of the city of Denver, to show our appreciation of the honor bestowed upon our city in choosing it as the place in which to hold this Convention, I wish to present this gavel to President Gompers. We trust you will be as well satisfied, after you have held your Convention here as we are to have you with us.

Delegate Evans presented to President Gompers a silver mounted gavel, suitably inscribed.

President Gompers—Brother Evans, I think that silence would perhaps be the most appropriate expression of appreciation on my part. I am sure I cannot find words to convey to you, and through you to our trade union friends of Denver, my appreciation of their kindness.

The hour for the special order of business has arrived, which is the consideration of the report of the Committee on President's Report.

Vice-President Valentine in the chair.

Delegate McArdle, Chairman of the Committee—I would like to ask the pleasure of the Convention as to whether it is its desire to act upon the report under the different captions as we proceed?

Delegate Brown moved that the report be read as a whole, and then read and acted on seriatim under the different captions.

Vice-President Duncan—I move that the report be read by paragraphs under the separate caption heads and acted on seriatim. (Seconded and carried.)

Delegate McArdle, for the committee, read the following:

Denver, Colo., Nov. 19, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:

Your Committee on President's Report, to whom was referred such report, some matters from the report of the Executive Council and sundry resolutions, beg to report as follows:

The President calls attention to the fact that fourteen years ago the Convention of the American Federation of Labor met at Denver; that then, as now, the country was in the throes of a financial and industrial panic. We are in entire accord with him when he charges "The Princes of Finance" and "Captains of Industry" with their responsibility for such conditions. He expresses the hope that the mountain regions of the Rockies and the Sierra, with the population living under less restraint, may stand as a bulwark against all efforts to destroy government by law, and to curb human freedom. We desire to join with him in this hope, and at the same time we urge upon all the working people of this country the imperative necessity and the solemn duty to resist by all means at their command the present tendency on the part of the employers and the "Princes of Finance" to establish in some form or other in this country political and judicial despotism.

We realize fully that the President has not only been required to "devote all his time" to the interests of the Federation and its declared policies and principles, but that he has done so to the fullest extent. We appreciate the difficulty and stress under which this report was written, and we, therefore, appreciate more fully its scope and force.

We urge that the President's report may be read with the greatest of care by all members of the labor movement and its friends and that the delegates to this Convention may, as we feel they will, use every effort to bring it to the attention of their members.

The part of the report read was adopted.

Delegate McArdle continued to report, as follows:

### EXTENDING GROWTH IN ORGANIZATION.

We desire to congratulate the Convention and our movement upon the fact

that the membership of the Federation has increased during the past year, notwithstanding the industrial conditions and the opposition which we have been compelled to encounter.

The paragraph was adopted as read.

#### INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

Under this heading the report deals with the settled policy of organising National or International Unions, as soon as there are sufficient locals affiliated with the Federation, from which they may be formed.

The President calls attention to the fact that to permit the locals to organize National or International Unions before they have sufficient inherent strength is sometimes a disadvantage to such locals, and tends to retard the movement, and he suggests that some discretion should be exercised in this matter. In this suggestion and recommendation we concur.

He further calls to our attention that there has been substantially no reduction in wages, owing to the declared policy of the labor movement and the determination of its organisations and members to resist all wage reductions and he urges the continuance of that policy. We recommend that this Convention concur in that declaration.

The paragraph was adopted as read.

#### STATE FEDERATION AND CITY CENTRAL BODIES.

The report calls attention to the fact that there are at present affiliated with the Federation thirty-eight (38) State Federations and six hundred and eight (608) City Central Bodies. We endorse all that the President says as to their influence for good both in the industrial and legislative fields.

Attention is called to the mutual respect and good feeling existing between the officers of the National and International Unions and the State Federations and City Central Bodies. Your committee recommends that such good feeling and mutual respect be still further increased by the officers of National and International Unions using their influence to bring about the affiliation of their locals with such Central Bodies and State Federations where such affiliation does not now exist.

With the purpose of further increasing the educational value and legislative influence of such Central Bodies, your committee recommend that they be requested to provide legislative committees, that in defining the duties of such legislative committees it should be specified that they shall watch the Congressional Record, keep in touch with the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor stationed at Washington, D. C., and bring before such Central Bodies and State Federations all matters of interest to our movement, and further, that they shall regard as unofficial any report on legislative matters that may come to them or to the Central Bodies, unless such report comes from the headquarters of the American Federation of

Labor, over the signature of the President.

As a matter of information we desire to state that a daily copy of the Congressional Record may be obtained free by applying to the Congressman from your Congressional district or Senator from your state.

Adopted as read by the committee.

#### DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCALS.

Under this heading it is reported that there are now five hundred and eighty-three (583) local unions in direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The President here deals more particularly with the necessity for using discretion in the formation of National or International Unions, with which matter we have already dealt. He further calls attention to the fact that there have been a number of wage contests during the year; that many advances have been secured; that reductions have been successfully resisted owing to the moral support that the officials of the American Federation of Labor have been able to give, and through the financial support from the defense fund. We desire to express our gratification at the report made, and to endorse the policy followed.

Adopted as read by the committee.

#### LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

We read with great satisfaction the report made and recommend that it be adopted. We desire to congratulate our Canadian brothers upon the distinct progress which they are making, both in gathering together into efficient organizations the workers of the Dominion, as well as upon the growth of international solidarity. We desire to recommend to the National and International Unions that they give to their locals in Canada all the moral and financial assistance possible, and that they comply with the wish expressed by the fraternal delegate from Canada, that the officers of the National and International Unions should personally visit their Canadian locals whenever practicable and possible.

Adopted as read by the committee.

#### PORTO RICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

There is submitted in the President's Report a comprehensive statement from the official representative of the labor movement in Porto Rico, of the difficulties under which the workmen labor in the island, in which reference is made to the extension of organization in the island, to remedial legislation obtained and that which has been denied the toilers, in all of which we concur. We desire to express our gratification at the progress made and the spirit exhibited by the Porto Rican workmen, and also to express the hope that their feeling of confidence and trust in their fellow-workers here may be a constantly growing value to them and to us.

The President calls attention to the recommendation of previous Conventions that the Constitution and other official documents of the National and Inter-

national Unions be translated into Spanish and distributed among the organized workers of Porto Rico, so that they may become thoroughly acquainted with the aims, objects and principles of these organizations. He suggests as additional reasons for so doing that we may thus reach the workers of other Spanish-speaking countries on this continent. Your committee urges that the recommendation be adopted.

Adopted as read by the committee.

#### ORGANIZED FARMERS AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The matter herein contained was referred to the Committee on Education.

Adopted as read by the committee.

#### LABOR'S FRATERNITY—INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Your committee recommend the endorsement of what the President has to say under this heading, and expresses the hope that the interchange of fraternal visits may be continued and extended. We, therefore, recommend that the Convention concur in the recommendation made by the Executive Council to the effect that a representative of the American Federation of Labor attend the next Convention of the International Conference of Trade Unions which will meet shortly after the close of the British Trades Union Congress, and having in mind the report made by the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, we recommend that the Convention concur in the request made to send Mr. Gompers as our special representative to the British Trades Union Congress. We further recommend that he be instructed to attend the International Congress of Trade Unions, and that he visit such other countries as the Executive Council may deem advisable.

Adopted as read by the committee.

#### BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY INJUNCTION.

Under this heading the President makes a clear and comprehensive report of this injunction, stating what it forbids and what action has been taken with reference thereto. He reports upon the process for contempt of court, instituted against him, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison. He further calls attention to the fact that under the injunction he is forbidden to make a report to this Convention upon this subject. We urge upon all members of the labor movement and all friends of human liberty to read and digest the report upon this subject and the subjects allied thereto. We recommend that it be adopted, and that a vote of thanks be given to President Gompers for the splendid example he sets in giving this report and his willingness to take the consequences.

Delegate Sullivan (Jere L.)—I move the adoption of the report of the committee,

and that it be by a rising vote. (Seconded.)

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—I would like to have added, if the mover of the motion will accept it, that the sentiment expressed by the unanimous vote of this Convention is also the unanimous sentiment of the trade unions of this country.

Vice-President Valentine — After the vote is taken we will find out whether it is the unanimous sentiment of the Convention or not.

The motion offered by Delegate Sullivan (Jere L.) was carried by unanimous rising vote.

#### SHALL INJUNCTIONS INVADE FREE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS?

We note and endorse the President's report upon this question. We desire again to call attention to the report upon the subject of injunctions made by this committee to the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of this body meeting at Norfolk, Va., and in addition we desire to quote, with our approval, the following from later documents issued by the Federation:

'We contend that equity, power and jurisdiction, discretionary government by the judiciary, for well defined purposes and within specific limitations, granted to the courts by the Constitution, has been so extended that it is invading the field of government by law, and endangering individual liberty.

As government by equity, personal government advances; republican government, government by law, recedes.

And further: "Despotic power under the ermine is as dangerous as despotic power under the crown. They (the judges) cannot divest themselves of their humanity by putting on the judicial ermine any more than the king can divest himself of his by putting on the crown.

We affirm that government by law and government by injunction cannot exist together, and we again state that the usurpation which undertakes to deprive us, as working people, of our rights as citizens cannot and will not stop until it has invaded all fields of human activity and made the judiciary the irresponsible arbiter of all relations between employer and employe, buyer and seller, man and man.

The President well says that it is now the American Federation of Labor and the American Federationist which are enjoined from the exercise of the right of free speech and the liberty of the press, and that in the future it may be some other publication. The American people must learn these facts in order that popular government may be preserved.

Treasurer Lennon—I move the adoption of the report of the committee.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Robinson, and carried.

**INJUNCTIONS AGAINST WORKMEN.**

We again urge the careful reading of this report and the statements under this head in particular. We endorse the statements therein made in full and in particular, and call attention to the fact that it is by assuming that business is property, that the barest shadow of justification can be found for the acts of the judiciary on these lines.

Business consists of a location, of stock, and patronage.

Location and stock are property; patronage is not.

Patronage rests upon nothing except the good will of the patron.

There can be no business without patronage; hence, business can not be property.

Courts used to be concerned, and justly so, with the preservation of property as such; not with the profitable or unprofitable use thereof.

When courts shall have been compelled to retrace their steps back to this fundamental position, government by law and equal freedom will to this extent have been restored.

Your committee again recommend that all candidates for legislative or judicial positions be carefully investigated as to their past acts, and interrogated as to their position on this matter, before they be given any support, and "that those who from their actions or expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated."

On motion the report of the committee was adopted as read.

**SUPREME COURT DECISION EXTENDS SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW TO HATTERS' AND ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.**

We endorse all that the President has said upon this subject. We urge that it be studied; that each organization place itself, so far as it is able, in the Hatters' place in order that it may realize the terrible significance of this position.

We recommend and urge upon all officials of labor organizations to study this question for themselves, with a view of bringing it in its nakedness before their members in order that each individual may fully appreciate its full meaning and the danger to which the organizations themselves, their individual members and their joint and individual property are exposed.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

**BILL AMENDING SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.**

Under this heading the President reports upon the bill that was introduced in Congress to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and the efforts that were put forth to have it enacted. Your committee recommend that the report be adopted and the bill approved, and the bill be urged in every way possible to its final passage.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

**BILL TO REGULATE INJUNCTIONS.**

The President under this heading submits for our further endorsement or such action as we shall deem proper the Pearre bill. We recommend that it be re-endorsed.

He further submits a copy of the British Trades Dispute Act, and calls attention to the fact that by this act the joint funds of the organized workers of Great Britain have been placed in proper security. We recommend that the Executive Council obtain competent legal advice upon the advisability or the necessity of inserting the principles contained in the Trades Dispute Act in either the Wilson (H. R. 20,584) or the Pearre Bill (H. R. 94).

We further recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to confer with the representatives of other organizations, with a view of prevailing upon them to give their full and undivided support to this important legislation.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

**LEGISLATION.**

We note with some interest what the President says in his report relative to the legislation passed by the last session of Congress as well as his reference to the failure to pass a general Employers' Liability Law.

Your committee recommend that the Legislative Committee be and is hereby instructed to use its best efforts in the direction of having a comprehensive general Employers' Liability Law placed upon the statutes during the forthcoming session of Congress.

We also note with interest what the President has to say relative to the passage of a Child Labor Law, to apply to the District of Columbia. As he states in his report, Congress failed to make provision for the enforcement of this law and that at the present time the law is being enforced, partially, by the selection of two members of the police department, who were selected by the District Commissioners. This arrangement, however, is only temporary, and for a successful enforcement of this law an appropriation by Congress is necessary.

Your committee recommend that a bill be drafted, providing for an appropriation to cover the cost of enforcing this law, and be presented to the forthcoming session of Congress.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

**SOME SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.**

Under this heading the President calls attention to some of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Your committee recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to compile and have published as widely as possible the decisions of special interest to

and affecting labor, which the Supreme Court has rendered within the last fifteen years.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

#### LITIGATION HARASSING LABOR.

We note what the President has to say upon this subject. We recommend its adoption. We further recommend that it be carefully read, and in addition we desire to call your attention to these significant words:

"If the situation is to become so acute let us personally, as best we can, defend our rights before the courts, taking whatever consequences may ensue. For one, I can see no remedy for these outrageous proceedings, unless there shall be a quickening of the conscience of our judges or the relief which the Congress of our country can and should afford."

Bearing this in mind your committee desires to state that whenever the courts issue any injunctions which undertake to regulate our personal relations either with our employer, or those from whom we may or may not purchase commodities, such courts are trespassing upon relations which are personal relations and with which equity power has no concern; that these injunctions are destructive of our rights as citizens, as well as of popular government, and we therefore insist that it is our duty to disregard them, and we recommend that such be our action, taking whatever results may come.

We further recommend that when cited to show cause why such injunctions should not be issued, we should make no defense which would entail any considerable cost, and we further recommend that when cited for contempt the proper policy is as outlined above. We further desire to warn our fellow unionists that testimony extorted under equity process may be partially used in a damage suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

However, your committee feel constrained to say that when blanket injunctions are applied for or issued by the courts against the members of unions for no other reason except that they are members of the unions, and these injunctions are applied for or issued solely for the purpose of intimidating the members, we believe that such legal advice and protection as may be necessary should be provided for them by the organizations in interest.

Treasurer Lennon requested that the report of the committee under the caption "Litigation Harassing Labor" be re-read, stating that it was the most important part of the report the committee had presented.

The request was complied with by the Chairman of the Committee, and Treasurer Lennon moved its adoption. (Seconded.)

Delegate Furuseth, Secretary of the Committee—I want before you adopt this, gentlemen, to call your distinct and emphatic attention to what it says. Put in plain words, it says that when the judge issues injunctions in labor disputes it is the duty of the representatives of organized labor to go to jail. That is to say, to go to jail if the judge wants to send you there.

The second recommendation under this heading is that the funds of organized labor be not used to any large extent in suits to prevent these things, because your committee feels it is money uselessly spent.

The third thing it calls your attention to is that there are opportunities for the courts to use testimony extorted under equity process in a court of law.

When blanket injunctions are issued applying generally to the membership, we suggest that you be guided by circumstances and conditions then existing and make the best of it, using your own good judgment as to what is necessary to maintain the membership under all circumstances.

Vice-President Duncan discussed the report of the committee at some length, and stated that he objected to the use of the word "disregard" used in the third paragraph of the section. At the close of his discussion he moved the following amendment to the report: "That the words advising us to disregard the injunction be stricken out, and substitute instead that we insist it is our duty to defend ourselves at all hazards, and recommend that such be our action, taking whatever results may come." (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegate Furuseth, who opposed the amendment. Vice-President Duncan and Treasurer Lennon spoke at length in favor of the amendment. Delegate Hawley, of the Switchmen's Union, spoke in favor of the amendment.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Hayes (Max S.), of the International Typographical Union, who spoke in opposition to the amendment, and in favor of the report as presented by the committee. Delegate McCullough, of the International Typographical Union, made an extended speech in which he favored the amendment. Delegate Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, spoke in favor of the amendment. Delegate

Lewis (T. L.), of the United Mine Workers, spoke in favor of the amendment.

Delegate McArdle, Chairman of the Committee, spoke at length in opposition to the amendment and in support of the report of the committee as presented to the Convention. Delegate Walker, of the United Mine Workers, spoke in favor of the amendment.

President Gompers spoke in favor of the amendment offered by Vice-President Duncan.

Vice-President Morris moved that the paragraph sought to be amended be re-

ferred to the committee for further consideration. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Duncan and Delegate Furuseth spoke in opposition to recommending to the committee.

The motion to refer to the committee was lost.

Delegate Wilson (James) moved that the Convention remain in session until the question under consideration was decided. (Seconded, but not carried.)

At 12:00 o'clock the Convention was adjourned under the rules, to reconvene at 2:00 p. m.

## NINTH DAY—Thursday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2:00 p. m., Thursday, November 19th, Vice-President Valentine in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Tighe, Sullivan (John), Bechtold, Williams (Jos. J.), Hoag, Fuller, Bowler, O'Connor (T. V.), Potter, Savage, Tracy (Wm. J.), Heberling, Powell, Welch, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Woodman, Kane (Thos.), Kotera, Nutt, Fizer, Bohm, Creamer (Francis), Frazier (G. L.), Curtis (Thos. J.)

Secretary Morrison read a communication from Delegate Healy of the Stationary Firemen, stating that he was called from the Convention on business, and asked that J. B. Conroy, duly elected as his alternate, be seated in his place.

On motion of Secretary Morrison the request of Delegate Healy was granted, and Delegate Conroy was seated.

The discussion of the report of the Committee on President's Report, under the caption "Litigation Harassing Labor," was resumed.

Vice-President Mitchell—I desire to submit an amendment to the report of the committee. Before the amendment offered by Vice-President Duncan, and after the words "and we therefore," insert the following: "declare that we will exercise all the rights and powers guaranteed to us by the Constitution and the laws of our country."

Delegate Mahon—Is that in addition to the amendment of Vice-President Duncan, or does it take its place?

Vice-President Mitchell — It precedes the amendment offered by Vice-President Duncan.

Secretary Morrison was requested to read the amendments as combined, and read the following:

And we therefore declare that we will exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed to us by the Constitution and laws of our country, and insist it is our duty to defend ourselves at all hazards, and we recommend that such be our action, taking whatever results may come.

The amendment offered by Vice-President Mitchell was seconded.

The question was discussed by Delegate Gallagher, who opposed both amendments, and urged the adoption of the report of the committee. Delegate Murtaugh also spoke in opposition to the amendments.

Delegate Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, spoke in favor of the amendments. Delegate Jeske, of the Wisconsin State Federation, opposed the amendments. Delegate Grout spoke in opposition to the amendments as proposed, and urged that the matter be recommended to the committee. Delegate Furuseth spoke in opposition to both amendments, and urged the adoption of the report of the committee. Delegate Huddell, of the Stationary Engineers, spoke in favor of the amendments. Delegate Mahon, of the Railway Employees, made a short statement in favor of the amendments.

Delegate Gallagher—I desire to offer the following as a substitute for the report of the committee and the amendments:

We recommend that when, through injunction proceedings, the constitutional rights of our members are infringed upon, that they resist such infringement, to the end that they demonstrate that personal freedom and human liberty will be preserved to American citizenship at all hazards.

On motion of Vice-President Mitchell debate was closed.

Secretary Morrison read the section under discussion and the amendments and substitute before the house.

The substitute offered by Delegate Gallagher was lost.

The amendment offered by Vice-President Mitchell was declared carried on a viva voce vote. A division was called for, which resulted in 124 votes being cast for the amendment and 97 opposed to it.

A roll call was demanded, and the demand being supported by a sufficient number of delegates, Secretary Morrison was instructed to proceed to call the roll.

Vice-President Duncan—In order to facilitate business, and as we are about to have a roll call, I accept the amendment of Vice-President Mitchell as part of my amendment, and wish to have the matter settled by one vote. I move that the two amendments be voted upon in one roll call. (Seconded and carried.)

The roll call was upon the following amendment: To strike out the portion of the report providing that injunctions be disregarded, and insert: "and we therefore declare that we will exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed us by the Constitution and the laws of our country, and insist that it is our duty to defend ourselves at all hazards, and we recommend that such be our action, taking whatever results may come."

The roll call resulted as follows:

**YEAS**—Klapetzky, Noschang, Shanessy, Smith (George K.), Kline, Mockler, Kuykendall, Glocking, Howes, Butler, Barry (John H.), Duffy (Frank), Huber, Sexton, O'Brien, Flynn, Botterell, O'Reilly, Sanders, Fyfe, Crampton, Richardson, Gompers, Tracy (Thomas F.), Barnes, French, Smith (John T.), Morris, Conway, Loebenberg, Manning (D. F.), Robinson (Herman), Cable, McManus, McNulty, Fay, Feeney, Huddell, Conroy, Shamp, Morton, Costello, Sullivan (J. J.), Kellington, Flannery, Williams (Joseph J.), Rickert, Schwarz, Larger, Altman, Landers, Hayes (D. A.), Hoag, Muhleman, Duncan, Coombe, Nestor, D'Alessandro, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere L.), Sullivan (Wm. Q.), Farrell, Wallace (John H.),

McSorley, Manning (John J.), Keefe, Fuller, Bowler, O'Connor (T. V.), O'Connell, Sarber, Stark, Price, Potter, Call, Dardis, Sheet Metal Workers' delegation (53 votes), Lewis, Ryan (W. D.), White (John P.), Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Savage, Walker (John H.), Valentine, Frey, Curran, Duffy (P. F.), Murtaugh, Carey (D. A.), Woodill, Winkler, Wilson (James), Quinn, Sheret, Foster, Goltra, McCarthy, Miller, Perham, Rubin, Ramsay, Mahon, Fitzgerald (D. S.), Doull, Clark, Hart (Lee M.), Barry (Patrick T.), Evans (Jo), McHugh, Byrnes, Hawley, Heberling, Lennon, Robinson (Hugh), Tobin (D. J.), Daley, McCormack, Golden, Ross, McAndrew, Evans (E. Lewis), Lynch (James M.), Morrison (Frank), Stevenson, McCullough, Hatch, Gray, Fulver, Jones, Boettger, Rocker, Williams, McCarthy (Frank H.), Ellis, Howley, Ford, Richards, Young, Thompson (S. J.), Copeland, Roach, Mangan, Johnston (Julius T.), Morrison (William), Tobin (William), Stratt, Moore, Peterson, White (Norval), Kelsey, Hay, Kuhn, MacStay, Kane, Chrisman, McKee, Merz, Anderson, Whalen, Terry, Fechnor, Gibbons, Carroll, Holmes, Murray, Hamlet, Voll, Riddell, Gass, Hall, Whittaker, Bohm, Dunne and Richter, representing 11,272 votes.

**NAYS**—Kerker, Franklin, Dunn (G. F.), Walls, O'Boy, Kane, Kemper, Kugler, Koralek, Sullivan (John), Ward, Ryan (F. M.), McKenzie, Detlef, Comerford, McKee, Winn, Kahn, Cruickshank, Lawler, Maher, Stemburgh, Kenahan, Morrissey, McArdie, Richards, Davis (D. J.), Ehret, Hart (E. F.), Churchill, VanLear, Grout, Sheet Metal Workers' delegation (108 votes), Miller (Owen), Balhorn, Skemp, Tazelaar, Arnold, Eisenring, Cullen, Gallagher, Alpine, Tracy (W. J.), Clark, Shirk, Martin, Berry, Morgan, Ritchey, Torpey, Sinclair, Frazier (W. H.), Olander, Furuseth, Stack, Brown, Biggs, Brals, Leps, Hayes (Max S.), Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Dale, Sharpe, Fairgrieve, Keough, Lynch (Patrick), Davis, Allen, Jeske, Dowling, Dunn (J. J.), Gifford, Johnston (J. C.), Rlat, Campbell, Breidenbach, Wurster, Smith (H. O.), Flood, Peets, Handley, Humphrey, McLennan, Leonard, Behrens, McDonald, Snyder and Wall, representing 3,556 votes.

**NOT VOTING**—Tighe, Baine, Goellnitz, Keough (T. E.), Bechtold, Moffitt, Taggart, Farmer, Pfeiffer, Duffy (T. J.), Kirk, Carey (John), Powell, Loos, Welch, Rollins, Maloney, Hood, Robinson (H. P.), Breitenstein, Woodman, Smith (O. P.), Zusi, Kotera, Nutt, Smith (C. T.), Fizer, Creamer, Frazier (G. L.), Curtis, McDonald, Skinner, Wadsworth, Draper, representing 375 votes.

Vice-President Valentine—According to the vote the amendments have been adopted. The proposition now before the Convention is the report of the committee as amended.

The report of the committee as amended was adopted.

Vice-President O'Connell—I move you that a special order of business at ten



o'clock to-morrow be the election of officers. (Seconded.)

Delegate Mahon—I rise to a point of order. The Constitution provides that the election shall be on the last day of the Convention.

Vice-President O'Connell stated that he offered the motion because the other business of the Convention would probably be completed by ten o'clock on Friday.

Delegate Furuseth and Delegate Fairgrieve opposed the motion.

Vice-President Valentine—Inasmuch as the Constitution states that the election shall take place on the last day of the Convention, and as we are not reasonably sure to-morrow will be the last day, the chair will declare the motion out of order.

Delegate McArdle, for the committee, continued the report as follows:

We further recommend that when cited to show cause why such injunctions should not be issued, we should make no defense which would entail any considerable cost, and we further recommend that when cited for contempt the proper policy is as outlined above. We further desire to warn our fellow unionists that testimony extorted under equity process may be partially used in a damage suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—I move that the paragraph just read be stricken out. (Seconded.)

Delegate Fairgrieve opposed the amendment. Delegate Lewis spoke in favor of the amendment.

Secretary Morrison—I move as an amendment to the amendment that the first sentence of that paragraph be stricken out. (Seconded.)

Delegate Lewis accepted Secretary Morrison's amendment.

Delegate Furuseth opposed the amendment. Delegate Barnes (J. M.) opposed the amendment and spoke in favor of the report of the committee. Delegate Kemper spoke in favor of the report of the committee. Vice-President Mitchell spoke in favor of the amendment.

The motion to strike out the first sentence of the paragraph was carried by a vote of 101 to 66.

Vice-President Valentine—What is the pleasure of the Convention with the balance of the paragraph?

Delegate Barnes (J. M.)—I move that the balance of the paragraph be adopted as read. (Seconded and carried.)

On motion of Treasurer Lennon the balance of the section of the report under the caption "Litigation Harassing Labor" was adopted as reported by the committee.

Delegate McArdle continued the report of the committee as follows:

#### LEGISLATION AND POLITICAL ACTION.

Under this heading the President describes in chronological sequence the history of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor along these lines. We recommend its careful reading, and the unqualified approval of the statements made and the actions taken.

We shall call attention to a few of his specific statements. We quote the following:

"The American labor movement is not partisan to a political party; it is partisan to a principle, the principle of equal rights and human freedom."

We call especial attention to this statement, in order that we may emphasize its soundness and because it has to some extent been disputed. We appeal to public opinion, we do our best to so cultivate it, so that it may become on subjects which we urge sufficiently extensive and strong to be crystallized into law. One political party deals with our policies and rejects them; another deals with them and adopts them; that is, it expresses itself as being in agreement with us on these policies, and if we are to remain true to the principles and policies which we have urged upon the public, we necessarily must work with such party for the accomplishment of our object. If an endorsement of our contentions by a political party is to compel us to abandon those contentions, then it needs but such endorsement of our very existence to compel us to disband. The thought needs but to be stated in order that it may be repudiated. Partisanship is exhibited by adherence to a party which refuses its endorsement, and non-partisanship consists in continued work for our principles regardless of what any political party may do. The President makes the following statement: "Our Conventions have frequently declared that our movement has neither the right nor the desire to dictate how a member shall cast his vote. It has been my privilege and honor always so to insist. I have not departed, and can not now depart, from that true trade union course. At the Minneapolis Convention the following declaration was adopted:

"We must have with us in our economic movement men of all parties as well as of all creeds, and the minority rights of the humblest man to vote where he pleases and to worship where his conscience dictates must be sacredly guarded."

Your committee are in full accord with this expression, and desire to reiterate the Minneapolis declaration, but we do hold that this declaration does not apply to an executive officer while he remains as such. Executive officers, when they are elected are aware of the declared

policies and purposes of the Federation. They assume the office for the purpose, so far as they can, of sustaining and giving effect to such declaration and policies as have been adopted. If, after more mature consideration, they find themselves unable to agree with, and feel that they must, in order to be true to themselves, proceed to oppose these adopted policies, or any adopted policy, your committee believe it to be their duty, as it certainly is their right, to resign from such office, and thus place themselves squarely within the Minneapolis declaration. Such action would be honorable to themselves and advantageous to the movement.

The President closes by saying:

"It has been my purpose to place before you the entire matter in connection with my participation in the campaign, whatever consequences it may entail. I submit it to you for such judgment as you may deem best to render and such action as you may care to take. I am deeply conscious of this one fact, that I have endeavored to give voice to the wrongs which Labor has endured and to which the toilers are subject. I have plead for the righting of these wrongs, I have pressed home to the fullest the sufferings and injustice done my fellows. To the very limit of whatever ability and power I may possess, I have thrown it into the scale of the cause of my fellow workers."

In commenting upon this statement of the President, we feel that he has gone to his fullest limit, physically and mentally, in carrying out the mandates of the previous Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the conclusions reached by the conferences of the representatives of the National and International Unions held in the city of Washington, D. C., in the years of 1906 and 1908, and we agree with the President when he says that the campaign as carried on by the American Federation of Labor was on a high plane; that the educational features are bound to be of lasting benefit, and that a greater moral victory has been won.

We recommend that the policy be continued and that every effort be made to bring the principles for which we contended and for which we shall continue to contend, not only to all members of the labor movement, but to all friends and adherents of popular government.

Delegate Fitzgerald—I move the adoption of the report as read. (Seconded.)

Delegate Furuseth, Secretary of the Committee—I call your attention to the fact that there are three very important separate statements in this part of the report.

Delegate Hayes (Max S.) discussed the question at some length, speaking in opposition to the report of the committee.

Delegate Furuseth, Delegate Klapetzky and Delegate Wilson (W. B.) spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Tobin (D. J.)—Inasmuch as there are three separate recommendations in the report of the committee, I move that they be taken up and considered seriatim. (Seconded and carried.)

Delegate McArdle, Chairman of the Committee, read the first paragraph of the report, as follows:

#### LEGISLATION AND POLITICAL ACTION.

Under this heading the President described in chronological sequence the history of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor along these lines. We recommend its careful reading, and the unqualified approval of the statements made and the action taken.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Handley and Delegate Barnes (J. M.) spoke in opposition to the report of the committee.

At the close of the session Delegate Tracy moved that the Convention remain in session until the part of the report under consideration could be disposed of. (Seconded.)

The motion was declared lost on a viva voce vote. A division was called for, and the motion was lost by a vote of 116 to 61.

It was moved that the Convention remain in session until six o'clock. (Seconded, but not carried.)

At 5:35 p. m. the Convention was adjourned to 9:00 a. m., Friday, November 20th.

## TENTH DAY—Friday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Friday, November 20th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Kline, Tracy (Thos. J.), Healy, Bechtold, Williams (Jos. J.), Hoag, Keefe, Fuller, O'Connor (T. V.), Price, Tracy (Wm. J.), Ritchey, Clark (W. W.), McHugh, Heberling, Tobin (D. J.), Powell, Davis (Austin), Welch, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Woodman, Kotera, Nutt, Smith (Chas. T.), Snyder, Flizer, Frazier (G. L.).

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Mrs. Harriet G. R. Wright, Fraternal Delegate from the Colorado Branch of the American Woman Suffrage Association, who addressed the Convention briefly, and thanked the delegates for adopting resolutions and reaffirming the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor in favor of equal suffrage for men and women.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate McArdle, for the Committee on President's Report, continued the report of that committee as follows:

The following section of the report was under consideration at the time of adjournment:

### LEGISLATION AND POLITICAL ACTION.

Under this heading the President described in chronological sequence the history of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor along these lines. We recommend its careful reading, and the unqualified approval of the statements made and the action taken.

The pending motion to adopt the report of the committee as read was carried.

We shall call attention to a few of its specific statements. We quote the following:

"The American labor movement is not partisan to a political party; it is partisan to a principle, the principle of equal rights and human freedom."

We call especial attention to this statement, in order that we may emphasize its soundness and because it has to some extent been disputed. We appeal to public opinion, we do our best to so cultivate it, so that it may become on sub-

jects which we urge sufficiently extensive and strong to be crystallized into law. One political party deals with our policies and rejects them; another deals with them and adopts them; that is, it expresses itself as being in agreement with us on these policies, and if we are to remain true to the principles and policies which we have urged upon the public, we necessarily must work with such party for the accomplishment of our object. If an endorsement of our contentions by a political party is to compel us to abandon those contentions, then it needs but such endorsement of our very existence to compel us to disband. The thought needs but to be stated in order that it may be repudiated. Partisanship is exhibited by adherence to a party which refuses its endorsement, and non-partisanship consists in continued work for our principles, regardless of what any political party may do.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was adopted as read.

The President makes the following statement:

Our Conventions have frequently declared that our movement has neither the right nor the desire to dictate how a member shall cast his vote. It has been my privilege and honor always so to insist. I have not departed, and can not now depart, from that true trade union course. At the Minneapolis Convention the following declaration was adopted:

"We must have with us in our economic movement men of all parties as well as of all creeds, and the minority rights of the humblest man to vote where he pleases and to worship where his conscience dictates must be sacredly guarded."

Your committee are in full accord with this expression, and desire to reiterate the Minneapolis declaration, but we do hold that this declaration does not apply to an executive officer while he remains as such. Executive officers, when they are elected, are aware of the declared policies and purposes of the Federation. They assume the office for the purpose, so far as they can, of sustaining and giving effect to such declaration and policies as have been adopted. If, after more mature consideration, they find themselves unable to agree with, and feel that they must, in order to be true to themselves, proceed to oppose these adopted policies, or any adopted policy, your committee believe it to be their

duty, as it certainly is their right, to resign from such office, and thus place themselves squarely within the Minneapolis declaration. Such action would be honorable to themselves and advantageous to the movement.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed briefly by Vice-President Mitchell, Delegate McArdle and Delegate Crampton.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The President closes by saying:

It has been my purpose to place before you the entire matter in connection with my participation in the campaign, whatever consequences it may entail. I submit it to you for such judgment as you may deem best to render and such action as you may care to take. I am deeply conscious of this one fact, that I have endeavored to give voice to the wrongs which Labor has endured and to which the toilers are subject. I have plead for the righting of these wrongs, I have pressed home to the fullest the sufferings and injustice done my fellows. To the very limit of whatever ability and power I may possess, I have thrown it into the scale of the cause of my fellow workers.

In commenting upon this statement of the President, we feel that he has gone to his fullest limit, physically and mentally, in carrying out the mandates of the previous Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the conclusions reached by the conferences of the representatives of the National and International Unions held in the city of Washington, D. C., in the years of 1906 and 1908, and we agree with the President when he says that the campaign as carried on by the American Federation of Labor was on a high plane; that the educational features are bound to be of lasting benefit, and that a greater moral victory has been won.

The above two paragraphs of the report of the committee were not read by the Secretary, but Vice-President Duncan ruled that they were adopted when the following section was adopted as read:

We recommend that the policy be continued and that every effort be made to bring the principles for which we contended and for which we shall continue to contend, not only to all members of the labor movement, but to all friends and adherents of popular government.

No objection was made to the ruling.

#### ECONOMIC POWER MOST ESSENTIAL AND POTENT.

Under this caption attention is again called to the fact that the most important every-day work we can do is to get our fellow-workers organized on economic lines.

We endorse the statements made by the President and desire to call attention to the fact that by far the greater number of wage workers are as yet unaffiliated with our movement, partly because it is not understood and partly because of the conditions under which they live and work. We desire to say that there is no form or kind of work that could not have its conditions improved from day to day, or rather from year to year, through organization on trade union lines and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

We hope to see the day when all legitimate wage-workers will be within the fold of organized labor and will enjoy that encouragement and improvement in their condition which come from the principle of mutual aid, understood and sincerely practiced. We should work to this end to the limit of our power, bringing to it such ability and self-abnegation we have.

Adopted as read by the committee.

#### INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

We note the report made upon this subject and we appreciate the efforts put forth and the success gained, and hope and trust that we shall be able from year to year to note greater victories achieved. Incidentally we may here state that on the third of November Missouri adopted the constitutional amendment to which the President refers.

Adopted as read by the committee.

#### PANAMA CANAL LABOR CONDITIONS.

We note the report upon the labor conditions at Panama. We endorse the statement made and recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to carry out the suggestions made by the President.

Adopted as read by the committee.

#### ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

This was referred to a special committee.

#### ORGANIZERS.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

We note with considerable interest what the President says in his report as to the American Federationist. We fully realize that it has been of valuable assistance in disseminating to the workers and our friends matters that are of importance and interest to our movement. That the extension of its circulation may be increased is the hope of your committee. No local union or the members thereof should be without a copy of this magazine. The price is reasonable, \$1.00 per year, and within the reach of every member. We especially desire to call the attention of the officers of National and International Unions, and request them to urge their members to subscribe for the American Federationist. With an increased subscription list, such as our official magazine is entitled to, by rea-

son of the immense value of the matter contained therein, it would give the opportunity of extending all reliable information that is of value and interest, and that should be within the possession of every member of our movement.

Regarding the "We Don't Patronize List," we recommend that the question of its republication be submitted to the affiliated unions for their decision, such action to be taken in accordance with their regular method and reported to the Federation office before September 15, 1909, and we further recommend that the President issue a circular letter giving full explanation for the information of the organizations and their members.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Barnes (J. M.) offered the following preamble and resolution:

#### PREAMBLE.

The President in his report says: "In editorials in our American Federationist, I have discussed the great principles involved in the campaign," and under the caption "American Federationist," asks that "financial provisions should be made for the official magazine from the general fund of the Federation."

In connection with the publication of the official organ, the editorial utterances should be considered, as to whether they make for unity and harmony in labor's ranks and are fair representations of current events. In this connection attention is directed to editorials appearing in the September and November issues. The following is quoted from the September issue:

"We note the 'Socialists' Special' train is to make a tour of the country, carrying Mr. Debs with all the luxurious accessories which modern transportation can accomplish. The train is said to cost \$23,000 for the campaign. Now, we would like to inquire who finances the Socialist campaign? It seems hardly probable that such luxurious style of transportation would be authorized by those voters of small means whose contributions are alleged to be the chief support of the Socialist campaign. Why not publish a list of your campaign contributions, Mr. Debs? It would be interesting to know who contributes the \$23,000 campaign train. There is a strong suspicion in the minds of many that the money has the same similarity of source as the abuse. In other words, that the interests behind Parry-Post-VanCleave-Taft-Debs opposition to unions furnishes the money for any branch of the campaign where it is expected to do the most harm to the unions and their friends. Come out into the open, Mr. Debs. Where does your party get the money? What is the real reason of your virulent hostility to the American Federation of Labor political campaign?"

The following from the November issue:

"Events are proving the truth of what we said early in the campaign about the Independent and Socialist Parties being Taft Aid Societies."

This question as to the source of the income of the Socialist Party has been officially raised in the official publication and should be officially investigated, or answered.

Itemized financial statements of the receipts for the Socialist special train have been published periodically, that is, complete to dates mentioned—namely, August 15th, August 31st, September 30th, and October 31st. These reports have been generally circulated and have been available at all times to any person upon application. The office of the American Federation of Labor has been supplied with each copy at the time of publication, and the members of the Executive Council have been provided with copies during the session of this Convention.

The names of thousands of members of the American Federation of Labor and a number of affiliated unions appear in the aforementioned reports as contributors, and they principally, though all organized workers, must be interested in ascertaining the truth as to the allegations, or inferences, contained in the editorials quoted.

At the very threshold of a departure to a new policy by the American Federation of Labor, known as "The political policy," and which must have for its purpose the political unity of the working class, it is most necessary that correct information be available in the matter of finances connected with the conduct of political movements by the working class, or any division of it.

For the above reasons the following amendment is submitted to the committee's report:

"That a committee be elected by this Convention to repair, at their convenience, but within sixty days from date, to the National Office of the Socialist Party at No. 180 Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of verifying, or correcting, the editorial statements above referred to. The report of said committee to be published in the American Federationist; and, further, that the Executive Council of the American Federation cause to be published within ninety days a complete report of all receipts for campaign purposes, with names of contributors, together with a statement as to expenses, salary, etc., of persons working under the direction of the 'Labor Representative Committee' of the American Federation of Labor."

A. GROUT,  
E. J. BRAIS,  
J. G. BROWN,  
C. E. JESKE,  
J. J. HANDLEY,  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
J. E. SNYDER,  
ARTHUR KAHN,  
CHRIS KERKER,  
MAX S. HAYES,  
E. T. BEHRENS,  
LOUIS KEMPER,  
A. J. KUGLER,  
FRANK KORALEK.

A motion was made and seconded that the resolution be adopted as an amendment to the report of the committee.

The question was discussed by Delegates Tazelaar, O'Brien, Biggs, Kerker, Hayes (Max S.), Secretary Morrison, Delegates Stemburgh, Barnes, Kugler and Arnold.

Delegate Cable—I move as an amendment that this committee, if appointed, be instructed to proceed to the headquarters of both the Democratic and Republican parties to make a similar investigation.

The motion was seconded, but later withdrawn by the mover.

Delegate Duffy (T. J.), offered the following as an amendment to the amendment:

That, before this Convention takes action on the amendment offered by Delegate Barnes and others, the delegates offering the amendment be asked to state whether or not they are willing to vouch for the truth and accuracy of the articles published in Socialistic papers in reference to the officers of the American Federation of Labor and other labor leaders, and also, whether or not they are willing to go on record as approving of same.

A motion was made and seconded that the amendment to the amendment be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates Smith, Kemper, Shanessy and President Gompers.

Delegate Young—I rise to move that the entire subject-matter of this amendment be laid upon the table. (Seconded).

Vice-President Duncan—If the delegate insists on his motion it will carry with it that part of the report of the committee now before the Convention.

The motion was withdrawn by Delegate Young.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Walker.

Delegate Miller moved the previous question.

Delegate Barnes asked the privilege of the floor.

Vice-President Duncan — Delegate Barnes presented the resolution, made his statement and again discussed the question. He will not be allowed to speak again until all others who desire have spoken.

The motion to close debate was declared carried by a viva voce vote. A division was called for, and the motion was carried by a vote of 114 to 88.

Delegate Gallagher—I understand the rules provide that the introducer of a motion shall have an opportunity to close debate.

Vice-President Duncan decided that under the rules Delegate Barnes could not again speak, even though debate had not been closed.

Delegate Gallagher appealed from the decision of the chair.

After statements by Delegate Gallagher and Vice-President Duncan a vote was taken, and the decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 139 to 64.

Vice-President Duncan stated that the question before the house was the amendment offered by Delegate Duffy.

Delegate Barnes stated that he would appeal from the decision of the chair that he had discussed the resolution, and stated that as introducer of the resolution he was entitled to the floor to close the debate.

Vice-President Duncan declined to recognize the appeal, as the matter had been settled by the vote of the Convention.

Delegate Grout arose to a point of order, and asked the privilege of the floor as one of the signers of the resolution.

Vice-President Duncan declared the point not well taken.

A brief discussion of the rules and of parliamentary procedure ensued, in which Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Barnes, Gallagher, White and Walker took part.

A motion to close debate was again carried by a vote of 125 to 75.

Delegate Brown moved that Delegate Barnes be given the unanimous consent of the Convention in order to make a statement.

Delegate Sexton arose to a point of order, and stated that as the previous question had been ordered nothing else could come before the Convention.

The point was declared well taken.

Delegate Barnes asked the floor on a question of personal privilege, and a motion was made and seconded that he be granted that privilege.

Statements were made by Delegates Mahon and Dowling in regard to the motion, which were declared out of order by the Chairman.

Delegate Gallagher discussed briefly the ruling of the chair.

Delegate Lewis arose to a point of order, and stated there was nothing before the Convention, as a motion to close debate had been carried.

Vice-President Duncan declared the point well taken.

The amendment offered by Delegate Duffy was carried.

Vice-President Duncan—There is a question of information in that, is there not?

Secretary Morrison—The question is that before action is taken on the amendment offered by Delegate Barnes and others the delegates offering the amendment be asked to state whether or not they are willing to vouch for the truth and accuracy of the articles published in Socialistic papers in reference to the officers of the American Federation of Labor and other labor leaders, and also, whether or not they are willing to go on record as approving same.

Vice-President Duncan—The first delegate entitled to the floor is Delegate Grout.

Delegate Grout discussed the question briefly.

Points of order were raised by Delegate Sullivan (T. J.) and Delegate Wilson (W. B.) during the discussion, but they were declared not well taken.

Delegate Ramsay—I move that further consideration of this question be laid upon the table until 10 a. m. Monday, November 23.

Vice-President Duncan—The motion is out of order. The whole subject-matter is before the Convention. The Convention voted that the previous question be put. The amendment was carried. There is nothing in order at the present time but to proceed to allow the delegates whose names are signed to the resolution to speak.

The ruling of the chair was discussed briefly by Delegate Ramsay.

The Convention was adjourned under the rules to reconvene at 2 p. m.

## TENTH DAY—Friday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Friday, November 20th, Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Kline, Healy, Bechtold, Williams (J. J.), Hoag, Keefe, Fuller, Savage Tracy (Wm. J.), Duffy (Thos J.), Braggins, Hart (Lee M.), Barry (P. T.), McHugh, Tobin (D. J.), Evans (E. L.), Loos, Welch, Maloney, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Woodman, Kotera, Nutt, Voll, Snyder, Fizer, Frazier (G. L.), McDonnell.

Vice-President Duncan—The chair desires to say he will rely upon the good nature and good sense of the delegates to avoid as much as possible parliamentary tangles, for they can do little good. Let us therefore proceed in an orderly way with the deliberations of the Convention. The delegates whose names are attached to the resolution read at the morning session have mutually agreed during the noon hour that but two of them will speak—Delegate Hayes and Delegate Barnes.

Delegate Hayes (Max S.) spoke at some length on the report of the committee and the amendment. Delegate Barnes spoke on the resolution and the report of the committee.

President Gompers stated that he realized that under the motion no delegate was entitled to discuss the question except those whose names were signed to

the resolution, but stated that as a delegate, as President of the American Federation of Labor, and as editor of the American Federationist he wished to be permitted to speak.

Delegate Barnes objected to President Gompers speaking.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—I move that the rules be suspended in order to give President Gompers an opportunity to speak.

President Gompers—I will not speak, even if the unanimous consent of the Convention is given, in the face of Delegate Barnes' objection.

Secretary Morrison read the resolution offered by Delegate Barnes, which was then voted on and lost.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Kemper received the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution, and presented the following:

Resolution No. 99—By Delegate Louis Kemper, of the United Brewery Workers of America:

WHEREAS, For the past five years the United Hatters of North America have been and are now contending with the non-union hat firm of D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn., to have established in said firm's factory humane con-

ditions, to-wit: A fair earning power and reasonable working hours; and

WHEREAS, The said firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. having instituted suit against the United Hatters of North America, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, for three hundred and forty thousand (\$340,000.00) dollars; and

WHEREAS, The said firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. have caused to be attached the homes and personal savings of two hundred and fifty (250) of the members of the United Hatters of North America; and

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. would be entitled to damages if the court finds that the company has suffered loss by reason of the withdrawal of the patronage of organized labor and its friends; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the American Federation of Labor in Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, do hereby pledge to the United Hatters of North America, and especially to the two hundred and fifty (250) members of that organization whose homes and bank accounts are attached, moral and such financial support as may be necessary in the pending contention; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby authorized and instructed to take such action as will at the proper time carry these resolutions into effect.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate McArdle continued the report of the Committee on President's Report as follows:

#### LABOR PRESS.

We note what the President says in his report as to the Labor Press, and desire to express our thanks to the editors of the official journals of our National and International Unions, as well as to the bona fide labor press. We fully realize many of the disadvantages under which the editors of bona fide labor papers have to work, but we desire to commend them for their untiring efforts and devotion to our cause. However, we realize that there are publications issued which masquerade as labor papers, but which in reality are but vultures upon the body politic, and whose columns are open to the highest bidder, particularly those bidders who are in opposition to our movement. For this class of so-called labor papers we have nothing but the utmost contempt, but would urge upon our members and friends, wherever possible, to give their support to the regular bona fide labor papers.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we desire to manifest our appreciation of the work done and the progress made during the past year. We express the hope that the work will continue and that we may all learn more fully to appreciate its value, and the

value of absolute unity and solidarity among our members, and that by the time of holding our next Convention the substantial growth in our movement during the past year will be continued and extended.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. MCARDLE, Chairman;  
A. FURUSETH, Secretary;  
JAMES A. CABLE,  
JAMES J. DUNN,  
H. A. STEMBURGH,  
OWEN MILLER,  
GEORGE L. BERRY,  
C. L. BAINE,  
JOHN R. ALPINE,  
FRANK KEOUGH,  
J. P. O'REILLY,  
CHAS. T. SMITH,  
PATRICK LYNCH,  
W. B. WILSON,  
THOS. F. TRACY.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—I move the adoption of the report as a whole as amended.

Seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate McArdle, Chairman of the committee, presented the following supplemental report:

Resolution No. 82—By Delegate Emil Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers:

WHEREAS, President Gompers has shown in his report that since 1895 all efforts of the American Federation of Labor to have protective laws for the laboring people passed by Legislatures and Congress were met with defiance from politicians; and

WHEREAS, The law-making bodies of the United States consist of members of both corrupt political parties; and

WHEREAS, It is a fact, not to be denied, that organized labor can not expect any justice from these bodies; and

WHEREAS, Too much energy of the American Federation of Labor and all trades unions is wasted in begging for favors from these politicians; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby refuses to have anything to do with any corrupt political parties, and hereby instructs the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to use all their energies and time to organize all the workers of the United States and strengthen the labor movement of this country, independent from corrupt politics; educate the members of our affiliated unions that they can not get anything from politicians, but they can only gain better conditions by uniting and to fight for right and justice. We do not want the officers of the American Federation of Labor to go on the stump for any political parties.



The committee recommended non-concurrence, the reason for such action being embodied in the committee's report dealing with the subject-matter as presented in the reports of the President and the Executive Council.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 88—By Delegate I. B. Kuhn, of the Hanover and McSherrystown Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The urgent need for an effective medium in the way of a general publication on the part of the American Federation of Labor must necessarily be apparent to all thinking members of the general labor movement; and

WHEREAS, A four or six-page monthly bulletin could be issued by the American Federation of Labor and to the great advantage of the individual members, which would result in the education of the rank and file of the Federation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention hereby instruct the Executive Council to proceed, as soon as arrangements can be made, to issue, free of charge to every member of an affiliated organization, a four or six-page monthly publication, to be known as the American Federation of Labor Bulletin (or some similar name); and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor should become the editor-in-chief of this publication; and that a general circular be issued to all local unions from time to time requesting voluntary contributions for the support of this educating publication.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

#### **LIBEL SUIT.**

**Volunteer Organizer Aybar, Porto Rico.**

The Porto Rico Federation of Labor brought to the attention of the Executive Council the libel suit against Organizer Aybar, editor of a labor paper in Porto Rico. This case has been tried by the courts of Porto Rico, and the decision being against Organizer Aybar, he has been sentenced to a term in prison, but is now at liberty on bail, pending appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The fundamental principle involved in this case is the right of free press. Aybar is charged with libeling a judge. He did not mention any name in the alleged libelous article which he published in his labor paper. The matter has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court and the firm of Ralston & Siddons has filed an appeal.

The Porto Rico State Federation of Labor says that it will "try to jointly bear the expense involved in appealing

the case to the United States Supreme Court." That organization has forwarded the necessary amount for the fee that is required to file the case. We have referred this matter to President Gompers to give such advice and counsel as he can.

On the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption, the committee reported as follows: "The committee recommend that the matter be left in the President's hands, to take such action as the exigencies of the case may require."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.).—Mr. President and Fellow Delegates: It devolves upon me at the present time to perform a very pleasant duty, one I believe every delegate in this Convention will be interested in. Those of you who have watched the birth, development and progress of the labor movement of this country understand better than I can tell you that we have many men in our ranks who are looked up to as brilliant leaders, men of matchless executive ability, men who understand all of the ramifications of the labor movement. Not only have we such men in our ranks, but we have men who are able to cope with men in every walk of life and in every profession in defending the principles that we all so much admire and so much love.

Among the leaders in the labor movement we have a man who for a number of years has stood out in the limelight, and, by reason of his position, has at all times been made the target of the enemies of this movement, and very often the target of the criticisms of those whom we look upon as our friends. In all the years that he has served this organization he has shown wonderful executive ability, has possessed a matchless magnetism, and has displayed a sincerity of purpose that commands the admiration of even his bitterest enemies. He is a man who possesses all the qualifications of a successful leader. Those qualifications include, not alone executive ability, not alone the power to sway multitudes of people in public discussion, but, over and above that, they include honesty of purpose, independence of thought and expression and sincerity in his desire to serve, not alone the laboring people, both men and women, but to serve the people of this country in gen-

eral. The man I have in mind is our worthy President, Samuel Gompers. As a slight token of our esteem and our respect for his devotion to the cause to which he has given the better part of his life, his friends and followers and supporters desire to present him with this loving cup.

Delegate Lewis then presented to President Gompers a magnificent loving cup. The entire Convention arose and applauded President Gompers.

Delegate Lewis—There is, Mr. President, another person in this Convention who has been just as loyal to duty, just as earnest in supporting the work as our worthy President, and just as interested at all times in the success of the movement. That person has been too long forgotten by the leaders and the laymen of this magnificent movement of ours. To have an understanding of the real worth and the real value of the splendid support that person has given to President Gompers, I need but recite a single incident. When this movement was young, when it was in its incipency, when the Cigarmakers were struggling for an existence, when they were in the midst of a contest and many of their members in want, realizing that Mr. Gompers was the leading figure in perpetuating that struggle against tyranny, when a position was offered him through the medium of his helpmate—offered to take him out of the way—she scorned the offer and said she would stand or fall with him, even though she starved in the effort. Therefore, as a slight token of the appreciation, the respect and the esteem of those who believe in this movement, we present to Mrs. Gompers this diamond ring.

In acknowledging the gifts and in reply to the speech of presentation President Gompers said, in part:

Brother Lewis, Mr. Chairman and Friends: I do not know how to respond. I feel positively overwhelmed. This token of your respect and esteem is valued more than I can tell you. I do not know but that I have received at the hands of my fellow workers more than I deserve. It is a common saying that republics are ungrateful; and it is still more generally said that labor organizations are ungrateful. As long as I have lived and participated in the movement I have antagonized that thought with whatever power was in me, and have pointed to a number of men,

including myself, as a refutation of such a charge.

As a young boy a little more than ten years of age I was put to work in a factory. Both by precept and from my father, who was a trade union man before me, and by his example, I early became a union man, or rather a union boy. The spirit of justice, the spirit of liberty, the suffering of men and women, appealed to me, and together with the practical work in the labor movement the sentimental side appealed to me deeply. And being engaged in the days of my boyhood and young manhood with labor men, I was brought up in a very hard and cruel school of trade unionism. I was in the movement with Strasser, with P. J. McGuire, with Jim Duncan, with John B. Lennon and a number of others too numerous to mention, and we made up our minds that, no matter what came we would not permit ourselves to be diverted from our work in the labor movement. If we were offered positions, either in our line of trade or work, if it was a matter of preferment in the shop or factory, if it was in the line of preferment in business, or politics, or public position, we would not be diverted from the labor movement. We believed the opportunity which the men of labor gave us for the acquirement of information and knowledge, the opportunity to learn and to know, the opportunity to polish off some of the rough edges of our dispositions and natures was a valuable asset, and that that asset did not belong to us alone, but belonged to the rank and file of the men and women of labor who gave us the opportunity to have that asset.

It will not be difficult, therefore, for you to understand that temptations of that sort were indeed no temptations at all. In the work of the movement, whether on the platform or in the office, whether in conference here or elsewhere, whether among our own labor men or in conference with the captains of industry, never has an opportunity been let slip by that an effort was not made to say the right word at the right time in defense and advocacy of the rights of labor.

In behalf of my children, my ten grandchildren, in behalf of my dear father, who although in his eightieth year is still a member in good standing of the Cigarmakers' Union, in behalf of all those who respect and have confi-

dence in me, I want to thank you sincerely and heartily. In the few words I have said I have expressed to you but faintly—very faintly—my appreciation of your good will and confidence, not merely in this loving cup, and not merely in the ring presented to my good wife, but for all your kind expressions. All I can say in return is that so long as life shall remain in me you may count that that asset you have afforded me the opportunity to acquire shall always be used for the very best welfare of the men and women of labor and the people in general.

Mrs. Gompers was introduced to the Convention by Vice-President Duncan, and thanked the Convention for the beautiful gift presented to her.

Delegate Sullivan (W. Q.), for the Committee on Secretary's Report, presented the following:

Denver, Colo., November 17, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Delegates: We, your Committee on Secretary's Report, after carefully going over the same desire to submit the following:

After carefully going over that part of the report pertaining to "Finances"—we find the receipts for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1907, and ending October 1, 1908, are absolutely correct.

We also find the Secretary's report of expenditures for the same period when compared with the Treasurer's report and the (financial table) report of the Auditing Committee agree in every respect. In that portion of the report in which the Secretary furnishes a table giving the receipts and the expenditures covering a period of twenty-eight years between 1881 to 1908, we, your committee, earnestly urge upon the delegates and organized labor in general to carefully peruse this table showing the splendid achievements of the American Federation of Labor during the period noted.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

The table showing the growth in membership during the past nine years should indeed be very gratifying to the Organized Labor Movement of our country when we consider that during that time to the present organized labor has encountered most of its bitterest struggles in the way of strikes, lockouts, writs of injunctions, Manufacturers' Associations, Citizens' Alliances and other strike-breaking institutions. Notwithstanding all the forces enumerated, the labor movement, under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, has continued to grow larger in membership, richer in finances and the men of labor more determined than ever before to defend themselves against the merciless assaults of their enemies.

#### CORRECTION.

In connection with that part of the Secretary's report bearing upon the correction of the vote taken at the Norfolk Convention against the decision of Vice-President O'Connell while presiding, by Delegate T. L. Lewis on the resolution introduced by the latter while the case of the Flint Glass Workers was under discussion, the committee desire to say that we have taken the roll call of the Norfolk Convention giving the total vote at that time, and after comparing the votes of those who voted for and against the decision of the chair and those not voting at all, the comparison with the printed proceedings and the correction made by Secretary Morrison are correct.

We desire to say further in connection with this matter that the committee have looked over the letters and correspondence of Delegate James P. Archibald, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, and Delegate John J. Manning, Secretary and Treasurer of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, the latter having appeared before the committee and verified his letter and signature in person.

We desire to say that inasmuch as no objections were raised at the time of the vote being taken by the co-delegate of Delegate Archibald, we are of the opinion that the corrected vote as given in the report of Secretary Morrison should stand as the official vote taken at that time. The vote as corrected follows:

A verified analysis of this vote shows the following results:

IN FAVOR of the decision of Chairman O'Connell .....	6,830
AGAINST the decision of Chairman O'Connell .....	6,742
NOT VOTING .....	1,294

Total vote of the Norfolk Convention .....

14,916

In concluding this report your committee feel they should say a few words of commendation in regard to the very able manner in which the affairs of the Secretary's office are being conducted when it is considered that during the past fiscal year alone, as the following statement will show, there have been issued from the headquarters the following:

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1908, there has been issued from Headquarters an average of 1,419 letters, circular letters and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by express and post.....	2,948
Packages of literature and miscellaneous supplies for Organizers and others .....	181,011
Official and circular letters in two cent envelopes .....	56,562
Circulars and circular letters in one cent envelopes .....	196,327

Total .....

436,848

When we take into consideration that together with this vast amount of letters, express packages and literature sent out, the Secretary has been in constant touch with all the International Officers and their Organizers, the Organizers of the American Federation of La-

bor, Officers of State Federations, City Central Bodies, Local and Federated Labor Unions, and all Organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor and those who are indirectly connected, all this work has been carried on during the year just ended as in previous years, under the supervision of Secretary Morrison, we unhesitatingly say that the affairs of the American Federation of Labor are being conducted in an able and efficient manner, commensurate with the duties involved through the office of its Secretary.

All of which your committee submits for your hearty approval.

Fraternally,

HUGH FRAYNE, Chairman;  
WM. Q. SULLIVAN, Secretary;  
PATRICK D. DALEY,  
W. E. FULLER,  
GUS. A. GASS,  
P. T. BARRY,  
JAMES WHITTAKER,  
E. T. BEHRENS,  
GEO. L. FRAZIER,  
DAVID J. DAVIS,  
GEORGE F. DUNN,  
JOHN A. MURRAY,  
THOS. F. FLYNN,  
W. M. PIGGOTT,  
W. A. CHRISMAN.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

Delegate Nestor, Secretary of the Committee on Education, presented the following report:

Denver, Colo., November 20, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Education respectfully present the following:

Resolution No. 22—By the International Typographical Union delegation:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union issues in pamphlet form and convenient for vest pocket reference, a list of weekly, monthly and quarterly publications produced under union and non-union conditions; and

WHEREAS, This list is intended for the guidance of friends and supporters of fair wages, fair hours and fair conditions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all trade unionists be requested to secure a copy of the list referred to, and that they guide themselves by its contents in the purchase of weekly papers and monthly or quarterly magazines.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

For Resolution No. 72, by Delegates A. B. Grout and James J. Dardis, of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union, the

committee offered the following substitute:

WHEREAS, The President of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, Mr. J. W. VanCleave, who is also President of the National Association of Manufacturers, has used such part of the million and half dollar war fund as he has succeeded in hoodwinking the membership of the Manufacturers' Association to pay, for the purpose of defraying expense to prevent legislation from the United States Congress in the interest of labor and the people generally, and influencing political parties from declaring in favor of relief prayed for by labor; and

WHEREAS, In pursuance of the objects of the said J. W. VanCleave, President of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, and President of the National Association of Manufacturers, to disrupt labor organizations, he has caused President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison to be summoned in the District Court of the District Columbia to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Editor of The American Federationist, the labor press, all friendly publications, the committee of Central Bodies and all Organizers of the American Federation of Labor be and they are hereby requested to carry on a campaign of education so that the rights and interests of labor and the people generally may be best conserved.

RESOLVED, That in order to afford the best legal protection possible to those who are at present defending themselves in the interests of Union Labor, and those who may be attacked on account of their attitude in the Buck's Stove and Range Company's case, that the Executive Council be authorized to levy such assessments from time to time as in its judgment may be necessary to protect and advance the rights and the interests of the trades union movement; be it further

RESOLVED, That if the present contempt proceedings instituted against President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison result in their being found guilty, that on the second Sunday after such finding all Central Bodies be requested to hold protest meetings and invite friendly societies and the general public to participate.

Delegate Grout—I am in favor of the report of the committee, and hope it will be adopted by unanimous vote.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 86—By Delegates John Golden and Samuel Ross, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, According to latest government statistics there are six hundred thousand textile workers in this country, over sixty per cent. of whom are women and children, many of them working long hours and for meager wages, mak-

ing the work of organizing them both slow and difficult; and

WHEREAS, The United Textile Workers of America are at the present time conducting an aggressive campaign of organization among their people, both North and South, having increased their per capita tax sixty per cent. during this work, and to enable them to place more organizers in the field; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, instruct the Executive Council to lend every assistance to the United Textile Workers of America in their efforts to bring about a better organization, and thereby better conditions among the many thousands of textile workers throughout the country, especially among the women and children.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported as follows on that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption of "Industrial Education":

#### INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

We note with satisfaction the splendid progress accomplished by the Executive Council along the lines of Industrial Education, carrying out the instruction of the Norfolk Convention. Much data and material have been brought to hand and referred to you, committee. But your committee feels that in no sense with the limited time allotted them can they make a complete report on the value of the mass of material referred to them on this subject, and we can best submit our recommendations in the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Industrial Education is necessary and inevitable for the progress of an industrial people; and

WHEREAS, There are two groups with opposite methods, and seeking antagonistic ends, now advocating industrial education in the United States; and

WHEREAS, One of these groups is largely composed of the non-union employers of the country who advance industrial education as a special privilege under conditions that educate the student or apprentice to non-union sympathies and prepare him as a skilled worker for scab labor and strike-breaking purposes, thus using the children of the workers against the interests of their organized fathers and brothers in the various crafts; and

WHEREAS, This group also favors the training of the student or apprentice for skill in only one industrial process, thus making the graduate a skilled worker in only a very limited sense and rendering him entirely helpless if lack of employment comes in his single subdivision of a craft; and

WHEREAS, The other group is composed of great educators, enlightened representatives of organized labor and

persons engaged in genuine social service, who advocate industrial education as a common right to be open to all children on equal terms to be provided by general taxation and kept under the control of the whole people with a method or system of education that will make the apprentice or graduate a skilled craftsman, in all the branches of his trade; and

WHEREAS, Organized labor has the largest personal and the highest public interest in the subject of industrial education, and should enlist its ablest and best men in behalf of the best system, under conditions that will promote the interests of the workers and the general welfare; now therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President, in conjunction with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, be and is hereby authorized to appoint a special committee of at least fifteen, to be composed of a majority of trade union members of this Convention, who will serve without compensation and incur no expenses other than necessary and legitimate expenditure within the judgment of the President and Executive Council, to investigate the methods and means of industrial education in this country and abroad, and to report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the next annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegates Nestor, Furuseth, Wilson (W. B.), Sarber, Handley, Frayne, Wheeler and Vice-President Valentine.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

On that portion of the President's report under the caption, "Organized Farmers and Organized Labor," and that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Farmers' Organizations," the committee reported as follows:

Your committee have viewed with approval and appreciation the organization and growth of the two great farmers' organizations, The National Farmers' Union and the American Society of Equity, and the friendly attitude which they have manifested towards the American Federation of Labor and the policies which we have adopted in the interest of America's Workers. The exchange of fraternal delegates has already borne good fruit, for these organizations of farmers have become deeply interested in those fundamental questions which affect the American Workmen's standard of living, and their influence has already been felt in the industrial and legislative fields.

We most heartily approve of the action of the Executive Council in delegating representation to the Conventions of these two great organizations. The

interest which they have manifested and their evident intention to take an active part in those reforms, social and industrial, as well as legislative, has opened up avenues through which we may spread a wider knowledge of those special and general methods by which we seek to advance the welfare and interest of the American Workman.

The opportunities presented through exchange of fraternal delegates has enabled the organized farmer to become more fully acquainted with the evils of child labor, the sweatshop, and the products of contract convict labor, and to recognize that he can greatly assist in eliminating these social and industrial evils by demanding the union label, when purchasing. So strongly has the value of our union label impressed itself, that these organizations have adopted the same method of designating their products, so that to-day the labels of these Farmers' Unions are to be found in the markets of our largest cities.

Your committee have had an opportunity of conferring with Mr. George B. Lang, Colorado State President of the National Farmers' Union, who has pointed out the great benefit that will accrue to the workers of this country, by close co-operation along the lines of this report.

Your committee are of the opinion that these organizations will prove a most important factor in the people's welfare and that their influence will hasten the day when unfair, avaricious and unscrupulous employers will no longer be able to find a ready market for the product of the child, the defenseless inmate of the sweatshop, and the convict whose term of imprisonment is used for the unholy heaping up of wealth for the contractor, while his reformation and the conditions which would provide for his safe return to society are given but a secondary place or entirely overlooked.

To the end that the work of education already begun may be carried on, and the bonds of common interest and friendship strengthened still further, we would recommend: That two fraternal delegates shall be selected who will officially represent the American Federation of Labor at the Conventions of the National Farmers' Union and the American Society of Equity. We would suggest that the President of the American Federation of Labor should be designated as one of these delegates and that the other be selected by the Executive Council.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Mahon—Inasmuch as there is already in the hands of the Committee on Organization a resolution that will be reported here, calling attention to the farm laborers and asking that an investigation into the condition of farm labor be made, I move to amend the report of the committee by adding: "The fraternal delegates in visiting the Farmers'

Convention be instructed to make an investigation into the conditions and wages of the farm laborers."

The amendment was seconded and adopted. The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Conservation of Natural Resources," the committee reported as follows:

The conservation of the nation's natural resources is a subject of the most vital importance to all our people. While nature with a lavish hand has covered our land with vast forests of trees and filled the earth in abundance with minerals and metals, so necessary to the welfare and progress of our civilization, avariciousness on the one hand and an almost criminal carelessness on the other has already laid waste a large portion of our natural resources, upon which we depend, and upon which our children, and our children's children, the great American people, must depend.

The gifts of nature belong to the people of the earth, and our own natural resources should be protected from the hands of those who through indifference, wanton avarice or ignorance would allow the gifts of nature to be wasted and destroyed, or assume that form which would allow a few to grasp to-day, and retain for the future, those gifts of nature which should be used for the welfare of the people as a whole, and not for the benefit and aggrandizement of a few.

We, your committee, view with approval the steps taken by President Roosevelt in calling a conference of governors of our several states to consider this question, and endorse his action in inviting President Gompers and Vice-President Mitchell to take part in the deliberations of this conference, as representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

We heartily endorse the action of the Executive Council in authorizing the participation of the American Federation of Labor in co-operating with the general movement inaugurated at the conference at Washington for the preservation of the nation's natural resources, and would earnestly recommend that the Executive Council at all times use its best efforts to assist any legitimate movement which has for its object the protection and conservation of the natural resources of our country.

JOS. F. VALENTINE, Chairman;  
 AGNES NESTOR, Secretary;  
 GEO. D. WOODILL,  
 JOSEPH P. GIBBONS,  
 GEO. M. MARTIN,  
 E. ARNOLD,  
 EDW. B. GOLTRA,  
 ANNA E. MCKEE,  
 JULIUS T. JOHNSTON,  
 I. B. KUHN,  
 JOHN A. VOLL,  
 ERNEST BOHM,  
 WM. J. TRACY,  
 P. F. RICHARDSON.

Delegate Nestor—I mov the adoption of the report of the committee as a whole, as amended. (Seconded and carried by unanimous vote.)

Delegate Flannery, for the Special Committee appointed to consider that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "American Federation of Labor Office Building," presented the following:

Report of the Special Committee Appointed to Consider the Advisability of Erecting an Office Building at Washington, D. C., Suitable for the Wants and Requirements of the American Federation of Labor.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting: The Special Committee appointed by President Gompers, by and with the consent of the Convention, to whom was referred that part of the Executive Council's report referring to and dealing with the erection of an office building at Washington, D. C., suitable for the transaction of the affairs and business of the American Federation of Labor, held several meetings, at which President Gompers and Secretary Morrison were present. We carefully considered that part of the report referring to the erection of an office building and are satisfied, after listening to President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, that the present headquarters in Washington, D. C., are not suitable nor large enough to transact business in a business manner. More floor space is wanted; larger offices for the President, Secretary and Executive Council are necessary, and reception rooms are required. We, therefore, concur in the recommendation of the Executive Council that the American Federation of Labor build suitable and appropriate headquarters in Washington, D. C., that will be a credit to the organizations affiliated, and a monument to the organized labor movement of America in the time to come.

The local trades and federal labor unions directly affiliated by charter have already voted in favor of a loan of \$50,000 from the defense fund for that purpose, as per the letter submitted to them by President Gompers under date of September 21st, 1906, by instructions of the Executive Council. Your committee, however, believe that this sum is not sufficient to buy ground and erect a building thereon large enough to transact the business of the American Federation of Labor. We would, therefore, recommend that authority be given the Executive Council to devise ways and means to raise \$30,000 more, making in all \$80,000, and we feel sure that with this amount at their disposal land can be purchased and an office building erected in which the business and affairs of the American Federation of Labor can be transacted and conducted in an up-to-date manner; and in which its wants and requirements can be attended to without undue delay.

We consider it unjust to the officers of the American Federation of Labor, or any other labor organization, to be required to work and transact business in small, stuffy, dingy, ill ventilated and poorly lighted offices.

We, therefore, concur with the Executive Council in the proposition of buying ground outright, and building offices thereon for the American Federation of Labor, in Washington, D. C.

FRANK DUFFY, Chairman;  
P. J. FLANNERY, Secretary;  
GEORGE P. FOSTER,  
VICTOR ALTMAN,  
FRANK L. RIST,  
JOHN R. HOLMES,  
MISS MELVIA RICHTER,  
F. M. RYAN,  
HERBERT CRAMPTON,  
JOHN R. DUNNE,  
LOUIS KEMPER,

Special Committee.

Delegate Flannery—I move the adoption of the report of the Special Committee. (Seconded.)

Delegate Furuseth—I would like to ask whether the committee has considered the possibility of the building being seized for damages?

Delegate Duffy (Frank)—The committee went into that thoroughly. I was particularly interested in it because we have had this question up in the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and to-day the roof is going on the office building of our organization in Indianapolis, Ind. We consulted legal authority and were advised not to incorporate. We asked if the property could not be seized for damages, and were told that was not what the employers wanted; that they wanted to tie up the funds of the organizations. If the property should be attached the case could be put at the end of the docket, come up in two or three years, be put back again, and by that time the strike would be over.

Delegate Perham—The Order of Railway Telegraphers took under consideration this same question, and arrived at the conclusion that if our building was going to be attached it would have to be attached, and that we would not consider it a very bad business investment if it was attached. If the organizations have no right to their own buildings the sooner we settle that the better it will be for this movement.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Perham, for the Special Committee appointed to make an effort to secure amalgamation of the two International Unions of Car Workers, reported as follows:

"In presenting this report I desire to preface it by saying that the representatives of the two organizations at interest were not equipped with the necessary power to settle the questions that were presented. However, we arrived at a method of eventually settling the disputes that have been running along for years. Our method is contained in the following report":

To the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—Your Special Committee appointed to make an effort to secure amalgamation between the International Association of Car Workers and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen beg leave to report that after several conferences between the parties at interest and your committee, at which all phases of the matters were discussed, it was agreed to:

That the Grand Chief Carman of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen will put to a referendum vote the question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, also the appointment of five members, with full power to act, to meet with a like committee of the International Association of Car Workers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of formulating a plan of amalgamation of the two organizations.

That the Grand President of the International Association of Car Workers will put to a referendum vote the question of appointment of five members, with full power to act, to meet with a like committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of formulating a plan of amalgamation of the two organizations.

FRANK L. RONEMUS,

Grand Chief Carman, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

S. F. RICHARDSON,

Grand President, International Association of Car Workers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. S. PERHAM,

WILBUR BRAGGINS,

S. J. FLANNERY,

Special Committee.

Delegate Perham—I move the adoption of the report of the Special Committee.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Delegate Moffitt—I move that the election of officers be made a special order of business for 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. (Seconded by Delegate Ryan (W. D.).

Vice-President O'Connell—I move as an amendment that "9" be stricken out and "10" inserted. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Duncan—I move as an amendment to the amendment that the rule making Saturday afternoon a half holiday be suspended and that the election of officers take place at 2 o'clock. (Seconded, but not carried.)

Delegate Moffitt—I accept the amendment offered by Vice-President O'Connell.

The motion offered by Delegate Moffitt was adopted as amended.

Delegate McCarthy, for the Committee on Organization, presented the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee on Organization, beg leave to submit the following report upon the resolutions referred to us:

Resolution No. 5—By Delegate James Whittaker, of Federal Labor Union 11,823:

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Union 11,823 of Evanston, Wyoming, consisting of machinists' helpers, pipe men and helpers, boiler washers, fire lighters, stationary firemen, engine wipers and wrecking engineers employed on the Union Pacific Railroad, have been reduced 30 to 50 per cent. in the last year, and we can not secure any redress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That an organizer be placed in the field to cover the entire Union Pacific System from Omaha to Evanston for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the above named employees of the Union Pacific into Federal Labor Unions, to the end that they can resist further reduction and secure improved conditions.

The committee reported as follows: "Your committee concur in the resolution and recommend that it be referred to the Executive Council for their favorable consideration, and also recommend that the Executive Council instruct all American Federation of Labor organizers in that part of the country to pay particular attention to the organizing of the men named in the resolution."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegates Dunn, Lennon, Shamp and Morris.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 24 be amended to read as follows, and that when so amended it be referred to the Executive Council for favorable consideration:

Resolution No. 24—By Delegate J. J. Handley, of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:



## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

**WHEREAS**, Unscrupulous employers of Milwaukee, employing thousands of craftsmen of the metal trades, have in the past year reduced wages and at this time, while so many are unemployed, are endeavoring, and have started in some shops the system of piece or task work, and the members of the various metal trades organizations are doing all in their power to defend and sustain their Constitutions from the wanton attacks of corporate power, which seeks to take advantage of this panic and fasten upon its employes a slavish condition of servitude; and

**WHEREAS**, The members of the International Iron Molders' Union of North America having been engaged in a bitter strike in this city for over two years, we feel that the conditions of the metal trades in Milwaukee must be looked after sharply; and

**WHEREAS**, As the situation presents itself to us, we view it with serious alarm and apprehension, for we recognize in it an insidious attack on organized labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That we, the Milwaukee Metal Trades Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, request the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to send an organizer of some metal trades craft to Milwaukee in the spring of 1909, for a period of not less than four months.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 34 be referred to the Executive Council when amended to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 34—By Delegate James McKenzie**, of the International Broom and Whisk Makers Union:

**WHEREAS**, The International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union is seriously menaced by reason of the fact that the various penal institutions are engaged in the broom making industry, thereby entering into direct competition with free labor to the detriment of the latter; and

**WHEREAS**, But a small portion of the Broom Makers are organized, because of the reasons above enumerated; and

**WHEREAS**, The Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union is unable, by reason of its small membership, to remedy these deplorable conditions, and they desire assistance from the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby requested to detail an organizer to assist in upbuilding the Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union, and co-operate with the officers of that organization.

The committee further recommended that the Executive Council be requested to instruct all American Federation of Labor organizers and request all Central and State Bodies to pay personal atten-

tion to the organizing of Broom and Whisk Makers; and in order that the greatest assistance possible be rendered to the Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union, the committee further recommended that the proper officers of the same be requested to keep the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor informed as to the localities in which assistance is most desired.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 37, when amended to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 37—By Delegates Jo Evans and J. F. McHugh**, of the Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America:

**WHEREAS**, There is at present a dual organization of stone cutters styling themselves "The National Stone Cutters' Association;" and

**WHEREAS**, This association is formed solely of seceders from the parent body, "The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America;" and

**WHEREAS**, This dual organization was formed and is governed and controlled by the Employers' Association, who use it as a menace and a means of disruption to organized labor, sending its members as strike breakers into every locality where trouble occurs between the Employers and the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That the Executive Council be requested to instruct all affiliated Central Bodies to comply with Section 1 of Article XI of the American Federation of Labor Constitution; that the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, shall be sustained in every possible manner by every member of the American Federation of Labor in the protection of their organization and the enforcement of their rights.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 40 be referred to the Executive Council for favorable consideration when amended to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 40—By Delegate Chas. E. Jeske**, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS**, A resolution was introduced at the Norfolk Convention asking for an organizer for Southern Wisconsin, and referred to the Executive Council for action, and since no organizer has been sent to this day; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council send an organizer to Wisconsin in

compliance with Resolution No. 94 of the Norfolk Convention.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 43—By Delegate J. B. Dale, of the California State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There are in this country some three millions of agricultural workers and laborers, who seek work wherever it can be found, having no homes, chiefly because their earnings are such as to prevent them from assuming family responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, These men need organization as much as any men now in our country; and

WHEREAS, It is to the highest interest of our movement that these men should be acquainted with our movement that they may learn to love it; and

WHEREAS, By reason of their condition they can do but little for themselves, especially in the beginning; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Organization be instructed to go carefully into the form of organization that might be useful to agricultural workers with a view of the American Federation of Labor putting forth all the force available to help organization amongst these men.

Your committee recommend that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council and the Council be requested to investigate the working conditions of farm laborers, and establish organizations of the same wherever possible.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Furuseth spoke at some length in favor of the report of the committee and the resolution.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 53—By Delegate James Kotera, of the South Omaha Central Labor Council:

Present conditions within South Omaha demand that the work of organization be pushed with all possible vigor. Since the great strike of 1904 in all packing centers, the unions among the packing house employes of South Omaha have been utterly demoralized, and are in need of assistance at the present time. Present conditions and local sentiment make the time of reorganization strategic.

Furthermore, the Clerks, Bartenders, Cigarmakers, Steam Fitters and other locals, who in the past have maintained unions, could be organized at the present time with great added strength to all concerned in the labor movement.

WHEREAS, The above statement of facts shows to a small degree the need, desirability and assured success of immediate action in the reorganization of dismembered unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Central Labor Union of South Omaha, Neb., that we urge the Organization Committee of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, to send a salaried organizer to said city to spend a considerable time among the packing house employes and other unions, as the local Central body shall direct.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 56—By Delegate James H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Councils in the cities of Oakland, Cal., San Jose, Cal., Sacramento, Cal., and San Francisco, Cal., have affiliated with them unions of carpet mechanics; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America has complete and entire jurisdiction of carpet layers, cutters and measurers; and

WHEREAS, The Carpet Mechanics' Unions affiliated with the above mentioned bodies have seceded from the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor request all National Unions affiliated to notify their Local Unions seated in the above mentioned Building Trades Councils to use their good offices in order to induce the Carpet Mechanics to affiliate with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event of the Carpet Mechanics failing to apply for a charter of affiliation from the Upholsterers' International Union within sixty days from the date of adjournment of this Convention the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall request all Local Unions seated in the above mentioned bodies to unseat Carpet Mechanics' locals not affiliated with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

Your committee recommend that the resolution be referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and that organization be requested to instruct its affiliated bodies to comply with Section 1 of Article XI of the American Federation of Labor Constitution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 66 when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 66—By Delegates T. J. Sullivan, Jere L. Sullivan, John H. Wallace, Thos. S. Farrell and W. Q. Sullivan, of the Hotel and Restaurant Em-

ployes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America:

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that the women wage earners of this country are forced to labor under distressing and inhuman conditions, working long hours for miserably small wages, hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together; and

WHEREAS, The women employed in public service establishments, such as hotels, restaurants, cafes and similar institutions are by reason of their unorganized conditions suffering under a species of bondage that should not prevail in a free country such as ours is alleged to be; and

WHEREAS, We believe that if the organized workers and such organizations that seek to ameliorate the distressing conditions under which the women wage earners of our country are forced to labor will lend their assistance, that with such co-operation our International Union will be able in the very near future to produce excellent results in establishing and organizing the women wage workers employed in the hotels, restaurants and similar public service establishments into good, active unions; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the organized workers of America are opposed to intolerable conditions and meager compensation for all the men and women of this land: Government statistics show that there are hundreds of thousands of unorganized female workers employed in the hotels, restaurants, etc., in these United States who by reason of the long hours they are compelled to toil and generally unsanitary accommodations are seldom free from the necessity of medical care and attention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That we pledge the moral assistance of every affiliated organization to the before mentioned female workers and urge the unionists and their friends to endeavor to establish in their respective cities unions of these female workers.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegate Sullivan (J. L.) and Delegate McCarthy.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 73, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 73—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, Massachusetts State Branch:

WHEREAS, There are in the city of Quincy, Mass., upwards of three thousand men employed in the shipbuilding industry that are unorganized; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be directed to consider the advisability of placing in the city of Quincy, Mass., an American Federation of Labor Organizer for at least six months of the year 1908.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 75—By Delegate P. F. McCarthy, of the Quarry Workers International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that there are at present among the great industrial army of toiling workmen thousands of unorganized Italians who need the protection of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated National and International Unions, and believing that the best results can only be accomplished by the employment of an organizer who can speak the language of these people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall consider the appointment of a man who can speak, read and write the Italian language and best fitted to fill the office of organizer, that these people may be given the opportunity to understand the benefit of organization.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for their favorable consideration.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 98—By Delegate S. J. Thompson, of the Texas State Federation of Labor, and William Morrison, of the Dallas, Texas, Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, The Southwestern Organizer of the American Federation of Labor has too large a territory to cover in the best interest of the American Federation of Labor, said territory comprising the states and territories of Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and the Indian Territory; and

WHEREAS, For the past several years Texas, which is a part of the Southwestern territory, has not received any benefit from the so-called Southwestern Organizer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to investigate the matter and appoint an Organizer for the state of Texas, if he thinks it will be profitable to the American Federation of Labor and the general labor movement, the said Organizer to work in conjunction with officials and organizers of the Farmers' Unions of the state of Texas.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution and recommended that it be referred to the Executive Council for favorable consideration.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 93 be referred to the Execu-

tive Council for favorable consideration, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 93—By Delegate H. H. Boettger, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, It is evident that in organization and unison there is strength; and

WHEREAS, In this Convention no point has been more forcibly emphasized than that we must organize the unorganized; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to send an organizer into the State of Iowa, whose sole purpose it shall be to organize and to act in conjunction with the officers of all Central Bodies and President of the Iowa State Federation of Labor to secure the affiliation of all unions with the Central Bodies and these in turn to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

#### LOS ANGELES.

The Norfolk Convention directed that an effort be made to improve the labor conditions of Los Angeles and elsewhere, and authorized an assessment of one cent per member on each of the affiliated organizations. This assessment was levied, which yielded \$15,342.02. We have had two organizers nearly the entire year at Los Angeles, Messrs. Arthur A. Hay and William E. Terry. Headquarters were established and an assistant employed. Reports from Los Angeles indicate considerable improvement.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption, the committee recommended that efforts to improve the labor conditions of Los Angeles be continued.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Treasurer Lennon—I desire to take the floor for a minute, because at the last Convention we informed the delegates that a lockout of our members had taken place in that city, they being notified to return their books or lose their jobs. They did not return their books. Our organization has spent \$40,000 in the past year, the city has been cleaned up, and we have solid union shops in the city. We are under obligations to the American Federation of Labor for sending Brother Terry to that city. He assisted us materially.

Vice-President Duncan—The Granite Cutters in Los Angeles won their strike after our men had been out and paid strike benefits for fifty-two weeks.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried by unanimous vote.

Delegate McCarthy—That completes the report of the Committee on Organization, which is signed.

MAX MORRIS, Chairman;  
FRANK H. MCCARTHY, Secretary;  
W. D. RYAN,  
F. T. HAWLEY,  
H. W. CHURCHILL,  
A. M. HUDDALL,  
C. O. YOUNG,  
WILLIAM H. FRAZIER,  
ROADY KENEHAN,  
W. D. MAHON,  
A. B. GROUT,  
HOMER D. CALL,  
JOHN J. PFEIFFER.

On motion of Delegate McCarthy the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Secretary Morrison read a communication addressed to Delegate O. P. Smith from Robert G. McClure, Secretary of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, urging that the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor be held in that city.

The Secretary stated that similar letters has been received from Mr. McClure by President Gompers, Delegate Duffy (Frank) and Delegate Lynch (J. M.)

Delegate Ryan (W. D.) stated that a similar letter had been received by him, and that he had answered that while he would like to see the Convention go to Indianapolis he favored the next Convention going to Toronto.

A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, addressed to President Gompers, was read, urging the American Federation of Labor to hold its next Convention in Washington, D. C.

Delegate Fairgrieve moved that the Convention remain in session until 7:30 p. m. (Seconded, but not carried.)

Delegate Murray moved that the rules be suspended and that the Convention remain in session until 6:30. (Seconded, but not carried.)

A motion was made and seconded that the rules be suspended and that the Convention reconvene at 8 a. m., Saturday. (Lost.)

Delegate Fitzgerald moved that the rules be suspended and that a session be held on Saturday afternoon, the morning session to convene at 9 o'clock and adjourn at 12 o'clock. (Seconded and carried.)

The Convention was adjourned under the rules to meet at 9 o'clock a. m., Saturday, November 21.

## ELEVENTH DAY—Saturday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Saturday, November 21st, Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Kline, Bechtold, Williams (J. J.), Hoag, Fuller, Potter, Tracy (W. J.), Goltra, Miller (Jesse), Olander, Clark, Byrnes, Carey (John), Hayes (Max S.), Powell, Davis (Austin), Welch, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Carroll, Kotera, Nutt, Snyder, Fixer, Whittaker, Frazier (G. L.), McDonnell.

Delegate Perham asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, Delegate Perham presented the following:

At a meeting held at the Albany Hotel, Denver, Colorado, November 20, 1908, a Railroad Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor was organized by the representatives of ten affiliated organizations.

H. B. Perham was elected Chairman and P. J. Flannery Secretary. The purpose of the department is to enhance the welfare of all railroad employees; to aid in more closely organizing all such employees, and seek to affiliate the unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor. To further the interest of employees by means of legislation, and to take such action as may be necessary to protect their interests. The first Convention of the department will be held immediately after the Convention closes.

The undersigned move that the formation of said department receive the endorsement of this Convention.

H. B. PERHAM,  
Order of Railroad Telegraphers,  
P. J. FLANNERY,  
International Freight Handlers Union,  
J. A. FRANKLIN,  
The Brotherhood of Boilermakers, and  
Iron Shipbuilders of America,  
JAS. O'CONNELL,  
The International Association of Machinists,  
P. F. RICHARDSON,  
The International Association of Car-workers,  
J. J. MOCKLER,  
The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths,  
WILBUR BRAGGINS,  
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks,  
F. G. HAWLEY,  
Switchmen's Union of North America,  
A. B. LOWE,  
International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes,  
J. J. SULLIVAN,  
The International Association of Steamfitters of America.

Delegate Perham moved the adoption of the resolution. The motion was seconded by Delegate Ramsay, and carried by unanimous vote of the Convention.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Wheeler, for the Committee on Building Trades, presented the following report:

Denver, Colo., November 21, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—Your Committee on Building Trades, to which was referred various matters contained in the reports of the President and Executive Council, also resolutions presented to the Convention, submit the following:

Resolution No. 2—By Delegates William Fyfe and Herbert Crampton, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Council of Denver, Colo., has refused to seat the elected delegates of the Denver First Branch of The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Federation instruct the officers of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, to order the seating of said delegates as per Section 2 of Article XI, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended that the matter be referred to the Building Trades Department for adjustment.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Fyfe and Delegate Crampton spoke in opposition to the report of the committee, and argued that the matter should be settled by the Convention.

Delegate Duffy (Frank) and Delegate Huber spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

The committee reported concurrence in the action of the Executive Council, as stated in the following portion of their report, and recommended that it be referred to the Building Trades Department for adjustment and drawing the line of demarcation:

## PLUMBERS—STEAM FITTERS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 86 refers to the dispute between the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, and provides that three representatives from each organization meet with a representative of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of arranging an agreement defining the jurisdiction of the two organizations.

This conference was held at headquarters at Washington between the representatives of the above named organizations and President Gompers. No agreement having been reached between the representatives of the organizations in question, the Executive Council having considered the matter, decided that the subject-matter be referred to the Denver Convention with the recommendation that it be referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjustment.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

To the report of the committee Delegate Costello offered the following amendment:

"The committee recommend that the suggestion of the Executive Council, with the reference to the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, be adopted. We further recommend that the Building Trades Department assembled in Convention in Denver, Colo., November 23, 1908, outline the jurisdiction of the organization of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America and the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada. This shall be done immediately in order to promote harmony among the members of the two organizations, and to protect the interests of both trades in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor." (Seconded.)

In the amendment, as offered by Delegate Costello, the titles of the organizations were abbreviated. At the request of Delegate Tracy the titles were given in full.

The question was discussed by Delegates Alpine, Mangan, Tracy, Costello, Leonard and Sullivan (J. J.).

The amendment offered by Delegate Costello was adopted, and the report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution No. 30—By Delegate Eugene Merz, of the Pittsburg Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers of Pittsburg, Local No. 218, is and has been the duly recognized local of Steam Fitters and Helpers in the city of Pittsburg; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through a charter which grants to them the jurisdiction over steam fitters and helpers; and

WHEREAS, The United Association Plumbers Local No. 27, through its organizers, is trying to disrupt the labor movement in the city of Pittsburg by endeavoring to create discord among the Steam Fitters and Helpers, and also trying to create a dual local to No. 218 of the International Association; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Iron City Central Trades Council do hereby protest against such work being agitated in the city of Pittsburg by the representatives of United Association Plumbers' Local No. 27, in disturbing the labor conditions that now exist, and hampering the best interests of the labor movement in general; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the actions of the United Association Plumbers in disturbing the conditions and forming dual locals of Steam Fitters and Helpers be stopped by the American Federation of Labor, and that the Convention so order.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended that it be referred to the Building Trades Department.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 91, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 91—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, The Modern Woodmen of America, many of the members of which organization are also members of trades unions, is now erecting, at Colorado Springs a home for its aged and indigent members, on which are employed workmen who are neither Woodmen nor members of the unions of their respective crafts; and

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor of Colorado Springs has been unable to induce the superintendent in charge to employ union labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this Convention be instructed to urge the Executive Officials of the Modern Woodmen of America to employ only members of trades unions in the erection and completion of the Home.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following portion of the report of the Executive Council be referred to the Building Trades Department for adjustment:

**HOD CARRIERS AND BUILDING LABORERS—BROTHERHOOD OF CEMENT WORKERS.**

Upon the subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 47, relative to the jurisdiction dispute between the above named organizations, a conference was held between their representatives at Washington and no agreement was reached.

The Executive Council has given this matter its attention, and we recommended that the matter be referred to this Convention, with the further recommendation that it be referred by you to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjustment.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegate D'Allesandro, Delegate Stemburgh and Delegate Murray.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended that the following portion of the report of the Executive Council be referred to the Building Trades Department for adjustment:

**WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS—BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.**

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 110, which deals with the dispute between the above named organizations, having been considered by the Executive Council, it was decided that this matter be referred to the Denver Convention, with the recommendation that the subject-matter be referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjudication. The officers of both organizations were so notified, and Secretary-Treasurer Brandt of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers made the request, "That you set forth in full the action of your Executive Board on this question which took place in March, 1907, and also set forth the action of the Norfolk Convention on this question by quoting the action of the Building Trades Committee in this dispute, which can be done by quoting the report of that committee." In the event of the Convention adopting the recommendation of the Executive Council, all the papers in this matter will be referred to the Building Trades Department, thus complying with the request of Secretary-Treasurer Brandt.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

In conclusion of our report, your committee note the progress made in the Building Trades since the Norfolk Convention, as shown at this time, in their Department.

All the International Unions, eighteen in number, are now members of the Building Trades Department, except the Asbestos Workers and the Slate and Tile Roofers. Charters for seventy-seven councils have been granted.

Notwithstanding the most adverse and depressing conditions existing during the period of its formation, the foregoing statement indicates that the Department has made steady, practical progress.

We the members of your Committee on Building Trades, are convinced that it is our duty to urge consistent co-operation on the part of all concerned in order to develop this Department of the American Federation of Labor in such manner as to effect the purposes outlined in the resolution as reported and passed by the Norfolk Convention, under which this Department was created.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER, Chairman;  
C. D. WHEELER, Secretary;  
J. J. SULLIVAN,  
FRANK FEENEY,  
CHARLES M. LEPS,  
J. C. BAHLHORN,  
T. E. KEOUGH,  
JAMES CRUICKSHANK,  
D. D'ALLESANDRO,  
JO EVANS,  
THOS. B. CLARK,  
J. H. BARRY,  
MATT COMERFORD,  
F. J. McNULTY,  
WALTER V. PRICE.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

President Gompers—The Chair would like to inquire if the Committee on Building Trades has given consideration to the matter referred to it by this Convention in regard to the issuance of charters to State Branches?

Delegate Huber, Chairman of the Committee—As none of the committee were officers of that Department we can not tell you whether they refused to issue charters or not. We understand they have not. The committee had no infor-

mation on the subject, and therefore could not report on it.

President Gompers—If the committee had reported that they had no information that would have been some report, but there is no reference made to the matter which was referred to it.

Vice-President Duncan—In the absence of a report from the Building Trades Committee on this subject, I move as an amendment to the report of the committee that the American Federation of Labor adhere to the conditions on which the Norfolk Convention decided to organize the Building Trades Department, and that the American Federation of Labor expects it to comply with the action of the Norfolk Convention.

The question was discussed by Delegate McSorley, Vice-President Duncan and Delegate Duffy (Frank).

The amendment offered by Vice-President Duncan was declared carried by a viva voce vote. A division was called for, and the amendment carried by a vote of 96 to 41.

The concluding part of the report of the committee was adopted, and the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Vice-President Keefe—I arise at this time on a question of personal privilege. I desire to make a statement that perhaps will in part at least clear the atmosphere regarding my position at this time.

President Gompers—In the judgment of the Chair the delegate is entitled to the floor on a question of personal privilege, and he may state it.

Vice-President Keefe—Within the past twenty-four hours I announced my determination not to be a candidate for re-election as a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, owing to the recommendation of the Committee on President's Report, restricting members of the Council as to what they shall or shall not do in political contests. I have voted the Republican ticket in National affairs for thirty-two years, and will continue to vote the Republican ticket in National affairs until my conscience advises otherwise.

I have been connected officially with the labor movement continuously perhaps longer than any other man in this Convention. I have been in the employ of the organization I represent, either in full or in part, for nearly twenty-eight

continuous years. During that period I had opposition to my election but once, or, in other words, I was elected without opposition twenty-seven times in twenty-seven years. There seems to be an impression, Mr. Chairman, that the Executive Council and myself are at variance. In order that the delegates who are trying to convey that idea may understand more clearly that that inference is made out of whole cloth I wish to make a statement. When I announced that I would not be a candidate for re-election to a position on the Executive Council, giving as my reason that I could not subscribe to the policy as recommended by the Committee on President's Report, every member of the Council, or nearly every member, appealed to me to reconsider my position and advised that I stand for re-election. So there is no division, misunderstanding or feeling between any member of the Executive Council and myself that either I or they have shown.

Mr. President, a large number of delegates have advised me to be a candidate for re-election, saying if I would stand it would put the Convention on record as to what the future policy of the organization should be. This I absolutely declined to do. My purpose in not being a candidate is one of principle, not because I feared defeat. Those who know me know quite well that if I only got half the vote of a Central Body I would stand for re-election if it were a matter of principle.

Just one more word. The relations between the President of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council and myself are as amicable today, I take it, as at any time during the past number of years. While we may not agree on some things we do agree wholly on our economic movement and will work jointly or collectively and individually to advance that movement. If at any time I can be of any service or assistance to the President of the American Federation of Labor, to the Executive Council or any organization represented in this Convention—well, my services can be asked for and they will be forthcoming. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I have no feeling in this matter at all; I bow to the will of the Convention in labor affairs. I want to reiterate what I have already said, that if



I can be of any service I want to render that service.

In conclusion I want to thank the President and the members of the Executive Council for the many courtesies extended to me in the past and to express my deep appreciation to this Convention for the consideration given me at this time in allowing me to speak on a question of personal privilege.

President Gompers—The hour for the special order of business, which is the nomination and election of officers and the selection of a Convention city, having arrived, I will ask President Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, to preside.

Delegate Lynch in the chair.

Chairman Lynch — Nominations for President are in order.

Delegate Frey, in placing in nomination Samuel Gompers for President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year, said in part:

"This Convention is about to select a leader for the coming year, and select him because he has certain qualifications. In this labor movement of ours we have selected our leaders, as a rule, for the same reasons that led primitive tribes to select one man to act as leader and adviser. They selected a man who had the ability to adjust differences within the tribe, maintain peace and unity and harmony in the tribal family. They also selected a man who, when the tribe was menaced, was able to inspire the tribe to fight in defense of their own interests. And not only that, they selected a man who would lead the warriors of the tribe and in the forefront of the battle inspire his followers with courage. We have with us in our movement a man of that type, a man who has always used his influence to adjust the differences that arise in our ranks and wipe out all those feelings that sometimes endanger the peace and harmony of the movement. When our interests were menaced he was always the first to occupy a prominent place on the battlefield and inspire us by his courage and ability as a warrior, and we fell in behind him in order that the enemy might not take away from us those things which we as working men believe we are entitled to. He is not only known by all of us and loved by all of us, but is known and respected throughout the world where organized labor is known.

It is therefore an honor and pleasure to present to you the name of Samuel Gompers for President for the ensuing year.

On motion of Delegate McSorley nominations were closed.

On motion of Delegate Sullivan (T. J.), the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Samuel Gompers as the unanimous choice of the Convention for President for the ensuing year.

Secretary Morrison complied with the instructions of the Convention, and Chairman Lynch declared Samuel Gompers duly elected as President for the ensuing year.

Delegate Jeske, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor—I would like to make a statement. I represent an organization that is opposed to the re-election of President Gompers. I wish to be recorded as voting in the negative.

President Gompers was asked to address the Convention, and made a brief speech in which he thanked the Convention for their expression of confidence in him.

In placing James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association, in nomination for the office of First Vice-President, Delegate Valentine said in part:

"I recall the Convention of the Federation held in this city fourteen years ago when I had the honor to place in nomination for a member of the Executive Council a representative of a Central Body. I felt if he should be placed upon the Council he would be a credit to the labor movement. The Convention entertained the idea and selected this representative of a Central Labor Body in the person of James Duncan. Now fourteen years later I am more than pleased to have the opportunity of again placing his name before the Convention for membership on the Executive Council."

Nominations were closed, and on motion of Delegate Wilson (James), the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for James Duncan as the unanimous choice of the Convention for First Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and the Chairman declared Vice-President Duncan duly elected for the ensuing term.

Vice-President Duncan was called upon to speak, and in a brief address thanked

the Convention for the honor of his reelection.

President Gompers in the chair.

Vice-President Duncan, in placing in nomination for Second Vice-President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, said in part:

"I rise again to say to John Mitchell's face what I said in this Convention when he was not present in Norfolk. He was not then with us because he was lying in a hospital at the point of death, but, thank God from whom all blessings flow, he is with us again in robust health. We all know John and we all love him, so I will simply say that it affords me great pleasure as a colleague and as one who nominated him in his absence to do so again in his presence."

Delegate Grout—I believe that John Mitchell is as well qualified to serve on the Executive Council as any man who has been selected or will be selected at this Convention; but in the minds of a great many people—in my mind, particularly—the position which he now holds in an organization supported by the employers makes him ineligible to a position on the Executive Council. I doubt that he is eligible to this position because of his connection with the National Civic Federation, an employers' organization and supported wholly by them. Naturally he will be expected to carry out their wishes. I will ask the chair if he is eligible to membership on the Executive Council?

President Gompers—Any member in good standing in any affiliated organization in good standing in the American Federation of Labor is eligible to any office within its gift.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for John Mitchell as the unanimous choice of this Convention as Second Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The motion was seconded and carried, and Secretary Morrison complied with the instructions of the Convention.

President Gompers—I declare John Mitchell duly elected Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing term.

Vice-President Mitchell—Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: In addition to expressing my appreciation of this continued evidence of your confidence, I

take this occasion to thank you for the very kindly message you sent me from your Norfolk Convention a year ago. Among the hundreds of letters received expressing hope and sympathy, none was so much appreciated as the message from your Convention.

During the ten years it has been my privilege to serve as Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and during all the Conventions I have attended, I have not unnecessarily taken your time, and I therefore ask your indulgence if on this occasion I consume some little time upon a matter that is somewhat personal to me.

I am very glad that Delegate Grout expressed the opinion he held, because I learn that that opinion has been expressed outside of the Convention by a number of my fellow delegates. I want to explain that I feel rather keenly that the objection comes from one whose evidence may help to send me to prison. It was in defense of his organization I am now before the United States Court on the charge of contempt of the injunction issued by that court. If my employment by the National Civic Federation is in any degree inimicable to the interests of organized labor, why are those employers of unfair labor prosecuting me and attempting to send me to prison? If I had not been loyal to labor in every act of my life, do you suppose they would seek to send me to jail?

My connection with the National Civic Federation has not been changed; I hold the same position with that organization now I have held for the past five years, Chairman of their Trade Agreement Department. The difference is that now I am devoting all my time to the promotion of trade agreements, one of the cardinal principles of the great trade union movement. When the time comes when any man shall seek to control directly or indirectly what I shall do or what I shall say in the interest of labor I will quit that job.

When, as a consequence of ill health, I was compelled to relinquish my position as president of the United Mine Workers of America, among the many positions offered me I selected—not the one that paid the most salary, not the one that would have given me the most ease and leisure, but the one that would enable me to be of greatest use to

organized labor which my health would allow me to fill.

My friends, I have never sought a position in the labor movement, I have never directly or indirectly asked any man for his support, and I never shall. If the organized workers believe I can render service to them and they call upon me I shall serve. When the time comes that even a respectable minority of my fellow workers believe I am no longer able to render them good service, then I shall willingly retire.

I trust you will understand the circumstances that make this explanation necessary. It is true the Civic Federation is supported by voluntary contributions. It may be true that employers contribute a large amount of that money, but I do not know that any employer opposed to the trade union movement is contributing to my support. Before accepting a place with the National Civic Federation to work actively with them I consulted every labor man on its Executive Board. I had letters from them, not only advising, but urging me to do so. When I decided to work for them I tendered my resignation to President Gompers so that if there was even the remotest reason why I should not continue on the Council he might have my resignation. President Gompers said to me, "You owe something to the labor movement; it has a right to demand something from you," and he refused to accept my resignation.

So far as I am able, no matter whether I am with the Civic Federation or digging coal, I shall do my best to serve the hopes and aspirations and the purposes of the trade union movement. When I can not do that I will come here and tell you about it.

I thank you, my friends, and promise to do the best I can to carry out the principles of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Walker (J. H.).—Mr. Chairman and Delegates: A delegate who spoke after Vice-President Mitchell had been placed in nomination made the same objection that has been made by a great many people who do not know the facts in the case. I have no doubt they are honest in their views, and for that reason I will make a brief reference to the matter.

Since I was a very small boy I have been a personal friend and close associate of John Mitchell in his every-day life. All of his life, so far as I know it, has been one earnest effort to make things better for those of us who were placed in a position similar to his own from childhood up. As a result of his work in that cause he was compelled to give up a position which I know he holds higher than any other position that could be afforded him in this life.

When he was compelled to leave the movement because of the result of that work on his health, when he was ill and with no assurance of recovery, men—possibly they were honest in their opinion—made attacks on him similar to this, only in more bitter language. Yes, they branded him as a traitor to the labor movement! There is one thing those who know me will never say, and that is that I am a quitter; but through my knowledge of what John Mitchell was and through resentment for what they said and did, I took action that made it necessary for me to leave a movement which, next to the trade union movement, I love better than any other on earth. I don't care what position in life he may hold, I know that the very best he is capable of will be given in the interest of the men and women and children who live as a result of their labor.

In placing James O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists, in nomination for Third Vice-President, Delegate Owen Miller said in part:

"When I attended the Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1895 I noted there a young man representing a great organization. I was favorably impressed with his conduct in that Convention, and in every Convention since that time I have been more and more impressed by his worth. I have observed his work for the American Federation of Labor and for the International organization he represents, and I can say that every step he has taken since the time I became acquainted with him has been a step of progress, always for and in the interests of the working people. It is therefore with unbounded pleasure that I place before you James O'Connell for Third Vice-President.

On motion of Delegate Tobin (D. J.), seconded by Delegate Dale, the Secre-

tary was instructed to cast one ballot for James O'Connell as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Third Vice-President.

The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and the chair declared Vice-President O'Connell duly elected for the ensuing term.

Vice-President O'Connell spoke briefly in response to a request for an address, and thanked the Convention for the honor they had shown him.

In placing in nomination for Fourth Vice-President Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, Delegate Ryan (W. D.), said in part: "In my opinion, for the efforts he has put forth to take care of the delegates since their arrival in Denver he is as much entitled, if not more so, to a unanimous election as any of those who have preceded him."

On motion of Delegate Daley (P. D.), the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Max Morris as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Fourth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. The Secretary complied with the instruction of the Convention, and the chairman declared Vice-President Morris duly elected for the ensuing term.

Vice-President Morris made a brief address in which he thanked the Convention for the confidence expressed in him.

Vice-President O'Connell—I desire to place before this Convention a candidate who has devoted the greater part of his life, energy, and whatever ability he has possessed to build up, against great difficulties and obstacles, a strong and powerful organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. His trades unionism has never been questioned. He is dignified in every way, a dignified gentleman, when met on the field or in the halls of labor one who reflects credit in every manner on the movement. I present the name of Denis A. Hayes for Fifth Vice-President.

On motion of Delegate Hart the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Vice-President Hayes as the unanimous choice of the Convention. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and the chairman declared Vice-President Hayes duly elected for the ensuing term.

In response to a request for a speech Vice-President Hayes made a brief address.

In placing in nomination for Sixth Vice-President William D. Huber, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Delegate Klapetzky said in part:

"According to the usual custom of the American Federation of Labor when a vacancy occurs on the Executive Council those down the scale are entitled to step up in order to give them an opportunity to reach the top. For that reason I have very great pleasure in placing in nomination for Sixth Vice-President William D. Huber, referred to in a loving and in a peculiar way at times as 'Old Bill' Huber."

On motion of Delegate Wheeler the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Vice-President Huber as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Sixth Vice-President. The Secretary complied with the instruction of the Convention, and the chairman declared Vice-President Huber duly elected for the ensuing term.

Vice-President Huber made a short address to the Convention.

Delegate Furuseth, in placing in nomination for Seventh Vice-President Joseph Valentine, of the Iron Molders' organization, said in part:

"Twenty-five years ago I learned to know the man I am about to nominate, and I have watched his progress in the labor movement ever since with great pleasure. I saw him in desperate struggles when he was a local officer, and I have since seen him as an organizer of his craft and as a representative of his International Union. I take great pleasure in nominating for Seventh Vice-President Joseph Valentine, of San Francisco."

Delegate Rist—I want to nominate Joseph Valentine, of Cincinnati, for Seventh Vice-President.

On motion of Delegate McKee (Anna), the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Vice-President Valentine as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Seventh Vice-President. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and the chairman declared Vice-President Valentine duly elected for the ensuing term.

Vice-President Valentine made a brief address in response to a request for a speech.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—I desire at this time to place in nomination for Eighth Vice-President a man whom every one in the labor movement knows, a man who at all times and under all circumstances has responded to the cry of distress from every industrial center of the country when we were in a contest with the employers. He represents the transportation interests of the American Federation of Labor, and his ability to serve the labor movement with signal credit on the Executive Council cannot be questioned. The name of the man I desire to place in nomination is William D. Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Delegate Walker (J. H.)—I desire to place in nomination at this time a man whom I think is as well known in the labor movement as almost any other in it. He has served his own organization in an official capacity for the past sixteen years, and is recognized as one of the ablest and most conscientious workers in the movement. I am sure that if elected he will add strength to our Executive Council and prove an able and efficient member of that body. I therefore desire to place in nomination John R. Alpine, of the Plumbers' organization.

Vice-President O'Connell—As the time for adjournment is here I move you that we remain in session until the roll call is completed.

Treasurer Lennon moved as an amendment that the Convention remain in session until the order of business then in progress was completed. (Seconded and carried.)

A roll call for Eighth Vice-President resulted as follows:

FOR MAHON—Klapetsky, Noschang, Shanessy, Smith (G. K.), Tighe, Kline, Mockler, Kuykendall, Glockling, McKenzie, Sanders, Fyfe, Crampton, Richardson, Clerks' delegation (200 votes), Cable, McManus, Electrical Workers' delegation (161 votes), Comerford, McKee (Robt. A.), Winn, Huddell, Conroy, Shamp, Morton, Costello, Sullivan (J. J.), Flannery, Williams (J. J.), Hoag, Granite Cutters' delegation (43 votes), Kenehan, Morrissey, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere L.), Sullivan (W. Q.), Farrell, Wallace, Richards (J. H.), Davis (D. J.), Ehret, Farmer, Pfeiffer, Hart (E. F.), O'Connor, Call, Grout, Dardis, Lewis, Wilson

(W. B.), Savage, Molders' delegation (800 votes), Miller (Owen), Carey (D. A.), Woodill, Winkler, Bahiborn, Skemp, Eisenring, Cullen, Wilson (Jas.), Quinn, Sheret, Gallagher, Foster, Berry, Morgan, Ritchey, Torpey, McCarthy (P. F.), Miller (Jesse), Telegraphers' delegation (75 votes), Mahon, Sinclair, Fitzgerald, Frazier, Olander, Furuseth, Stack, Kirk, Hart (Lee M.), Barry, Hawley, Heberling, Robinson, Tobin (D. J.), Daley, McCormack, Golden, Ross, McAndrew, Evans (E. Lewis), Typographical Union delegation (330 votes), Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Gray, Dale, Jones, Ellis, Thompson (S. J.), Allen, Rollins, Maloney, Johnston (J. C.), Mangan, Rist, Morrison (Wm.), Breidenbach, Stralt, Wurster, Flood, Smith (O. P.), Hay, Peetz, Kuhn, MacStay, Chrisman, McKee (Anna), McLennan, Murray, Hamlet, Smith (C. T.), Voll, Riddell, Wall, Dunne, representing 6,679 votes.

FOR ALPINE—Kerker, Franklin, Dunn (G. F.), Baine, Walls, O'Boy, Kane (J. F.), Howes, Kemper, Kugler, Koralek, Sullivan (John), Ward, Ryan (F. M.), Butler, Barry, Duffy (Frank), Huber, Sexton, O'Brien, Flynn, Botterill, O'Reilly, Detlef, Goelnitz, Keough, Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), Barnes, French, Smith (J. T.), Clerks' delegation (300 votes), Electrical Workers' delegation (169 votes), Feeney, Kellington, Kahn, Rickert, Schwarz, Langer, Altman, Landers, Hayes (D. A.), Muhleman, Granite Cutters' delegation (67 votes), Nestor, Moffitt, Lawlor, Maher, Stemburgh, D'Alessandro, McArdie, McSorley, Taggart, Manning (J. J.), Keefe, Fuller, Bowler, O'Connell, Sarber, Churchhill, VanLear, Stark, Price, Potter, O'Sullivan, Frayne, Wheeler, Ryan (W. D.), White, Mitchell, Walker, Molders' delegation (200 votes), Tazelaar, Alpine, Tracy (W. J.), Clark, Shirk, Duffy (T. J.), Martin, Railroad Telegraphers' delegation (75 votes), Doull, Brown, Clark (W. W.), Evans (Jo), McHugh, Byrnes, Lennon, Biggs, Brals, Leps, Typographical Union delegation (110 votes), Hatch, Pulver, Loos, Boettger, Rocker, Williams (F. H.), McCarthy (F. H.), Howley, Sharpe, Fairgrieve, Keough, Young, Copeland, Jeske, Roach, Dowling, Dunn (J. J.), Gifford, Johnston (J. T.), Campbell, Tobin (Wm.), Smith (H. O.), White, Handley, Humphrey, Zusi, Kane, Whalen, Terry, Fechnor, Gibbons, Leonard, Holmes, McDonald, Gass, Richter, representing 5,335 votes.

NOT VOTING—Bechtold, Arnold, Gottra, Carey (John), Powell, Ford, Richards (W. G.), Lynch (Patrick), Davis (Austin), Welch, Hood, Robinson (H. P.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Peterson, Kelsey, Merz, Anderson, Behrens, Carroll, Kotera, Nutt, Snyder, Hall, Fizer, Whittaker, Bohm, Creamer, Frazier (G. L.), Curtis, McDonnell, Skinner, Wadsworth, Draper, representing 189 votes.

President Gompers—And the chair declares John R. Alpine duly elected Eighth Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Delegate Alpine—Since brevity is said to be the soul of wit, I will endeavor to exemplify the truth of that adage, and will not occupy many minutes of your time. I desire to thank you all for the honor you have conferred upon me, and to assure you that in the days to come I will endeavor to prove that your confidence has not been misplaced. I thank you heartily for the appreciation shown, and will give to you the best there is in me. I can say no more and am unwilling to do less.

Delegate Mahon—I desire to take this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to thank those who have supported me in this contest. I went into it at the request of a number of my friends. It is not the first time in my life I have been defeated. I can assure you that when I go out of this Convention I shall go out, as I always have, to fight for the principles of the American Federation of Labor. I have had many battles on the floor of this Convention; I have disagreed with the policies of this organization on many occasions; but I fought out my battles here on this floor and have bowed to the will of the majority on all occasions, and always went out to work for the best interests of the trade unions. In the future that shall be my policy. To the most of the delegates I suppose it is unnecessary for me to make this declaration. I have been straightforward in whatever I have had to say, and have not quibbled, whether it made me friends or foes. I shall continue the same policy I have in the past; I shall continue the same battle for what I believe is right, and for what I believe are the principles of the American trade union movement as I see them and as I conceive them to be.

I want to say to those who have supported me that I thank them, and to those who have opposed me that there is no feeling on my part. You need not come to me and explain why you did not vote for me; I shall feel towards you in the future as I have in the past, and I shall do my duty in the future as I have in the past. There are a number of grave questions confronting us now; they are calling for a united labor movement, and I shall stand for the policies of this organization in the future as I have in the past. I thank you.

Delegate Robinson (Hugh)—I rise to place in nomination for Treasurer a man who for the past twenty-one years has been a commanding figure in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor; one who is considered to be, not only a leader in the movement, but also one of its foremost statesmen. I heartily commend him to the consideration of the Convention for re-election. Permit me to place in nomination the name of John Brown Lennon.

On motion of Delegate Altman nominations were closed.

On motion of Delegate Kugler the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Treasurer Lennon as the unanimous choice of the Convention. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and John B. Lennon was declared by the Chairman duly elected Treasurer for the ensuing term.

Treasurer Lennon made a brief address to the Convention, and thanked the delegates for their appreciation of his services in the cause of organized labor.

Delegate Lynch (J. M.)—Mr. President: Secretaries are a necessary evil. Naturally the Presidents are all against them. It reminds me somewhat of the saying that it is no crime to be poor, but it is mighty inconvenient. However, if we are to have Secretaries we want to have good ones. Duty well performed deserves its reward, and that in the case of the man I am about to name it has been well performed is attested by the financial condition of the organization and its magnificent growth since he has served as its Secretary. I therefore take pleasure in nominating for re-election Secretary Frank Morrison.

Delegate Mahon—I move that the President be authorized to cast the unanimous vote of this Convention for Frank Morrison for Secretary of this organization for the ensuing year. (Seconded and carried by unanimous vote.)

President Gompers complied with the instructions of the Convention and declared Secretary Morrison duly elected to serve for the ensuing term.

Secretary Morrison made a brief address in which he thanked the delegates for the confidence expressed in him by the unanimous vote.

Delegate John P. Frey, of the Iron Molders' International organization, was

placed in nomination by Delegate Wilson (James) for first fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

There being no further nominations a motion was made and carried that Secretary Morrison cast one ballot for Delegate Frey as the unanimous choice of the Convention. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and the Chairman declared Delegate Frey duly elected as first fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

Delegate Larger, of the United Garment Workers of America, was placed in nomination by Treasurer Lennon for second fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

Delegate McKee, of the International Union of Steam Engineers, was placed in nomination by Delegate Comerford.

A roll call vote for second fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress resulted as follows:

FOR LARGER—Klapetsky, Noschang, Shanessy, Smith (G. K.), Tighe, Kiline, Mockler, Kuykendall, Gloeckling, Baine, Walls, O'Boy, Kane, Howes, McKenzie, Duffy (Frank), Huber, Sexton, O'Brien, Flynn, Botterill, O'Reilly, Crampton, Detlef, Richardson, Goelinitz, Keough, Cigarmakers' delegation (37 votes), Clerks' delegation (250 votes), Cable, McNulty, Feeney, Conroy, Shamp, Morton, Freight Handlers and Warehousemen delegation (39 votes), Kahn (2 votes), Rickert, Schwarz, Larger, Altman, Landers, Hayes (D. A.), Muhleman, Nestor, Moffitt, Lawlor, Maher, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (154 votes), Richards, McSorley, Taggart, Manning (J. J.), Farmer, Longshoremen's delegation (237 votes), Machinists' delegation (373 votes), Price, Dardis, Sheet Metal Workers' delegation (54 votes), Mine Workers' delegation (380 votes), Valentine, Frey, Curran, Duffy (P. F.), Murtaugh, Miller (Owen), Carey, Woodill, Winkler, Skemp, Sheret, Gallagher, Foster, Alpine, Tracy (W. J.), Clark (Thomas), Shirk, Printing Pressmen's delegation (129 votes), Railroad Telegraphers' delegation (75 votes), Doull, Clark (W. W.), Hart (L. M.), Barry, Hawley, Heberling, Lennon, Robinson, Biggs, Brals, Tobin (D. J.), Daley, McCormack, Golden, McAndrew, Evans (E. Lewis), Typographical Union delegation, Dale, Jones, Boettger, Rocker, Williams, Ellis, Sharpe, Fairgrieve, Young, Thompson (S. J.), Copeland, Roach, Rollins, Gifford, Johnston (J. C.), Mangano, Rist, Breidenbach, Strait, Smith (H. O.), White, Flood, Smith (O. P.), Hay, Peetz, Kuhn, Humphrey, MacStay, McKee (Anna), Whalen, Terry, Gibbons, Leonard, Hamlet, Smith (C. T.), Voll, Dunne, Richter, representing 8,437 votes.

FOR MCKEE—Kerker, Franklin, Dunn (G. F.), Kemper, Kugler, Koralek, Sullivan (John), Ward, Ryan (F. M.), Butler, Barry, Sanders, Fyfe, Cigarmakers' dele-

gation (82 votes), Clerks' delegation (250 votes), McManus, Fay, Comerford, McKee (Robt.), Winn, Huddell, Costello, Sullivan (J. J.), Freight Handlers and Warehousemen delegation (39 votes), Kahn (2 votes), Hoag, Duncan, Cruickshank, Coombe, Stemburgh, D'Alessandro, Kenehan, Morrissey, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (232 votes), McArdle, Davis, Ehret, Pfeiffer, Longshoremen delegation (78 votes), Machinists' delegation (248 votes), Grout, Sheet Metal Workers' delegation (107 votes), Mine Workers' delegation (2,165 votes), Bahihorn, Tazelaar, Arnold, Eisenring, Cullen, Wilson (James), Quinn, Duffy (T. J.), Martin, Printing Pressmen delegation (43 votes), McCarthy (P. F.), Miller (Jesse), Railroad Telegraphers' delegation (75 votes), Mahon, Sinclair, Fitzgerald, Frazier, Olander, Furuseth, Stack, Brown, Kirk, Ross, Leps, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Pulver, Loos, McCarthy (F. H.), Jeske, Dowling, Johnston (J. T.), Wurster, Handley, Zusi, Chrisman, Fechnor, Holmes, Murray, McDonald, Wall, representing 6,473 votes.

NOT VOTING—Kellington, Bechtold, Hart (E. F.), Potter, Call, Goltra, Evans (Jo), McHugh, Byrnes, Carey (John), Powell, Hatch, Gray, Howley, Ford, Keough, Richards (W. G.), Lynch (Patrick), Davis, Allen, Welch, Maloney, Dunn (J. J.), Hood, Campbell, Robinson, Morrison (Wm.), Tobin, (Wm.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Peterson, Kelsey, Kane (Thomas), Mers, Anderson, McLennan, Behrens, Carroll, Kotera, Nutt, Riddell, Gass, Snyder, Hall, Flizer, Whittaker, Bohm, Creamer, Frazier (G. L.), Curtis, McDonnell, Skinner, Wadsworth, Draper, representing 288 votes.

On motion of Delegate McKee the election of Delegate Larger was made unanimous.

Delegate Jerome Jones, of the Georgia Federation of Labor, was placed in nomination for delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Assembly by Delegate McCullough.

Vice-President Mitchell—On behalf of the United Mine Workers' delegation I second the nomination.

There being no further nominations, on motion the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Delegate Jones as the unanimous choice of the Convention for delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and Delegate Jones was declared duly elected.

Each of the delegates-elect made a short address in which he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and assured the delegates that he would do his best to represent them properly.

The Chairman announced that nominations were in order for the city in which to hold the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Treasurer Lennon placed in nomination the city of Toronto, Canada. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Robinson.

St. Louis, Mo., was nominated by Delegate Murray, Delegate Sharpe and Delegate Strait.

Rochester, N. Y., was nominated by Delegate Whalen.

Milwaukee, Wis., was nominated by Delegate Handley.

Kalamazoo, Mich., was nominated by Delegate Ellis, but later the nomination was withdrawn.

Delegate Smith nominated the city of Washington, D. C.

A roll call was ordered, and on motion it was decided that the city receiving the highest number of votes would be declared the one selected in which to hold the next Convention.

The roll call resulted as follows:

FOR TORONTO—Tighe, Kline, Franklin, Dunn (G. F.), Glockling, Boot and Shoe Workers' delegation (256 votes), Kemper, Kugler, Koralek, Sullivan (John), Ward, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' delegation (67 votes), Brotherhood of Carpenters' delegation (1,539 votes), Sanders, Fyfe, Crampton, Richardson, Cigarmakers' delegation (246 votes), Morris, Conway, Loebenberg, Manning (D. F.), Robinson (Herman), Coopers' delegation (25 votes), Feeney, Kahn, Rickert, Schwarz, Langer, Altman, Landers, Hayes (D. A.), Hoag, Muhleman, Duncan, Cruickshank, Coombe, Nestor, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' delegation (56 votes), Kenahan, Morrissey, Iron and Steel Workers' delegation (33 1-3 votes), Ehret, Farmer, Hart (E. F.), Keefe, Fuller, Bowler, O'Connor, O'Sullivan (M.), Frayne, Wheeler, Lewis, Ryan (W. D.), White, Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Savage, Walker, Musicians' delegation (279 votes), Painters' and Decorators' delegation (640 votes), Gallagher, McCarthy (P. F.), Miller (Jesse), Perham, Rubin, Ramsay, Mahon, Sinclair, Fitzgerald, Furuseth, Tailors' delegation (81 votes), Golden, Ross, Evans (E. Lewis), Typographical Union delegation, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Pulver, Jones, Boettger, Williams (F. H.), McCarthy (F. H.), Ellis, Dowling, Gifford, Johnston (J. C.), Rist, Campbell, Breiden-

bach, Zusi, Kane (Thomas), McKee (Anna), Terry, Gibbons, Voll, Richter, representing 2,476 1-3 votes.

FOR ST. LOUIS—Kerker, Klapetsky, Noschang, Shanessy, Smith (G. K.), Mockler, Kuykendall, Boot and Shoe Workers' delegation (64 votes), Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' delegation (33 votes), Goellnitz, Keough, Cigarmakers' delegation (163 votes), Coopers' delegation (24 votes), McNulty, Fay, Conroy, Shamp, Morton, Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' delegation (56 votes), Iron and Steel Workers' delegation (66 2-3 votes), McSorley, Taggart, Pfeiffer, O'Connell, Sarber, Churchill, Van Lear, Stark, Grout, Dardis, Molders' delegation (100 votes), Musicians' delegation (96 votes), Painters and Decorators' delegation (108 votes), Berry, Morgan, Ritchey, Torpey, Frazier (W. H.), Olander, Stack, Clark (W. W.), Hart (L. M.), Barry, Tailors' delegation (80 votes), McAndrew, Gray, Dale, Loos, Rocker, Sharpe, Rollins, Johnston (J. T.), Morrison (Wm.), Tobin (Wm.), Strait, Wurster, Smith (H. O.), White, Kelsey, Smith (O. P.), Kuhn, Chrisman, Fehnor, Holmes, Murray, Hamlet, Gass, representing 3,079 2-3 votes.

FOR ROCHESTER — Brotherhood of Carpenters' delegation (257 votes), Detlef, Comerford, McKee (Rob't), Winn, Huddell, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere L.), Sullivan (Wm. Q.), Farrell, Wallace, Manning (John J.), Molders' delegation (400 votes), Alpine, Tracy (W. J.), Clark (Thos.), Shirkr, Keough, Roach, Whalen, Hall, Wall, Dunne, representing 1,438 votes.

FOR WASHINGTON — Foster, Tobin (D. J.), Daley, McCormack, Smith (C. T.), representing 330 votes.

FOR MILWAUKEE—Handley, representing 1 vote.

NOT VOTING—McKenzie, Costello, Sullivan (J. J.), Kellington, Bechtold, Flannery, Williams (J. J.), Moffitt, Lawlor, Maher, Price, Potter, Carl, Wilson (Jas.), Quinn, Sheret, Goltra, Duffy (T. J.), Martin, Doull, Brown (J. G.), Kirk, Evans (Jo), McHugh, Byrnes, Carey (John), Hawley, McBerling, Leaps, Powell, Hatch, Howley, Fairgrave, Ford, Richards (W. G.), Young, Lynch (Patrick), Thompson (S. J.), Davis, Allen, Copeland, Welch, Jeske, Maloney, Dunn (J. J.), Hood, Mangan, Robinson (H. P.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Peterson, Flood, Hay, Peetz, Humphrey, MacSlay, Merz, Anderson, McLennan, Leonard, Behrens, Carroll, Kotera, Nutt, McDonald, Fiddell, Snyder, Flzer, Whittaker, Bohm, Creamer, Frazier (G. L.), Curtis, McDonnell, Skinner, Wadsworth, Draper, representing 818 votes.

At 2:15 the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 4 p. m.



## ELEVENTH DAY—Saturday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 4 p. m., Saturday, November 21st, Vice-President Duncan in the Chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Kline, O'Boy, Kane, Howes, McKenzie, Loebenberg, McManus, Fay, Shamp, Keillington, Bechtold, Williams (J. J.), Rickert, Schwarz, Hoag, Richards (J. H.), Pfeiffer, Keefe, Fuller, Van Lear, Potter, Call, Carey (D. A.), Woodhill, Winkler, Wilson (James), Quinn, Foster, Tracy (W. J.), Clark (Thomas), Berry, Morgan, Ramsay, Sinclair, McHugh, Heberling, Biggs, Tobin (D. J.), Ross, Powell, Lynch (James M.), Hayes (Max S.), Stevenson, Hatch, Gray, Howley, Ford, Richards (W. G.), Thompson, Davis, Welch, Maloney (P.), Hood, Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Peterson, Kane, Mers, Leonard, Behrens, Leonard, Kotera, Nutt, Voll, Gass, Snyder, Fizer, Whittaker, Frazier (G. L.), McDonnell.

Secretary Morrison read the following communication:

Denver, Colo., November 20, 1908.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sir and Brother—In accordance with a report submitted by a Special Committee appointed by President Gompers dealing with the controversy existing in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers I was appointed to assist in the carrying out of the recommendations contained therein.

It is indeed fortunate that I am permitted to report to you at this early date that an agreement has been reached whereby a complete settlement of all the questions at issue will be finally settled at a Convention to be held by this organization in St. Louis, Missouri, early in the coming year.

The following is a copy of the stipulations agreed to which have been signed by both parties to the controversy:

**Memorandum of Agreement and Stipulations Entered Into by the Opposing Factions in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in Pursuance of the Report of a Special Committee Appointed by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.**

**First:** It is hereby agreed that a Convention of all the locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be called in St. Louis on January 18, 1909. Every local organization in good standing on September 15, 1908, shall be entitled to representation in this Convention.

**Second:** The officers of both opposing forces shall submit to the representative of the American Federation of Labor appointed by President Gompers a complete list of the organizations in their possession, not later than November 28, 1908. The list of organizations thus submitted shall be considered by both opposing

forces as an official roster of the coming Convention.

**Third:** It is further agreed that both of the opposing forces will at once notify the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers their desire that each local respond to the call for the said convention to be held January 18, 1909, incorporating in the same in concise form the action of the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

**Fourth:** It is further agreed that all suits at law or court processes of any character relating to the affairs of the organization shall be at once withdrawn.

**Fifth:** It is further agreed that all necessary and legitimate expenditures of the opposing forces of the organization shall be defrayed by the proper officers, signing warrants and checks in accord with the laws of the International Brotherhood. In case any questions arise relative to the payment of any bill which cannot be adjusted amicably by the fiscal officers, it is agreed that the same shall be referred to the Convention of January 18, 1909, for final adjustment.

**Sixth:** It is also further agreed that after the Convention has been convened and the delegates have been seated in the Convention as accredited delegates, the rules of the procedure and laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be taken as authority.

**Seventh:** It is further agreed that all funds now on hand and those hereafter received by either side to this controversy shall be made a special trust fund and placed in a bank in Springfield, Illinois, said bank to be designated by President Gompers. Funds now on deposit drawing interest shall not be transferred to the Springfield trust fund until after interest is due and payable.

**Eighth:** It is hereby further agreed that the actions of the Convention to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, January 18, 1909, shall be accepted by both sides to the controversy, as final and binding, to the end that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be maintained in one complete organization.

**Ninth:** It is also further agreed that the recommendation of the Special Committee shall be complied with (a copy of which is hereby attached), where not specifically detailed in these stipulations.

**Tenth:** It is hereby agreed by and between the opposing forces of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers represented by F. J. McNulty, Peter W. Collins, J. J. Reid, J. W. Murphy, F. J. Sullivan and J. E. McCadden, that from this date there shall not be any suits at law or in equity filed, by either of the aforesaid opposing forces, for any cause whatsoever, connecting in any manner the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

pending the Convention to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, January 18, 1909.

Eleventh: It is hereby agreed that should the referendum vote be against the holding of the Convention on January 18, 1909, a Convention will be called at once in accordance with the Constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

J. J. REID,  
H. W. SHERMAN,  
H. W. POTTER,  
H. S. WHALEN,  
F. J. SULLIVAN,  
F. J. McNULTY,  
PETER W. COLLINS,  
STEPHEN J. FAY,  
FRANCIS J. SWECK,  
M. S. CULVER.

The parties to this controversy signing the agreement are entitled to the consideration of every member of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor for the splendid manner in which they approached the problem of re-cementing their organization, and for this reason I believe they are entitled to be commended by the delegates here assembled.

Yours fraternally,

M. GRANT HAMILTON,

General Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

Secretary Morrison also read the following telegram from the attorneys:

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 21, 1908.

Peter W. Collins or Francis J. McNulty,  
Denver, Colo.

Suit here dismissed in accordance with telegram of November 20 from Collins, Sullivan and Hamilton to us.

(Signed) GRAHAM & GRAHAM.

Secretary Morrison—I move that the agreement be endorsed and incorporated in the minutes of this Convention. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Duncan—The Chair understands that the action of the Convention supersedes the previous action of the Convention.

President Gompers—The previous agreement reached provided that a representative of the American Federation of Labor should act as mediator or advisor, and immediately upon that conclusion being reached I called the representatives of the contending factions of the Electrical Workers together, and called in Organizer M. Grant Hamilton, of Denver, to act as the representative of the American Federation of Labor. He brought the representatives of the Electrical Workers together.

Vice-President Duncan—The Chair understands that the provisions of the previous action have been complied with, and that this is the result of the Federation's portion in dealing with the difficulties of the Electrical Workers.

The motion offered by Secretary Morrison was carried by unanimous vote.

President Gompers in the chair.

Treasurer Lennon—I take a great deal of satisfaction in the work that resulted from the efforts of the Committee on Electrical Workers. As I was a member of that committee I take some gratification to myself. I am now going to offer a report that is equally pleasing to the committee having in charge, with Brother Mulcahy and myself, the matter of the Longshoremen and the Seamen.

Treasurer Lennon presented the following report:

Denver, Colo., Nov. 20, 1908.

Pursuant to an understanding reached between the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the International Seamen's Union of America and also the officers of the International Longshoremen's Association, a conference was held in Denver, Colo., on this the 26th day of November, 1908, at which were present:

Representing the Seamen—Andrew Furuseth, William H. Frazier, V. A. Olander and Edward Stack.

Representing the Longshoremen—Daniel J. Keefe, T. V. O'Connor, W. E. Fuller and John L. Bowler.

Representing the American Federation of Labor—John B. Lennon and D. D. Mulcahy.

At this conference the following propositions were adopted and approved by the parties represented in the conference, as a means of settlement of differences, heretofore existing between the International Seamen's Union and the International Longshoremen's Association:

First—That the Longshoremen eliminate from their name or title the words "Marine and Transport Workers" and resume as their official title "The International Longshoremen's Association."

Second—That this change of title shall not in any way be construed as requiring the Longshoremen to relinquish any members or branches now affiliated with them under the title of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Association.

Third—That as to jurisdiction over work, should any dispute arise, the officers or designated representatives of the two unions, the Seamen and Longshoremen, shall meet and by conference attempt a satisfactory settlement.

Fourth—That every possible effort be made by both the Longshoremen and the Seamen to restore the amicable relations that existed between them some years ago, and be thereby helpful to each other in promoting the industrial interests of both.

Fifth—That the officers of the American Federation of Labor lend every assistance in their power to restore harmony between the Longshoremen and Seamen, and also aid them in every possible manner to perfect their respective organizations.

ANDREW FURUSETH,  
WM. H. FRAZIER,  
V. A. OLANDER,  
EDWARD STACK,  
DANIEL J. KEEFE,  
THOMAS V. O'CONNOR,  
W. E. FULLER,  
J. BOWLER.

Witnesses: JOHN B. LENNON,  
D. D. MULCAHY.

Vice-President Duncan—I move the adoption of the report of the committee, and that it be made part of the minutes of the Convention. (Seconded and carried by unanimous vote.)

Delegate Sullivan (Jere L.), for the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 9 be amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 9—By Delegate Frank J. Pulver, of the Colorado State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Blue Cross buttons or pins which originated in Denver, Colo., and which have been so persistently pushed and become so universally known as the Union Label League emblem; and WHEREAS, We, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, believe that much good can and will be accomplished by a general use of such emblem.

The committee made the further report: The committee commend the efforts that are being made by the Union Label League to educate the purchasing public to a better understanding and wider patronage of goods made under union conditions and bearing the labels of the various trades; but the committee is of the opinion that the subject properly belongs to the Label Conference; and, therefore, we recommend the resolution, as amended, be referred to the Label Conference, and recommend favorable consideration of the same.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 94—By Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher, of the International Photo Engravers:

WHEREAS, The International Photo Engravers' Union of North America has adopted a Union Label, to be placed on all photo engravings which are made entirely by union men; and

WHEREAS, The many affiliated International Unions of the American Federation of Labor have occasion to use photo engravings in connection with propaganda, advertising their own particular labels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, That the attention of our affiliated unions is called to the necessity of demanding the label of the International Photo Engravers' Union on all half tones, cuts and other illustrated matter as a means of effectively assisting the International Photo Engravers' Union in its efforts to obtain the best possible conditions for its members.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee offered the following recommendation:

Your committee recommend that all Union Labels and emblems endorsed by previous Conventions, and which are now the property of and used by the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, be reaffirmed, and we request that the membership be urged to work unceasingly to popularize and increase the influence of all Union Labels and emblems, to the end that wider opportunities may be opened to organized workingmen and women.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee offered a further recommendation, as follows:

Your Label Committee recommend that the Executive Council be instructed by this Convention to revise the present Label Chart containing fac similes of the labels and emblems of the various organizations and that labels endorsed by this and previous Conventions not included in the chart be added thereto.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The recommendation was discussed briefly by Delegate Klapetzky.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The committee offered the following as its final report:

In concluding its report, your Label Committee would recommend that the committees of arrangements in future Convention cities be instructed, when selecting headquarters, meeting halls, etc., to engage only such places as em-

ploy union labor and handle union-made products as far as obtainable.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Chairman;

MAX S. HAYES, Secretary;

MARTIN LAWLOR,

JOHN SULLIVAN,

CHRIS A. KERKER,

JOHN J. MANNING,

GEO. R. FRENCH,

THOS. McMANUS,

EMMET T. WALLS,

D. G. BIGGS,

E. LEWIS EVANS,

G. MORGAN,

S. L. LANDERS,

F. X. NOSCHANG.

On motion the final report was adopted, and the report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Delegate Frey, Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate Andrew Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The merchant seamen under our flag are still suffering under "involuntary servitude"—being compelled in a foreign port in the foreign trade, to continue to labor against their will on pain of imprisonment; and

WHEREAS, Hon. Mr. Spight, of Mississippi, during the last session of the present Congress introduced H. R. 14,655 to amend the laws relating to American seamen, etc., that seeks to remove this injustice as well as to remedy many other wrongs hoary with age under which seamen suffer, and thus opening up a possibility of the native American boy seeking the sea; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, that we endorse this bill and urge its adoption; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution be sent to Mr. Spight, to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, and the Committee on Commerce of the Senate.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 46 be adopted when amended to read:

Resolution No. 46—By the Delegates from the International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The law enacted by the last session of Congress, delegating to the inspection service the power to determine the number of officers and men to be employed on steam vessels, passen-

ger and freight; such law providing no standards of either skill, language or numbers by which such inspectors are to be guided; and

WHEREAS, This law has already worked great mischief and confusion and has reduced the crews both in skill and in numbers, such being done upon recommendation of ship owners, thereby endangering life and property at sea and increasing the hardships of sailors and firemen who were already too severely burdened; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled, That we condemn this law, in its present form, as dangerous to human life, and demand that it be amended so as to provide a proper standard of skill and a sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand and obey orders given on shipboard, and a sufficient number to furnish each lifeboat on vessels carrying passengers with two skilled sailors to manage such boat in case of danger; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, and the Commission on Revision of Laws Relating to the Safety of Life at Sea.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 95—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers International Union of North America, was referred back to the committee. The committee presented the following redraft:

WHEREAS, The firm of S. Karpen Bros., of Chicago, Ill., have been awarded a large contract for upholstery furniture to be used for the furnishings of the Senate office building at Washington, D. C.; and

WHEREAS, The government of the United States has been recorded in favor of an eight-hour work day; and

WHEREAS, The firm of S. Karpen Bros. treat their men unfairly and work their employees nine hours per day; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to communicate immediately with the department responsible for the letting of these contracts, and that a request be made to have the contract on this work turned over to a firm who treat their men fairly and who work their employees not more than eight hours per day.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 26, by Delegates James O'Connell, A. F. Stark, Thomas Van Lear, H. W. Churchill and Eugene Sarber, of the International Association of Machinists, was re-submitted to the Committee on Resolutions at a former ses-

sion. The committee submitted the following as the redraft:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, On the 16th day of March, 1908, the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company abrogated all contracts held with the various organizations whose members were employed in the mechanical department, thus attempting to break down the rates of pay, hours of labor and shop conditions enjoyed by the employees under their contracts, which resulted in a general strike of Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers; and

WHEREAS, The employees, in order to avert a strike, through their respective representatives, did everything in their power to bring about a settlement, even to agreeing to submit all questions in dispute to arbitration, which was refused by the company, the company declaring that there was nothing to arbitrate; and

WHEREAS, The various mechanics engaged in this strike have carried on an aggressive and upright campaign with a view to forcing the earliest possible adjustment with this company, but to date without success; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor congratulates the mechanics engaged in this strike upon the gentlemanly and business-like way in which the whole affair has been carried on, and extends to the men engaged in the strike the best wishes for an early and successful settlement of the trouble; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to issue an appeal for financial assistance to all affiliated organizations, and that the moneys collected from such donations be sent to the officers of the joint committee in charge of the strike.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES O'CONNELL, I. A. of M.  
J. A. FRANKLIN, B. of B. & I. S. B.  
J. W. KLINE, I. B. of B. & H.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 96, when amended, by striking out the fourth paragraph of the first whereas, and the first four lines of the sixth paragraph.

On motions offered by Vice-President Duncan and Delegate Wheeler the resolution was further amended by striking out the words "to exceed four millions" in the first line and substituting the word "many," striking out the words "thousands of" in the twelfth line and

the words "in Chicago" in the thirteenth line, also the words "millions of" in the first line of the second paragraph.

The recommendation of the committee and the amendments were discussed by Delegate Klapetzky, Delegate Frey, Delegate Barnes, Delegate Smith (O. P.), Delegate Wheeler, Vice-President Duncan, Delegate Walker, Delegate Robinson, Delegate Furuseth and Delegate McCullough.

The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

The resolution as adopted reads as follows:

Resolution No. 96—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, There are many unemployed men in the United States, many with families dependent upon them for support. This vast army of men are denied access to the means of earning a living by the industrial monarchs who own and control the machinery of production and distribution. Already on the verge of starvation, thousands of unemployed are now subjects of charity. The bread line of New York, the hungry school children, the riots in Philadelphia, Cleveland and other cities among unemployed men for opportunities to work, and other manifestations reflected in the daily newspapers indicate the heartrending circumstances that are prevalent and the aggravated conditions that in a measure extend to every locality.

These unemployed men are idle and helpless through no fault of their own. A large percentage of them are union men who are, to all intents and purposes, locked out. Unionists and non-unionists alike are suffering the bitter pangs of a long-drawn industrial depression, and all their means of sustenance have been exhausted. On the verge of starvation, facing the blasts of inhospitable winter, their anguish of privation is terrible to contemplate.

This army of unemployed is a standing menace to good government, to organized labor and the best elements of social order. Laws and union rules cannot long restrain the gnawing anguish of empty stomachs. Men, strong men, are driven to desperation by the mute appeal from the loving eyes of a blanch-faced wife or the stifled cries of hungry children.

Realizing the urgent need of the workers now unemployed and recognizing the debasing influence of charity misapplied; therefore,

We urge that municipal, state and federal governments at once take steps to furnish work by constructing schools and other government buildings, by protecting forests and reforesting cut over and waste lands, by building canals and extending deep waterways, by draining swamp lands, by building dykes and docks, by dredging harbors, by building roads and improving roadways and streets, by extending geological and agri-

cultural surveys, by any or all means intended to employ the involuntarily idle and suffering of our citizenship in whom we desire to forever maintain the spirit of independence and freedom, tempered with sentiments of justice and love of order that must prevail to preserve a republic of freemen.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 97 be adopted, when amended to read as follows:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that some State Federations and Central Labor Unions, or Trades Assemblies, are not complying with article XI, section 1, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, in admitting as members delegates of organizations or locals which are hostile to Unions that compose this great body; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention, insists that the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor be complied with without any evasion.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 99—By Delegate Louis Kemper, of the United Brewery Workers of America:

WHEREAS, For the past five years the United Hatters of North America have been and are now contending with the non-union hat firm of D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn., to have established in said firm's factory humane conditions, to-wit: A fair earning power and reasonable working hours; and

WHEREAS, The said firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. having instituted suit against the United Hatters of North America, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, for three hundred and forty thousand (\$340,000.00) dollars; and

WHEREAS, The said firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. has caused to be attached the homes and personal savings of two hundred and fifty (250) of the members of the United Hatters of North America; and

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. would be entitled to damages if the court finds that the company has suffered loss by reason of the withdrawal of the patronage of organized labor and its friends; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, do hereby pledge to the United Hatters of North America, and especially to the two hundred and fifty (250) members of that organization whose homes and bank accounts are attached, moral and such financial support as may be necessary in the pending contention; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby authorized and instructed to take such action as will at the proper time carry these resolutions into effect.

The committee reported concurrence and recommended that the resolution be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the caption of "Pourren Extradition Protest," the committee reported as follows:

"Your committee recommend that the Convention endorse the action of the Executive Council in their endeavor to secure the freedom of Jan Pourren.

"We further recommend that the Executive Council interview the President of the United States, to the end that the traditional right of asylum for political refugees shall be preserved in this republic.

"We further recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor communicate with all affiliated organizations requesting them to petition their respective representatives in Congress to intervene in behalf of Jan Pourren, that he may be relieved from imprisonment."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 54—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal, Librado Rivera, and other members of the Mexican Liberal party, were arrested in Los Angeles, California, August 23, 1907, at the instance of the Mexican government, and have since been detained in prison, while extraordinary effort has been made to extradite them; and

WHEREAS, The Mexican government, as prosecutor, has succeeded in inducing the American authorities to hold them on varying criminal charges, ranging from petty larceny to that of murder; and

WHEREAS, The several charges, in turn and of necessity, have been abandoned when fully refuted by legal testimony, and the one active charge remaining is that of endeavoring to invade Mexico with an armed force, all of which proves by court records that these men are not criminals in any sense—if offenders at all, political offenders only; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor extends its earnest sympathy to the aforesaid Magon, Villarreal, Rivera, et al., and commends to all affiliated organizations the consideration of proper means for their defense.

The committee reported as follows:

"Your committee recommend that the subject-matter of this resolution be re-

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ferred to the Executive Council with instructions to place it before the proper authorities at such time when the instructions in connection with the Jan Pouden case are carried out."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "Old Age Pensions," the committee reported as follows:

"The subject of old age pensions extensively referred to in the reports of the President and of the Executive Council has received the careful attention of your committee, both as to its intrinsic merit and its necessity, owing to the conditions which have arisen with the development of our industries, and which give evidence of being still further intensified as the workman is removed still further from the small village and small employer, and forced more and more to seek a livelihood in the industrial centers, from the large employers and corporations. We have examined the existing legislation of Europe establishing old age pensions, and we heartily approve of the steps which have been taken by the officers of the American Federation of Labor to acquaint the American people with the substance of these laws and the conditions which have made them necessary if justice, to say nothing of humanitarian motives, is to be done to those whose labor, manual and skilled, and whose lives have been given to the production of those material forms of wealth upon which the welfare of the nation and of our civilization must rest. Owing to the contrast in the methods of securing national legislation between European countries and the United States, your committee did not have time and opportunity to prepare and present to the Convention, in specific terms, the steps which the workmen of this country should take, that they may secure for themselves that guaranteed by law that their years of service to the community as producers of wealth will be rewarded by the nation with a pension when old age shall have overtaken them.

"We would therefore recommend that the Executive Council be authorized to secure the assistance of such competent legal advice as will enable them to prepare the draft of a bill providing for old

age pensions, and that such bill be introduced either in the legislatures of the States or in Congress, their action in this being governed by their decision as to whether this legislation is to be most readily secured and applied through the individual action of the several States, or by Federal legislation, or by both."

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "Immigration," the committee reported as follows:

Your committee concurs in the recommendations of the Executive Council, and recommend that they be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "Anti-Tuberculosis Crusade," the committee reported as follows:

"Your committee approves the report of the Executive Council on anti-tuberculosis and recommend continuation of distribution of printed matter upon the subject, thereby giving the public from time to time the latest, best and fullest information on preventing or on stamping out the great white plague.

"We desire to compliment the trade union movement on its good work so far performed on this humane subject, also to place on record our appreciation of the excellent effort by many doctors of medicine and other public spirited citizens in the same direction.

"We heartily approve and commend the action of the Albany, N. Y., Trades and Labor Council on its erection of a tuberculosis pavilion, again showing that on humane procedure organized labor is in the vanguard; and wherever possible we advise that the meritorious action of the Albany, N. Y., Trade Unionists be duplicated in other industrial centers.

"We advise continuation of the agitation on behalf of better sanitary conditions and regulations in shop, mill and mine, and of rigid enforcement of existing laws on the subject.

"We believe that the public expositions and lectures on anti-tuberculosis which have recently taken place in different parts of North America should be continued and encouraged, as their educational value is exceedingly important.

"We recommend in the strongest possible terms that, as means to the desired end, all trades and occupations not now working eight hours per day make additional effort to reduce their work day to not over eight hours; that where indoor employment is necessary open air exercise be instituted; that improved conditions of life in the home be encouraged; that temperate habits be practiced; that Central Bodies should agitate in their respective localities for careful supervision by building inspectors of plans for buildings for human abode so that proper sanitary conditions in the home and plentiful supply of fresh air can be amply and suitably provided; that State Federations be strongly advised to initiate legislation favoring the erection of public hospitals for the cure and care of consumptives in the States where such hospitals do not now exist. Your committee consider it a blot on our boasted civilization that so little care by the State is provided for men and women, old or young, who are suffering from the ravages of tuberculosis in any of its stages.

"We commend the good and practical work of the new National Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, lately of New York City. Its work each summer in Greater New York, especially on the floating barges in the East and North rivers and its plentiful supply of pure, fresh and wholesome food to the consumptives of the great city, deserves our heartiest approval.

"Your committee submits that this subject is of the utmost importance to the individuals affected, as well as to the entire public, and the co-operation of all medical, charitable, philanthropic and other reform bodies is invited to aid in the good work, so that by united action the spread of the white plague may be halted if not entirely eradicated from the social system."

Vice-President Duncan—I move the adoption of the report of the committee.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Vice-President Duncan—The resolution that is to be read now is by common consent the prerogative of the Committee on Resolutions to offer. The Secretary will read it.

Delegate Frey, Secretary of the Committee, read the following resolution of-

ferred by the committee and slightly amended at the suggestion of President Gompers:

Resolution No. 100—By the Committee on Resolutions:

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, extend to the officials and citizens of the city of Denver, Colo., its sincere thanks for the hospitality and many courtesies extended to the delegates during their stay. That the city and state officials, business men and clubs and the rank and file of organized labor have all contributed to make our stay a most pleasant one, and that the local committee appointed by organized labor to entertain the delegates have succeeded most effectively in accomplishing their duties, their attentiveness to our comfort and recreations having never been excelled.

That the wives and daughters of the organized workmen of this city have earned our thanks and our admiration through their courteous and successful efforts to leave pleasant memories in the minds of the lady delegates and the other ladies who have been in attendance to the Convention.

That we extend our thanks to the officers of the International Typographical Union, and to Superintendent Charles Deacon, of the Union Printers' Home, for the hospitable reception and many courtesies shown to the delegates during their visit to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, and for the opportunity which was afforded of investigating the commendable work that is being done by the Union Printers on behalf of their aged or distressed members.

That we thank the press of Denver for the publicity given to our Convention.

We leave the city with the consciousness of labors performed under pleasant surroundings, and we now express our keen appreciation of the many courtesies received.

JAMES DUNCAN, Chairman;  
JOHN P. FREY, Secretary;  
JOHN A. MOFFITT,  
D. D. MULCAHY,  
W. F. COSTELLO,  
GEORGE W. SAVAGE,  
T. V. O'CONNOR,  
J. C. SHANESSY,  
JACOB TAZELAAR,  
EUGENE SARBBER,  
JOHN S. WHALEN,  
WILLIAM FYFE,  
THOMAS S. FARRELL,  
HERMAN ROBINSON,  
O. P. SMITH.

Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Hawley—I move the adoption of the resolutions by a rising vote.

The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Ford, Secretary of the Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:



Denver, Colo., November 21, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—We, your Committee on Boycotts, to whom was referred Resolutions Nos. 32 and 33, introduced by Delegate Chris A. Kerker, and appearing on page 143, third day's proceedings, make the following report:

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate Chris A. Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America has been engaged in a severe contest with The National Biscuit Company, commonly known as "Uneeda," and The American Baking Company, commonly known as Heydt, Condon, St. Louis, Freund, Wells-Bottler, Hauck-Hoerr and Home Bakeries of St. Louis, Mo.; and

WHEREAS, The said trusts control a large portion of the bakery industry, thus making it difficult for the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trusts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its officers and organizers give special aid and assistance to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union in pushing a boycott against each individual brand made by both The American Baking Company and National Biscuit Company, commonly known as "Uneeda Biscuit," and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated State Federations, Central Bodies and Local Unions affiliated by their International or National or Federal Unions, to assist the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union by vigorously pushing a boycott of trust bread sold in their localities.

Resolution No. 33—By Delegate Chris A. Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, The fight against the McKinney Bread Company of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed and re-endorsed by the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Company still refuses to make a settlement with our International Union of America; and

WHEREAS, The Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor did recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor make an effort to bring about an adjustment of the long standing controversy, and if not successful, that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated to make their declaration of unfairness effective; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirm and place on the unfair list the McKinney firm of St. Louis, Mo., and try its utmost to make a settlement satisfactory to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Your committee respectfully report having carefully considered the resolutions and make the following recommendations:

That both resolutions be referred to President Gompers, he to make further effort, through correspondence, to bring about an amicable adjustment of the existing differences between the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union and the concerns mentioned in Resolutions Nos. 32 and 33.

We further recommend that in the event of failure by President Gompers to adjust the differences then the entire subject-matter be referred to the Executive Council for immediate action.

DANIEL J. KEEFE, Chairman;  
CORNELIUS FORD, Secretary;  
SAMUEL BOTTERILL,  
A. C. SANDERS,  
A. J. KUGLER,  
MARTIN GOELLNITZ,  
THOMAS RITCHEY,  
EDWARD STARK,  
SAMUEL ROSS,  
A. McANDREW,  
JEROME JONES,  
T. V. COPELAND,  
J. L. ALLEN,  
JOHN P. WHITE,  
P. F. DUFFY.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Treasurer Lennon, Chairman of the Committee on Laws, presented the following report:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Mr. President and Delegates to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—We, your Committee on Laws, beg leave to submit the following report for your consideration:

Resolution No. 1, which appears on page 100, second day's proceedings, by Delegates William Fyfe and Herbert Crampton, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and reads as follows:

Amendment to Article XI, Section 2, of American Federation of Labor Constitu-

tion, to provide for its application to local councils of the Building Trades Department.

And Resolution No. 45, which appears on page 150, fourth day's proceedings, by Delegate J. J. Handley, of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, and reads as follows:

Amend Section 2 of Article II to read: The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, recognizing the autonomy of each trade based upon a close federation of all trades industrially, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

Having reference to the same subject both were considered jointly by the committee. Your committee believe that the desired end, provision of laws, governing the establishment and defining the powers and functions of industrial departments, international and local, can be best secured, in part at least, by the enactment of two new sections and the amendment of two existing sections of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

We therefore recommend the adoption of a new section to be known as section 3 of article II, following sections to be renumbered accordingly and to read as follows:

Section 3, Article II: The establishment of Departments composed of National or International Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of the same industry and which Departments shall be governed in conformity with the Laws of the American Federation of Labor.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee also recommend the adoption of a new section to be known as Section 10 of Article XI (the following sections to be renumbered accordingly) of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor to read as follows:

Section 10, Article XI: Local Unions of National or International Unions affiliated with the departments attached to the American Federation of Labor, in any city where a local department exists, shall not be eligible to membership in any local department unless they are connected with the chartered Central Body, nor shall they be eligible to membership in the Central Body unless they are affiliated with the local department.

Delegate Robinson (Hugh)—I move the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded.)

Delegate Barnes—What does the word "Department" mean in that section?

President Gompers—Such a department as the Building Trades Department, or the Metal Trades Department, and the proposed Railway Department.

Delegate Gallagher—If we have a union affiliated with the city Central Body that refuses to join the departmental council, can we retain them in the Central Body unless they affiliate with the departmental council?

Treasurer Lennon—They must join the departmental council if they are eligible.

The question was discussed by Delegates Gallagher, Stemburgh, Strait and Treasurer Lennon.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was concurred in.

Your committee further recommend that Section 2 of Article XI be amended by the insertion of the word "Department" after word "bodies" in the fourth line on page 17, so that the section will read as follows:

Section 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies, Departments and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee further recommend that Section 8 of Article XI be amended by the insertion of the words "or departments" after the word "body" in the first line, page 18 of the Constitution, to read as follows:

Section 8. No Central Body or Department affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a Local Union, chartered by a National or an International Union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; provided, however, that upon written charges signed by at least three delegates, any delegate of an affiliated Union may, upon conviction after a fair trial, be expelled or suspended. Action of the Central Body, under this section, shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and no delegation representing Local Unions affiliated, as herein described, shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 35—By Delegate Alex Fairgrieve, of the Montana State Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS**, The American labor movement, as recognized by its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, organizes the various International, Local and Federated Trades Unions, State Federations and City Central bodies duly chartered, and all recognizing the solidarity of the labor movement and imbued with the principles of mutual protection; and

**WHEREAS**, Governments hold and maintain the respect of all people wherein just laws are enacted and enforced for their government. A nation or state whose laws are indefinite or inadequate to the purpose for which they were intended never attain that efficiency necessary to giving protection to their adherents; and

**WHEREAS**, The State Federations and Central Councils form integral parts of the American Federation of Labor and are important auxiliaries to the International and National Trades Unions in dissemination of thoughts inciting a desire in the minds of the unorganized in their respective vicinities to become united with the great labor movement; and

**WHEREAS**, At present the State Federations and City Central bodies are to a great extent retarded in their efforts to advance the interests of organized labor by the refusal of some local unions to affiliate with the state and city organizations, and also by their withdrawal, on the least provocation, from the State Federations and City Central bodies, thus weakening the labor movement and aiding its enemies in consequence thereof; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that Article X, Section 2, of the Constitution, be amended to read as follows:

"Section 2. It shall be the duty of the executive officers of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to, within ninety days after the organization of a Local Union, notify such union that it must affiliate with the State Federation and City Central body, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, in the locality in which such Local Union is organized. The officers of the American Federation of Labor must, within the time specified in this section, cause all directly chartered Trade and Federal Unions to affiliate with State and City Central bodies in their localities chartered by the American Federation of Labor. It shall be the duty of all unions now organized to at once affiliate with said State and City Central bodies.

The committee recommend that the subject-matter of the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, it to urge affiliated National and International Unions to so amend their Constitutions as to obtain the desired end, and to also insist that all Federal Unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor affiliate with Central Bodies where such exist.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate Fairgrieve, who called the attention of the International Officers present to the fact that many of their locals were connected with dual Central Bodies and independent bodies not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in Montana. The question was further discussed by Delegates McCullough and Kerker.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 59—By Delegate Hugh Kirk, of the International Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers Union:

**WHEREAS**, In Boston, Mass., and vicinity, the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have instituted a campaign of proselytism among the already organized members of the International Union of Shipwrights; and

**WHEREAS**, The methods employed emulate those of the life insurance companies of our country, namely, they offer to pay greater financial benefits to seceders and others than that which they (the seceders) were already guaranteed by the International Union of their trade; and

**WHEREAS**, The employment of such vicious and discreditable methods, within the trades union movement, are a menace and a hindrance to the advancement of that noble cause, inasmuch as it has caused some of our most ardent and devoted workers to retire in disgust from the trades union movement altogether; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, As a remedy for so deplorable a condition within our great movement, that Section 1, Article XI, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor be amended to read as follows: "No Central Labor Union, or any other Central Body of delegates, shall admit to, or retain in their councils, delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated, or whose membership in part, or in whole, have seceded from or refused to affiliate with the national or international organization of their trade, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of the same, subject to appeal to the next Convention."

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 80—By Delegate E. Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers:

**RESOLVED**, That no delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall have the right to cast the vote for his whole delegation only by written consent of his respective organization or by his delegation. Such power must be proved before the delegate is allowed to cast the full vote of his delegation.

The committee recommend non-concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee, was concurred in.

Your committee recommend that Section 10, Article IX, page 14 of the Constitution, be amended to read as follows:

All Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor, desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor for approval by the Executive Council the full statement of the grievance, and shall receive within twenty (20) days from the President an answer as to whether they will be sustained or not, and no benefits shall be paid where a strike takes place before the Local Union has received the approval of the Executive Council.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Gallagher and Treasurer Lennon.

President Gompers—From what time is the twenty days to be reckoned?

Treasurer Lennon—The committee did not state, but I say, as an officer of an International Union, that our law provides that the time is to be reckoned from the time the letter was mailed, as shown by the stamp.

The motion to concur in the report of was carried.

Treasurer Lennon—That completes the report of the committee, which is signed:

JOHN B. LENNON, Chairman;  
J. C. SKEMP, Secretary;  
JOHN H. WALKER,  
ROBERT A. MCKEE,  
THOS. A. RICKERT,  
C. L. SHAMP,  
DAVID J. DAVIS,  
JOHN MURTAUGH,  
JOHN C. JOHNSTON,  
M. O'SULLIVAN,  
LEE M. HART,  
J. B. DALE,  
HARRY P. HOAG,  
JOHN MANGAN,  
THOS. VAN LEAR.

On motion the Constitution as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Duffy (T. J.), for the Committee on State Organization, presented the following report:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

Denver, Colo., November 21, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on State Organizations beg leave to report that having given due consideration to the question of State Federations and their relation and utility to the general labor movement, are of the opinion that State Federations are essential factors in progress and advancement of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee note with satisfaction the addition of four State Federations to our list during the past year, and are of the opinion that every effort should be made to complete the list by adding the remaining states to the roster of State Federations.

Your committee are in hearty accord with the sentiment expressed by President Gompers wherein he says: "There are no bodies more effective in carrying into execution the policies and principles for which our movement stands than these State Federations and City Central Labor Organizations. Their influence for good is marked and widespread. By reason of their constant mingling with the rank and file of the toilers in their respective states and localities they inspire feelings of unity, fraternity and solidarity among the workers and all right thinking men."

Your committee are of the opinion that a State Labor Federation can be made as essential to progress within the state as is the American Federation of Labor to the nation. They serve the purpose of educating the workers to more thoroughly grasp the intent and purpose of the wider movement.

A State Federation, in its general purpose, may be classed under three heads:

First: To seek favorable legislation in the interest of labor.

Second: To oppose legislation that militates against the general good.

Third: To seek to foil the efforts of the professional lobbyist in the interest of corporate wealth.

That the State Federations have been successful in the matter of improved laws, governing prison labor, on compulsory education, more effective factory inspection, and other remedial legislation is beyond peradventure.

Your committee are also of the opinion that the State Federation is of material assistance in the matter of organization, and feel that every assistance possible should be rendered them by the Executive officers of this Federation.

The educational value of the State Federation can not be over-estimated. The Annual Convention provides opportunity for the study of the ethics and philosophy of the great labor movement. The

wider contact of thought evolves knowledge that materially aids in broadening the mind and greatly enhances the usefulness in the local field.

For the foregoing and many other reasons that might be given, we would recommend that the International Unions should use every effort to have their Local Unions affiliate with their respective State Federations, and in furtherance of this end we recommend that the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to communicate with the officers of the International and Federal Unions, urging them to have the Local Unions throughout the country affiliate with the State Federations where such exist. Also to take such measures as will lead to the formation of State Branches in the remaining ten states not yet in line.

R. GLOCKLING, President;  
THOS. J. DUFFY, Secretary;  
JAMES F. KANE,  
TIMOTHY HEALY,  
DAVID McLENNAN,  
T. W. McCULLOUGH,  
RICHARD BRAUNSCHWEIG,  
M. J. O'BRIEN,  
P. C. WINN,  
J. H. RICHARDS,  
W. J. MCSORLEY,  
JOSEPH T. WINKLER,  
CHAS. A. CULLEN,  
P. F. MCCARTHY,  
ALEX DOULL.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Grout—I arise to a question of personal privilege, and would like to make a statement in the interest of my organization. I regret exceedingly that Delegate Mitchell holds the organization I have the honor to represent here responsible for the attempts of the Manufacturers' Association to put him in jail. Many attempts have been made to put members of our organization in jail, and in some instances they have been successful. Our organization did not hold anyone responsible for that except the Manufacturers' Association. In behalf of the organization I represent I introduced in this Convention a resolution asking that financial assistance be given, and that the best legal talent be secured for all those attacked by the Buck's Stove and Range Company. We appreciate the efforts of those who helped us in that fight, but it is your fight as well as ours, and I see no reason why I should be expected to remain silent on subjects I am interested in.

Delegate Walker intimates that my political belief influences me in questioning the eligibility of Delegate Mitchell to a seat on the Executive Council. I have never charged anyone with being

a traitor to the labor movement because they differ with me politically, and I don't want that inference drawn from his statements.

President Gompers—The gentleman is exceeding his question of personal privilege.

Vice-President Duncan—I desire to say a word, if the Convention will permit, upon the subject spoken of by Delegate Grout. I desire to speak as an interested party, as a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and concerned in the Buck's Stove and Range suit.

I desire to say that Delegate Grout should be the last man to stand on the floor of this Convention and question anything in connection with the standing of John Mitchell. Vice-President Mitchell's statement to-day may not have been as well understood by the average delegate as it is by us. This suit that has been introduced recently in Washington affecting President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison only seriously affects Vice-President Mitchell in two particulars. The first is that as President of the United Mine Workers. He was in the chair when a motion was passed by the Convention of that organization. The second is that the journal of the organization of Delegate Grout, the Metal Polishers, published a statement to the effect that the boycott circulars of Delegate Grout's organization reached a good many people through the office of the Mine Workers. Mr. Davenport, the lawyer for the Buck's Stove and Range Company, questioned and pilloried Vice-President Mitchell because of that published statement that the United Mine Workers' office was sending out those circulars. It was made one of the principal things whereby Mr. Mitchell was charged with violating the injunction of Judge Gould. Mr. Davenport had the journal with the statements in it.

It therefore ill becomes Delegate Grout to come here and try to besmirch the name of a Vice-President of this organization, and a former President of the United Mine Workers of America, in the same way the employers are trying to besmirch his character. I don't know that the literature spoken of was sent out from the office of the United Mine Workers, as stated in the journal of the Metal Polishers, but Mr. Davenport is

making that one of his two strong points to put John Mitchell in prison.

I would not have said this at this time had it not been that some delegates coming to this Convention are not satisfied at any time unless they are endeavoring to nag at a man who is an officer. Delegate Grout stated that John Mitchell was doing wrong because he was working for capitalists and receiving a salary: Are not the members of our unions working for employers who are capitalists and receiving salaries for services performed? That is not what is in his mind; it was an effort to connect Vice-President Mitchell with the side that is against organized labor.

I would be unfair, I would be untrue to myself and my colleagues, if I did not stand here and say this in the closing hours of our Convention. I would have saved the Convention this if Delegate Grout had not insisted upon rising to try to do something to belittle John Mitchell before the delegates here.

Delegate Grout—I would like to say a few words.

Delegate Gallagher—I rise to a point of order. He had his chance to make a statement, and my point is that the incident is now closed. I move that the incident be considered closed. (Seconded and carried.)

Delegate Robinson (Hugh)—I move that the Convention adjourn sine die. (Seconded.)

President Gompers—Just a word before I put the motion to adjourn. It has been my pleasure to preside over and to participate in the proceedings of the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor almost without interruption from the date of its formation in 1881 to this time. It has been a matter of gratification to me to note the growth of the organization within the past year; not so much its growth in numbers, but the mental growth of the men and women who make up our Convention. When the list of delegates was first shown me I noted many new names, and I experienced considerable difficulty in determining without personal knowledge and personal contact who to place on the important work of our committees. But, standing before you at the first session, I saw an immense number of new faces, and I can say, without flattery or undue praise, that the men and women I found in the Convention

are a great contribution toward our advance.

It is something to know that in this American Federation of Labor we present the broadest platform and the freest forum for every man to express himself upon any subject of concern to the cause of labor. I don't believe there is anywhere a freer forum than the floor of the American Federation of Labor.

During our Convention we have performed splendid work. We have outlined work for the coming year, and for the future after that year, that will make for the solidarity of the organized labor movement of this country. I am sure that it will make for fraternity and for the common uplift. During the Convention two International Unions have become affiliated. One International Union being in rivalry, or having a rival in its craft, has had the foundation laid for amalgamation or consolidation and peace in the trade. A terrible dissension arose in one Brotherhood, which was divided in two opposing forces. Through the instrumentality and mediation of the American Federation of Labor Convention we have laid the basis for the unity, the success and the permanency of that organization. Through the instrumentality of the American Federation of Labor two organizations, which to a pessimist it would seem never could ally themselves, never could be brought into communion with each other or to co-operate with each other, were brought into an agreement and a basis was laid that will mean peace among the Longshoremen and the Seamen.

Much more has been done which I have not the time to review or you the time to listen to. I do believe, however, that out of this Convention will grow, not only the feeling, but the knowledge and the determination that this American labor movement of ours has been planted so firmly that there is no power in all the combined antagonists of labor to separate, to divide or drive us out of existence.

This movement of labor, this American labor movement stands as a protest against wrong; it stands as the vanguard, the living, crystallized sentiment of discontent against injustice. It is a movement that expresses the struggles and hopes and prayers of the men and women who toil.

I trust that after the close of the Convention you may all reach you'

in safety and in health, and that you will take up your work with renewed courage and vigor. May the coming Thursday be a day of real thanksgiving for right and justice as well as for plenty; may the coming holiday season usher in a new day, a bright day of peace and good will to all mankind.

I shall ask one of the delegates from the youngest International Union in this

Convention to sing that good old song so often sung in our Conventions, taken from Bonnie Scotland and made the universal song of brotherhood and good will. Brother Peter G. Cook, of the Operative Plasterers' International Association, will sing "Auld Lang Syne."

At the close of the singing the Convention was adjourned sine die.

FRANK MORRISON,  
*Secretary American Federation of Labor*

FRANK J. PULVER,  
*Assistant.*

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**LABOR OMNIA VINCIT**

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**REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
**OF THE**  
**AMERICAN**  
**FEDERATION OF LABOR**



**HELD AT**  
**TORONTO, ONT., CANADA**  
**NOVEMBER 8 TO 20, INCLUSIVE**  
**1909**



**WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
**THE LAW REPORTER PRINTING COMPANY**  
**1909**

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## OF THE

# AMERICAN FEDERATION

## OF LABOR

### 1910

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<i>Treasurer,</i>		
JOHN B. LENNON	- - - - -	Bloomington, Ill.
<i>Secretary,</i>		
FRANK MORRISON	- - - - -	Washington, D. C.

# DELEGATES

## TO THE

### TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

ORGANIZATIONS.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Actors' International Union .....	1	11	S. D. Ricardo, 164 E. Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.
Asbestos Workers of America, National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and .....	1	6	A. J. Kennedy, 3522 Paulina st., Chicago, Ill.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers, International Union of .....	2	54	Chris Kerker, 2070 Prospect ave., New York City.
		58	Henry Koch, 41 N. York st., Patterson, N. J.
Barbers' International Union, Journeymen .....	4	64	W. E. Klapetzky, Box 43, Los Angeles, Cal.
		64	Frank X. Noschang, Box 300, Albany, N. Y.
		64	Jacob Fischer, 222 East Michigan st., Indianapolis, Ind.
		63	Chas. S. Mote, 122 Villa st., Elgin, Ill.
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of .....	1	14	John Whitehead, care of Grand Opera House, Minneapolis, Minn.
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of .....	3	34	J. W. Kline, 585 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
		38	W. J. Dougherty, 309 Breckenridge st., Buffalo, N. Y.
		33	W. G. Powelsland, 250 Beatrice st., Toronto, Ont.
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of .....	3	42	Joseph A. Franklin, Suite 7-12 Law Building, Kansas City, Kans.
		42	N. Quesnel, 130 Grace st. Toronto, Canada.
		42	John Dohney, 5640 South Center ave., Chicago, Illinois.
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of .....	2	36	Robert Glockling, 182 Nassau st., N. Y. City.
		36	James W. Dougherty, 132 Nassau st., New York City.
		64	John F. Tobin, 246 Summer st., Boston, Mass.
		64	Michael J. Hallinan, 46 Calmar st., Boston, Mass.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union .....	5	64	C. W. Agnew, Manchester, N. H.
		64	Sadie Spraggon, 11 Rugsby Place, St. Louis, Mo.
		64	Curtis A. Batchelder, 175 Hovendon ave., Montello, Mass.
		80	Louis Kemper, Vine and Calhoun sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
		80	Joseph Proebstle, Vine and Calhoun sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United .....	5	80	A. J. Kugler, 110 Grant ave., Jersey City, N. J.
		80	Edmond F. Ward, 1117 Columbus ave., Boston, Mass.
		80	John Sullivan, Astoria Hall, 62 E. Fourth st., New York City.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, Alliance, International .....	1	25	Frank Butterworth, Room 400, 56 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of .....	3	34	Frank M. Ryan, 422 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		33	John T. Butler, 116 E. North st., Buffalo, N. Y.
		33	Adam Sladky, 906 Well st., Milwaukee, Wis.

ORGANIZATIONS.	No. of Delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.	7	235 235 234 234 234 234 234	William D. Huber, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. J. P. O'Reilly, 714 Fifth st., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn. Samuel Botterill, 24 Clinton st., East Orange, N. J. W. A. Sexton, 4300 E. First st., Los Angeles, Cal. Thomas Flynn, 2090 W. Twelfth st., Chicago, Ill. Michael J. O'Brien, 67 Saratoga ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.	2	37 36	James Reid, Labor Hall, Homer st., Vancouver, B. C. Herbert Crampton, 2827 Abbott Court, Chicago, Ill.
Car Workers, International Association of.	1	50	P. F. Richardson, Rooms 135-6 Star Building, 356 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of.	2	45 45 80 80 80 79 79 50 50 50	William A. Brennan, 1551 2d ave., New York City. Henry Redler, Hamgarl Hall, S. E. cor. 10th and Carr sts., St. Louis, Mo. Samuel Gompers, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C. Thomas F. Tracy, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C. J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington st., Chicago, Ill. George R. French, 820 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill. John T. Smith, 1112 Locust st., Kansas City, Mo. H. J. Conway, 815 Appel Building, Denver, Colo. D. F. Manning, 429-5 G st. N. W., Washington, D. C. Hernan Robinson, 25 Third ave., New York City.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.	3	80 79 79 50 50 50	Thomas F. Tracy, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C. J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington st., Chicago, Ill. George R. French, 820 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill. John T. Smith, 1112 Locust st., Kansas City, Mo. H. J. Conway, 815 Appel Building, Denver, Colo. D. F. Manning, 429-5 G st. N. W., Washington, D. C. Hernan Robinson, 25 Third ave., New York City.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of N. A., United.	1	15	Max Zuckerman, 228 E. Seventh st., New York City.
Coopers' International Union of N. A.	2	21 20 46 46 46	J. A. Cable, Suite A, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Kans. Thomas McManus, 1615 Freeman ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. Frank J. McNulty, Pierick Building, Springfield, Ill. Stephen J. Fay, 2180 Grenshaw ave., Chicago, Ill. F. A. Monaghan, 224 Guerrero st., San Francisco, Cal.
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of.	3	46 46 46	Frank Feeney, 2336 S. Fifteenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. M. Comerford, 300-310 Temple Bar Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y. R. A. McKee, 606 Main st., Peoria, Ill. P. C. Winn, 2919 N. Sawyer ave., Chicago, Ill. M. Murphy, care of P. J. Horan, 502 W. One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh st., New York City.
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.	1	20	Frank Feeney, 2336 S. Fifteenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Engineers, International Union of Steam.	4	41 40 40 40	M. Comerford, 300-310 Temple Bar Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y. R. A. McKee, 606 Main st., Peoria, Ill. P. C. Winn, 2919 N. Sawyer ave., Chicago, Ill. M. Murphy, care of P. J. Horan, 502 W. One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh st., New York City.
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.	2	54 53	Timothy Healy, 158 E. Twenty-Seventh st., New York, N. Y. J. W. Morton, Room 413, 275 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.

# DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

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ORGANIZATIONS.	No. of Delegates.	No. of votes for each delegates.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water.....	2	28 28	John Mangan, 7700 Lowe ave., Chicago, Ill. R. P. Walsh, 62 Huren st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
		107	T. A. Rickert, Room 418, 275 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.
		107	B. A. Larger, 117 Bible House, New York City.
Garment Workers of America, United	5	107	S. L. Landers, 2 Sherman ave., Hamilton, Ontario.
		107	Victor Altman, 261 Hickory st., Buffalo, N. Y.
		106	Maier Schwarz, 512 Vine st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....	1	18	Abraham Rosenberg, 25-27 Third ave., New York City.
		31	Denis A. Hayes, 980 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	3	31	Martin M. Lollo, 2128 N. Eleventh st., Terre Haute, Ind.
		31	Brazier Wescott, General Delivery, Glassboro, N. J.
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated.....	1	11	Walter West, 1016 Simpson st., New York City.
Glove Workers Union of America, International.....	1	8	Miss Agnes Nestor, Room 506, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The.....	3	44	James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.
		44	James Garvey, Milford, Mass.
		43	Isaac Coombe, 145 Railroad ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
		43	John A. Moffitt, 24 Lincoln Place, Orange, N. J.
Hatters of North America, United.....	2	42	James P. Maher, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
Hodcarriers' and Building Laborer's Union of America, International.....	3	30	D. D'Alessandro, Box 597, Albany, N. Y.
		29	H. P. Smith, 611 Towle st., Hammond, Ind.
		29	David Kirby, 79 E. Canton st., Boston, Mass.
Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.....	2	36	Roady Kenehan, P. O. Box 1331, Denver, Colo.
		36	John Morrissey, 2274 Drake ave., Chicago, Ill.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	5	74	Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		74	Thomas S. Farrell, 1856 E. Sixth st., Cleveland, Ohio.
		74	John J. Griffin, 70 Adams st., Lynn, Mass.
		73	T. J. Sullivan, 86 Franklin ave., Hartford, Conn.
		73	William Q. Sullivan, 17 Gladys st., Rochester, N. Y.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	2	80	P. J. McArdle, Room 506, House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jewelry Workers' Union of America, International.....	1	30	Fred C. Daniels, Box 118, E. Chicago, Ind.
		3	Al. Weisenberger, 43 Red Jacket Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	2	25	William J. McSorley, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
		25	Edwin T. Stevenson, 121 Davenport ave., New Haven, Conn.
Laundry Workers' International Union.....	1	35	John J. Manning, 602 Second ave., Troy, N. Y.

ORGANIZATIONS.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of	1	40	John J. Pfeiffer, 210 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Lithographers, International Protective and Beneficial Association of the U. S. and Canada	1	13	Frank Gehring, 23 Carlton ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Lithographic Press Feeders of U. S. and Canada, International Protective Association of	1	8	W. A. Coakley, 43 Centre st., New York City.
Longshoremen's Association, International	4	54	Thomas V. O'Connor, 1003 Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
		53	John J. Joyce, 1003 Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
		53	James Raymond, 5904 Woodland ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
		53	James E. Dwyer, 1821 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
		97	James O'Connell, 405 McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
		97	Eugene Sarber, 305 Howard Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Machinists, Intl. Association of	5	97	C. W. Fry, 39 Merchants' Building, Chicago, Ill.
		97	J. J. Keppler, New Amsterdam Hotel, New York City.
		96	Thomas Van Lear, 1929 University ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Maintenance of Way Employes, International Brotherhood of	3	84	A. B. Lowe, 3900 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.
		83	T. W. Cassidy, 19 Winter st., W. Summer-ville, Mass.
		83	Wm. H. Noyes, 86 Wright ave., Toronto, Can.
Marble Workers, Intl. Association of	1	24	Walter V. Price, 105 W. One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth st., New York City.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated	2	32	Homer D. Call, Box 212, Syracuse, N. Y.
		31	August Molter, 127 Louisiana st., Buffalo, N. Y.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Intl. Union of North America	2	50	T. M. Daly, Rooms 407, 408, 409, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		50	Thomas Rumsey, 814 Cherry st., Toledo, Ohio.
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	3	54	M. O'Sullivan, 41 Madison ave., Crafton, Pa.
		53	Thomas Butler, 205 W. Eighthth st., New York, N. Y.
		53	R. G. M. Ross, Brentwood, Md.
		382	T. L. Lewis, 1111 State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		382	John Mitchell, 10096 Metropolitan Building, New York City.
		382	John H. Walker, Farmers' National Bank Building, Springfield, Ill.
Mine Workers of America, United	7	381	W. B. Wilson, Blossburg, Pa.
		381	W. D. Van Horn, West Terre Haute, Ind.
		381	Frank J. Hayes, Farmers' National Bank Building, Springfield, Ill.
		381	G. W. Savage, 75 Ruggery Building, Columbus, Ohio.
		100	Joseph F. Valentine, Box 609, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		100	John P. Frey, Box 609, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		100	Thomas Humphrey, Trades Assembly Hall, New Castle, Pa.
Molders' Union of North America, International	5	100	Chas. W. Wilkerson, 875 Boulevard, Springfield, Mo.
		100	P. J. Jordan, 25 Wilbur st., care of Wm. John, Everett, Mass.

ORGANIZATIONS.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Musicians, American Federation of	4	99 Jos. N. Weber, 25 St. Nicholas ave., New York City. 99 Owen Miller, 3535 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo. 98 Jos. Winkler, 134 E. Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill. 98 D. A. Carey, 95 Markham st., Toronto, Can. 149 Jacob Tazelaar, 3 E. Seventeenth st., Room 45, New York City. 149 Emil Arnold, 5023 W. Strang st., Jefferson, Ill. 149 Chas. J. Eisenring, 2134 St. Louis ave., St. Louis, Mo. 149 C. A. Cullen, 2 Fairmount ave., Worcester, Mass.	
Painters, Decorators, and Paper-hangers of America, Brotherhood of	4		
Papermakers of America, United Brotherhood of	1	10	J. T. Carey, 22 Smith Building, Watertown, N. Y.
Patternmakers' League of N. A.	2	25 James Wilson, 1009-1009 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. 25 James L. Gernon, 411 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge, and Stone Curb Setters	1	15	Edw. I. Hannah, 249 E. Fifty-seventh st., New York City.
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada	1	26	John Sheret, Box 116, Albion, N. Y.
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International	1	32	Matthew Woll, 611 Bishop st., Chicago, Ill.
Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International	1	40	Charles Dold, 1323 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper	1	12	George P. Foster, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative	3	49 John Donlin, 817 Loomis st., Chicago, Ill. 48 Edward J. McGivern, 3 Mulvey st., Mattapan Station, Boston, Mass. 48 Peter G. Cook, 36 Union Road, Roselle Park, N. J. 46 John R. Alpine, 401-6 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill. 46 William J. Tracy, 25-27 N. Thirteenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. 46 E. W. Shirk, 2065 W. Twenty-eighth st., Cleveland, Ohio. 46 Thomas B. Clark, 821 E. Thirty-ninth st., Chicago, Ill. 13 Edward B. Goltra, 301 W. Sixty-fourth st., Chicago, Ill. 30 Thomas J. Duffy, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio. 29 Thomas J. Humphrey, 61 Grand st., Trenton, N. J. 4 John Paravicini, 5245 Chester ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 45 Geo. L. Berry, Lyric Theatre Building, Rooms 802-807, Cincinnati, Ohio. 45 Norman Sprague, 2903 Thirteenth st. N. W., Washington, D. C. 44 William Hall, Rooms 802-807, Lyric Theatre Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. 44 W. A. Vickery, Rooms 802-807, Lyric Theatre Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. 23 P. F. McCarthy, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt. 22 W. F. B. Feyler, Waldoboro, Maine. 50 H. B. Perham, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo. 50 W. T. Brown, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo. 50 L. A. Tanquary, Board of Trade Building, Pueblo, Colo.	
Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters Helpers of United States and Canada	4		
Post Office Clerks	1		
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	2		
Print Cutters' Association of America, National	1		
Printing Pressmen's Union, International	4		
Quarry Workers' International Union of N. A.	2		
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	3		



ORGANIZATIONS.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of	2	28	Wilbur Braggins, 310 K. C. Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.
		28	Claude Manlove, 1008-1010 Walnut st., Kansas City, Mo.
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	1	338	W. D. Mahon, 601-608 Hodges Building, Detroit, Mich.
Seamen's Union of America, International	2	84	Andrew Furuseth, 44-46 East st., San Francisco, Cal.
		84	Victor A. Olander, 674 W. Madison st., Chicago, Ill.
Shingle Weavers' Union of America, International	1	18	Ernest P. Marsh, Labor Temple, Everett, Wash.
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International	1	5	G. M. Huddleston, 601 Fourth st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical	8	27	Lee M. Hart, State Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
		27	Patrick T. Barry, 11 National st., Boston, Mass.
		26	John Suarez, 622 Walnut st., St. Louis, Mo.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America	1	35	James J. Freely, 1839 Eighty-fifth st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen	3	30	Jo. Evans, 520 Sixth st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
		30	James F. McHugh, 520 Sixth st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
		29	Joseph Gervais, 103 Blenville st., Montreal, Can.
Stove Mounters' International Union	1	10	D. W. Ottinger, 166 Concord ave., Detroit, Mich.
Switchmen's union of North America	1	80	D. A. Harshbarger, care of Frank T. Hawley, 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
		44	John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	3	44	Hugh Robinson, 3 Kent st., Hamilton, Ont., Can.
		44	Thomas Sweeney, 182 Gregory st., Rochester, N. Y.
		64	Daniel J. Tobin, 222 E. Michigan st., Indianapolis, Ind.
		64	Thomas L. Hughes, 222 E. Michigan st., Indianapolis, Ind.
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of	5	64	John E. Longstreet, 29 E. Twelfth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
		64	Joseph F. Murphy, 39 Market st., Chicago, Ill.
		64	Patrick D. Daley, 9 Allston st., Charlestown, Mass.
Textile Workers of America, United	2	50	John Golden, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.
		50	James Tansey, Box 363, Fall River, Mass.
Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic	1	17	Charles H. Leps, 25 N. Thirteenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America, International	1	15	Charles E. Lawyer, Reilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.
Tobacco Workers' International Union	2	22	E. Lewis Evans, Room 50, American National Bank Building, Louisville, Ky.
		21	Anthony McAndrew, Room 50, American National Bank Building, Louisville, Ky.
		91	James M. Lynch, Rooms 640-60, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		91	Frank Morrison, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.
Typographical Union, International	5	91	Max S. Hayes, 979 Parkwood Drive, Cleveland, Ohio.
		91	Hugh Stevenson, 176 McPherson ave., Toronto, Can.
		91	T. W. McCullough, 2028 Maple st., Omaha, Nebr.

ORGANIZATIONS.	No. of dele- gates	No. of votes for each delegate.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....	1	28	James H. Hatch, 145-147 E. Fifty-third st., New York City.
Wood Workers' International Union of America, Amalgamated.....	2	21	D. D. Mulcahy, 101 Magnolia st., Detroit, Mich.
Arkansas State Federation of Labor.....	1	20	Henry Ott, 881 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Alabama State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	C. C. Calvert, care of News-Record, Fort Smith, Ark.
Colorado State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	P. J. Doherty, Box 1801, Birmingham, Ala.
Georgia Federation of Labor.....	1	1	George A. Hally, Box 1408, Denver, Colo.
Illinois State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Jerome Jones, 406 Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Indiana State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	James B. Connors, 538 E. Forty-first st., Chicago, Ill.
Kansas State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	O. P. Smith, 409 North st., Logansport, Ind.
Maine State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Thomas P. Menton, care of Labor Bureau, Topeka, Kans.
Massachusetts State Branch.....	1	1	Jerry Cronin, Bangor, Me.
Minnesota State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	D. D. Driscoll, Box C, Station A, Boston, Mass.
Michigan Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Chas. E. James, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul, Minn.
Montana State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	W. H. McKinstry, Box 394, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Missouri State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	M. M. Donoghue, Box 31, Butte, Mont.
New Jersey State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	George Manuel, Moberly, Mo.
New York, Workingmen's Federation of the State of.....	1	1	Cornellus Ford, 728 Willow ave., Hoboken, N. J.
Nebraska State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Thomas McGovern, Congress and Third sts., Troy, N. Y.
Ohio State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Louis V. Guye, 516 S. Thirteenth st., Omaha, Nebr.
Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Ed. McEachern, 1836 E. Sixth st., Cleveland, Ohio.
Porto Rico, Free Federation of Work- ingmen of.....	1	1	A. P. Bower, 111 N. Sixth st., Reading, Pa.
Rhode Island State Branch.....	1	1	Santiago Iglesias, box 807, San Juan, P. R.
Vermont State Branch.....	1	1	Chas. H. Lee, 752 Potters ave., Providence, R. I.
Washington State Federation of La- bor.....	1	1	Daniel A. Bruten, 76 South st., Rutland, Vt.
Alton (Ill.) Trades and Labor As- sembly.....	1	1	A. W. Swenson, 118 Lincoln st. So. Spo- kane, Wash.
Alliance (Ohio) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	John F. Hurley, 728 E. Third st., Alton, Ill.
Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades.....	1	1	George Thompson, care of 105 W. State st., Alliance, Ohio.
Baltimore (Md.) Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Ethel McClain, care of Box 716, Atlanta, Ga.
Beaumont (Tex.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Edward Hirsch, Franklin Building, Balti- more, Md.
Berlin (Ont.) Trades and Labor Coun- cil.....	1	1	A. L. Garrett, Box 62, Beaumont, Tex.
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Steve Welheuser, 150 King st. E., Berlin Ont
Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	John P. Coughlin, 135 Adelphi st., Brooklyn N. Y.
Boston (Mass.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Thos. F. O'Leary, 29 Union st., Brockton, Mass.
Brainerd (Minn.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	John J. Hynes, care of Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston, Mass.
Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Frank Hoffman, General Delivery, Brainerd, Minn.
Cleveland (Ohio) Federation of Labor.....	1	1	John C. Harding, Room 506, 275 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.
		1	C. R. Bailey, Arch Hall, Ontario st., Cleve- land, Ohio.

ORGANIZATIONS.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council	1	1	Frank L. Rist, 1311 Walnut st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Corning (N. Y.) Central Associated Trades Council	1	1	W. W. Huggins, 66 W. Third st., Corning, N. Y.
Dayton (Ohio) United Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Elins Breidenbach, 29 Glencoe ave., Dayton, Ohio.
Dubuque (Iowa) Trades and Labor Congress	1	1	Simon Miller, 1222 Rhomborg ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
Du Bois (Iowa) Central Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Samuel Bruce, R. F. D. No. 2, Du Bois, Iowa.
Fargo (N. D.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Emanuel Kovaleski, 7 Pleasant st., Rochester, N. Y.
Fort Wayne, (Ind.) Federation of Labor	1	1	L. D. Redding, 637 E. Jefferson st., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Granite City (Ill.) Tri-City Central Trades Council	1	1	Wm. L. Johns, Madison, Ill.
Hamilton (Ont.) Trades and Labor Council	1	1	C. J. Aitchison, Box 323, Hamilton, Ontario, Can.
Hancock (Mich.) Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Joseph C. Wareham, 127 Quincy st., Hancock, Mich.
Haverhill (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	P. J., Burke, 28 Locust st., Haverhill, Mass.
Hartford (Conn.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Chas. B. Leonard, 48 Hopkins st., Hartford, Conn.
Indianapolis (Ind.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Hugo Miller, 646 Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jamestown (N. Y.) Central Labor Council	1	1	Louis E. Ruden, 29 McKinley ave., Jamestown, N. Y.
Joplin (Mo.) Trades Assembly	1	1	C. W. Fear, 821 W. Fourth st., Joplin, Mo.
Kalamazoo (Mich.) Trades and Labor Council	1	1	W. H. Stewart, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Lincoln (Neb.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Will M. Maupin, Lincoln, Nebr.
London (Ont.) Trades and Labor Council	1	1	H. B. Archer, 455 St. James st., London, Ont.
Logansport (Ind.) Trades Assembly	1	1	Geo. W. Burkhart, R. F. D. No. 2, Logansport, Ind.
Mayaguez (P. R.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Abraham Pena, 7 Sol st., Mayaguez, P. R.
Minneapolis (Minn.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Mrs. Thomas Van Lear, 1712 Nicollet ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) Central Federated Union	1	1	William B. Martin, 72 Adams st., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Milwaukee (Wis.) Federated Trades Council	1	1	Edmund Melms, 579 Eighth ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Montreal Trades and Labor Council	1	1	G. R. Brunet, 301 St. Dominique st., Montreal, Canada.
Newark (N. J.) Essex Trades Council	1	1	Wm. J. Brennan, 236 Washington st., Newark, N. J.
New York City, Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity	1	1	Harry De Veaux, 8 Union Square, New York City.
New Orleans (La.) Central Trades and Labor Council	1	1	John N. Breen, 325 Camp st., New Orleans, La.

ORGANIZATIONS.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Trades and Labor Council	1	1	David T. Letham, 85 Elizabeth st., Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Ottawa (Ont.) Allied Trades and Labor Association	1	1	P. M. Draper, Drawer 515, Ottawa, Ont.
Onelda (N. Y.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	W. R. Ferguson, P. O. Box 164, Onelda, N. Y.
Philadelphia (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Charles A. Dougherty, 1519 S. Mole st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittston (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Chas. R. Oliver, Box 185, Pittston, Pa.
Providence (R. I.) Central Federated Union	1	1	Lawrence A. Grace, Room 2, Labor Temple, Providence, R. I.
Pueblo (Colo.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Ed. Anderson, Board of Trade Building, Pueblo, Colo.
Rock Island (Ill.) Tri-City Labor Congress	1	1	P. J. Carlson, 1320 Thirty-eighth st., Rock Island, Ill.
Rochester (N. Y.) Central Trades and Labor Council	1	1	John S. Whalen, 78 Frank st., Rochester, N. Y.
San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Council	1	1	John A. Kelley, 1188 Haight st., San Francisco, Cal.
Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	John T. Dempsey, 407 Pauli Building, Scranton, Pa.
St. Louis (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union	1	1	David Kreyling, 3535 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul (Minn.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	George B. Howley, 309 Wabasha st., St. Paul, Minn.
Springfield (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Edmond Raleigh, 307 Baldwin st., West Springfield, Mass.
Springfield (Ill.) Federation of Labor	1	1	Robert Byron, Jr., 508½ N. Sixth st., Springfield, Ill.
Springfield (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	T. J. Creager, Room 10, Johnson Building, Springfield, Ohio.
Toronto (Ont.) District Labor Council	1	1	John W. Bruce, care 61 McGill st., Toronto, Ont.
Tampa (Fla.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	James A. Roberts, 1512 Eighth ave., Tampa, Fla.
Warren (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	L. A. Gardner, 1400 Pennsylvania ave., E. Warren, Pa.
Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Sam De Nedrey, 425 G st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Zanesville (Ohio) Central Trades and Labor Council	1	1	John A. Voll, 134 Hamline ave., Zanesville, Ohio.
Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants 12046	1	1	Miss E. C. Morris, 10096 Metropolitan Building, New York City.
City Laborers 11002	1	1	Thomas McManus, Worcester, Mass.
Federal Labor 11624	1	2	Irwin Howell, 1607 Stone st., Spokane, Wash.
Federal Labor 12791	1	1	A. M. Smith, 139 Ford ave., Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Federal Labor 10829	1	1	D. W. Roderick, Burnside, Chicago, Ill.
Flat Janitors' Union 12512	1	1	Fred Mawbray, 5401 Calumet ave., Chicago, Ill.
Grain Workers' Association 11407	1	1	Ernest Bohm, 210 E. Fifth st., New York City.
Laborers Protective Union (Women) 11752	1	1	Justa Iglesias, San Juan, P. R.
Machinists Helpers' 12799	1	1	Jas. Somerville, 80 Mansfield st., Montreal, Can.
Mineral Water Workers 12674	1	1	Sam Leibowich, 151 Clinton st., New York City.
Newspaper and Mail Deliverers 9463	1	9	John R. Dunne, 25 Frankfort st., New York City.

xii DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

ORGANIZATIONS.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF DELEGATES.
Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners 11908	1	4	Thomas J. Curtis, 150 E. 125th st., New York City.
Stenographers and Typists' Association 11755	1	1	Miss Olive Sullivan, 530 E. Forty-second Place, Chicago, Ill.
British Trade Union Congress	2	1	A. H. Gill, 61 Hampden st., Bolton, London England.
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	1	1	J. R. Clynes, 174 Union st., Oldham, London, England.
Women's International Union Label League	1	1	F. Bancroft, 18 Sinclair ave., Toronto, Ont.
National Women's Trade Union League of America	1	1	Miss Annie Fitzgerald, 3809 W. Adams st., Chicago, Ill.
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America	1	1	Mrs. Raymond Robins, Room 503, 275 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.
Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America	1	1	Rev. Charles Stelzle, 156 Fifth ave., Rooms 1007-9, New York City.
		1	John Grady, Gilbertsville, Ky.

Number of Unions.	ORGANIZATIONS.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Votes.
87	National and International	207	14,383
23	State	23	23
63	Central	63	63
13	Trade and Federal Labor Unions	13	25
6	Fraternal Organizations	6	3
192		312	14,497

## List of Fraternal Delegates.

To British Trades Union Congress.	From British Trades Union Congress.
1895 Samuel Gompers. P. J. McGuire. 1896 J. W. Sullivan. Adolph Strasser. 1897 Martin Fox. Geo. E. McNeill. James Duncan. 1898 Harry Lloyd. James O'Connell. 1899 Thomas F. Tracy. J. M. Hunter. 1900 Sidney J. Kent. Daniel J. Keefe. 1901 Eugene F. O'Rourke. Patrick Dolan. 1902 Henry Blackmore. Max S. Hayes. 1903 Martin Lawlor. W. D. Ryan. 1904 D. D. Driscoll. John A. Moffitt. 1905 James Wood. Frank K. Foster. 1906 James Wilson. John T. Dempsey. 1907 W. E. Klapetzky. Andrew Furuseth. 1908 James J. Creamer. John P. Frey. 1909 B. A. Langer. W. B. Wilson. 1910 T. V. O'Connor.	1894 John Burns. David Holmes. 1895 Edward Cowey. James Mawdsley. 1896 Sam Woods. John Mallinson. 1897 Edward Harford. J. Havelock Wilson. 1898 William Inskip. William Thorne. 1899 James Haslam. Alexander Wilkie. 1900 John Weir. Pete Curran. 1901 Frank Chandler. Ben Tillett. 1902 M. Arrandale. E. Edwards. 1903 William Mullin. James O'Grady. 1904 William Abraham. James Wignall. 1905 William Mosses. David Gilmour. 1906 Allen Gee. J. N. Bell. 1907 David J. Shackleton. John Hodge. 1908 John Wadsworth. H. Skinner. 1909 A. H. Gill. J. R. Clynes.
To Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.	From Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.
1898 Thomas I. Kidd. 1899 James H. Sullivan. 1900 W. D. Mahon. 1901 John R. O'Brien. 1902 D. D. Driscoll. 1903 John Coleman. 1904 John H. Richards. 1905 Frank Feeney. 1906 Thomas A. Rickert. 1907 Robert S. Maloney. 1908 Hugh Frayne. 1909 Jerome Jones. 1910 John J. Manning.	1898 David A. Carey. 1899 David A. Carey. 1900 David A. Carey. 1901 P. M. Draper. 1902 John H. Kennedy. 1903 James Simpson. 1904 John A. Flett. 1905 William V. Todd. 1906 Samuel L. Landers. 1907 W. R. Trotter. 1908 P. M. Draper. 1909 F. Bancroft.

# CONSTITUTION

## OF THE

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

### 1910

#### PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the tolling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

It, therefore, behooves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in Convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of rights to which they are justly entitled.

We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the Trade Union system.

#### CONSTITUTION.

##### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as **THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**, and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

##### ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The object of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial, or Provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

SEC. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

SEC. 3. The establishment of Departments composed of National or International Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of the same

industry and which Departments shall be governed in conformity with the Laws of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions, to aid and assist each other; to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

SEC. 5. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

##### ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a. m., on the second Monday in November, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

SEC. 2. At the opening of the Convention the President shall take the chair and call the Convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

SEC. 3. The following committees, consisting of fifteen members each, shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of the President; third, Report of the Secretary; fourth, Report of the Treasurer; fifth, Resolutions; sixth, Laws; seventh, Organization; eighth, Labels; ninth, Adjustment; tenth, Local or Federated Bodies; eleventh, Education; twelfth, State Organization; thirteenth, Boycotts; fourteenth, Building Trades (to which shall be referred all grievances that involve only building trades, and all other matters pertaining exclusively to the building trades).

SEC. 4. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the Annual Convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose an Auditing Committee. The committee shall meet at such place as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct, and at such time prior to the Convention as the President may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the Convention. The expense of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

SEC. 5. Resolutions of any character or

propositions for changes in this Constitution can not be introduced in the Convention after the fourth day's session, except by unanimous consent.

SEC. 6. The Convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

SEC. 7. None other than members of a bona fide Trade Union shall be permitted to address the Convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the Convention.

SEC. 8. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 9. The rules and order of business governing the preceding Convention shall be in force from the opening of any Convention of the American Federation of Labor until new rules have been adopted by action of the Convention.

SEC. 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than one-fourth of the delegates attending a Convention.

SEC. 11. No grievance shall be considered by any Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

#### ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the Convention shall be: From National and International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on. From Central Bodies, State Federations, Federal Labor Unions, and Local Unions having no National or International Union, one delegate; provided, however, that Local Unions and Federal Labor Unions herein referred to located in one city shall have the right to unite in sending a delegate to represent them unitedly. Only bona fide wage workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other Trade Unions, shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

SEC. 2. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

SEC. 3. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members or major fraction thereof he represents, but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare for use of the Convention printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and International Unions are entitled to, based upon the average membership during the year,

from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than September 30 preceding the Annual Convention.

SEC. 5. No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected with the Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

SEC. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the Convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

#### ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, eight Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

SEC. 2. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

SEC. 3. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the Convention.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices in the same building at Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of the organization.

SEC. 6. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

#### ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Annual Convention; to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to sign all official documents, and to travel, with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation; and shall report his acts and doings to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

SEC. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when



necessary, and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, or other cause, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In that event it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue, within six days from the date of vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at headquarters for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

#### ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers, and effects of the general office; to conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary at the Annual Convention, and to furnish to the Committee on Credentials at the Convention a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body; to forward on March 1st and September 1st of each year to the secretaries of all affiliated organizations a list of the names and addresses of secretaries and organizers.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the Annual Convention may direct; he shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and pay them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$2,000 for current expenses, which money shall be paid out only on the approval of the President.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Auditing Committee, for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; close all accounts of the Federation on September 30 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after such date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing Convention. He shall publish a financial report monthly in the "American Federationist," and send one copy to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall issue stamps to Local and Federal Labor Unions, which shall be used by such unions with which to receipt for members' dues.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of each International, National, Local Trade and Labor Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to furnish to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor a copy of all official reports issued by such affiliated organizations, containing a statement of their membership in good standing, and to furnish such additional statistical data as may be called for by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor as may be in the possession of the respective unions.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and securities of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary or other officers of the American Federation of Labor. All funds of the American Federation of Labor, exceeding fifteen thousand dollars shall be deposited by the Treasurer in bank, or banks, on interest bearing certificates of deposit in the name of the American Federation of Labor, and in order to be cashed shall require the signatures of the Treasurer, the President and Secretary of the Federation. The Treasurer shall collect the interest on all such certificates or other deposit at the expiration of each six months, and pay the same over to the Secretary. The Treasurer shall deposit in open account in bank, or banks, in the name of the American Federation of Labor as Treasurer, all amounts in his possession not on certificates of deposit, and before any money thus deposited can be drawn, each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer. A copy of this section shall be forwarded by the President of the Federation to each bank upon which the Federation holds certificates of deposit.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by this Constitution and none others.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall submit to the Annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books, and papers of the Federation under his control; and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer shall be \$500.

#### ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade or Labor Unions, and to organize Local Trade and Labor Unions, and connect them with the Federation until such time as there is a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months their charters shall be revoked.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the Convention, in printed form, a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts (and all matters of interest to the Convention), and no indorsement for a boycott shall be considered

by the Convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

SEC. 5. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trade Union speakers from place to place in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council, organizers, or speakers engaged by them, shall be \$5.00 per day, hotel expense and actual railroad fare.

SEC. 8. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution, or the constitution of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 9. In the event of a vacancy of any member of the Executive Council, other than that of the President, by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council, and shall call for nominations. The names of all nominees shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

SEC. 10. All Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor for approval by the Executive Council, the full statement of the grievance, and shall receive within twenty (20) days from the President an answer as to whether they will be sustained or not, and no benefits shall be paid where a strike takes place before the Local Union has received the approval of the Executive Council.

SEC. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions; no affiliated International, National, or Local Union shall be permitted to change its title or name, if any trespass is made thereby on the jurisdiction of an affiliated organization, without having first obtained the consent and approval of a Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union, work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 12. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall only

have power to revoke the charter of an affiliated National or International Union when the revocation has been ordered by a two-thirds majority of a regular Convention of the American Federation of Labor, by a roll-call vote.

#### ARTICLE X.—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-half of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions, ten cents per month, five cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout; Local Unions, the majority of whose members are less than eighteen (18) years of age, two cents per member per month; from Central and State bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the Annual Convention unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in Section 1 of this Article, has been paid in full to September 30 preceding the Convention.

SEC. 3. Any organization affiliated with this Federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears it shall become suspended from membership by the Federation, and can be reinstated only by a vote of the Convention when such arrearages are paid in full, as provided in Section 2 of this Article.

#### ARTICLE XI.—LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next Convention.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies, Departments, and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city belonging to any National or International Union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or shall join such body, if already in existence.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions the organizations in their

vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions where none exist, and to organize Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen precludes any other form of organization.

SEC. 5. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on strike, where such organization has a national organization, until the proper authorities of such National or International organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

SEC. 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interest of the Trade Union movement to do so.

SEC. 7. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have authority or power to originate a boycott, nor shall such bodies indorse and order the placing of the name of any person, firm, or corporation on an unfair list until the Local Union desiring the same has, before declaring the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the Central Body for investigation, and the best endeavors on its part to effect an amicable settlement. Violation of this section shall forfeit charter.

SEC. 8. No Central Body, or Department, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a Local Union, chartered by a National or an International Union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; provided, however, that upon written charges signed by at least three delegates, any delegate of an affiliated Union may, upon conviction, after a fair trial, be expelled or suspended. Action of the Central Body, under this section, shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and no delegation representing Local Unions affiliated, as herein described, shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken.

SEC. 9. No Central Body shall take part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions, affiliated with a National or International Union, unless the laws of the National or International Union permit, except upon the request or consent of the executive officer of the National or International Union affected.

SEC. 10. Local Unions of National or International Unions affiliated with the Departments attached to the American Federation of Labor, in any city where a Local Department exists, shall not be eligible to membership in any Local Department unless they are connected with the chartered Central Body, nor shall they be eligible to membership in the Central Body unless they are affiliated with the Local Department.

#### ARTICLE XII.—ASSESSMENT IN DEFENSE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated

unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated National or International Union engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

SEC. 2. Any Union, International, National, or Local, failing to pay within sixty days the levies declared in accordance with Section 1, shall be deprived of representation in Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in City Central Bodies, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

#### ARTICLE XIII.—DEFENSE FUND FOR LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The money of the defense fund shall be drawn only to sustain strikes or lockouts of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, when such strikes or lockouts are authorized, indorsed, and conducted in conformity with the following provisions of this Article:

SEC. 2. In the event of a disagreement between a Local Union and an employer which, in the opinion of the Local Union, may result in a strike, such Union shall notify the President of the American Federation of Labor, who shall investigate, or cause an investigation to be made, of the disagreement, and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. If his efforts should prove futile, he shall take such steps as he may deem necessary in notifying the Executive Council, and if the majority of said Council shall decide that a strike is necessary, such Union shall be authorized to order a strike, but that under no circumstances shall a strike or lockout be deemed legal, or moneys expended from the defense fund on that account, unless the strike or lockout shall have been first authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council.

SEC. 3. When a strike has been authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council, the president of the Local Union interested shall, within twenty-four hours, call a meeting of said Union, "of which every member shall be regularly notified," to take action thereon, and no member shall vote on such question unless he is in good standing. Should three-fourths of the members present decide, by secret ballot, on a strike, the president of the Local Union shall immediately notify the President of the American Federation of Labor of the cause of the matter in dispute; what the wages, hours, and conditions of labor then are; what advances, if any, are sought; what reductions are offered, if any; state the number employed and unemployed; the state of trade generally in the locality, and the number of persons involved, union and non-union. Also the number of members who would become entitled to the benefits herein provided should the application be authorized and approved.

SEC. 4. No Local shall be entitled to benefit from the defense fund unless it has been in continuous good standing for one year; and no member shall be entitled to benefit from said defense fund unless he has been a member in good standing in the American Federation of Labor for at least one year.

SEC. 5. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of Sections 2 and 3, the American Federation of Labor

shall pay to the bonded officer of the Union involved, or his order, for a period of six weeks, an amount equal to four (\$4) dollars per week for each member. Each Local Union shall require its treasurer to give proper bond for the safe-keeping and disbursement of all funds of the Local. No benefit shall be paid for the first two weeks of the strike. The Executive Council shall have the power to authorize the payment of strike benefits for an additional period.

Sec. 6. No member of a Local Union on strike shall be entitled to weekly benefits unless he reports daily to the proper officer of the Local Union while the strike continues, and no member who shall receive a week's work, three days to be a week, shall receive benefits. Any member refusing other work while on strike (providing said work is not in conflict with labor's interests) shall not be entitled to any benefits.

Sec. 7. Any Union inaugurating a strike without the approval of the Executive Council shall not receive benefits on account of said strike.

Sec. 8. In case of lockout the Executive Council shall have power to pay benefits if, upon investigation, it is found that the Local Union whose members are involved did not by their action or demands provoke the lockout by their employer.

Sec. 9. During the continuance of a strike, the executive board of the Local Union shall make weekly reports to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, showing the amount of money distributed for benefits, and to whom paid, furnishing individual receipts to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor from all members to whom such benefits have been paid, and all other facts that may be required.

Sec. 10. Before a strike shall be declared off, a special meeting of the Union shall be called for that purpose, and it shall require a majority vote of all members present to decide the question either way.

Sec. 11. In the event of the defense fund becoming dangerously low through protracted strike or lockout, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall have the power to levy an assessment of ten cents on each member of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, assessments to be restricted to not more than five per year; and, further, that there shall always be a surplus of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars in the defense fund.

Sec. 12. That no Local shall be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund unless it requires its members to pay not less than fifty (50) cents per month.

Sec. 13. That the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions set aside for the maintenance of a local defense fund not less than five cents a month from each member.

#### ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National

and International Unions and local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

Sec. 2. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trade Union movement, and shall have power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local certificate by the President of this Federation; provided, the request for a certificate be indorsed by the nearest Local or National Trade Union officials connected with this Federation, but not more than three Federal Labor Unions shall be chartered in any one city. The President of the American Federation of Labor shall have authority to appoint any person who is a member of any affiliated union to audit the accounts of such Federal Labor or Local Trade Unions as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct and report the result thereof to the President of the American Federation of Labor. The books and accounts of each Federal Labor and Local Trade Union shall be at all times open to the inspection of auditors appointed under this section.

Sec. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be five (\$5) dollars, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and the fee shall accompany the application.

Sec. 4. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for certificates of affiliation from Local Unions or Federal Labor Unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

Sec. 5. Certificates of affiliation shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor. That power is vested solely in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

Sec. 6. Fraternal delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates from Central Bodies.

#### ARTICLE XV.—GENERAL RULES GOVERNING DEPARTMENTS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

SECTION 1. For the greater development of the labor movement, such departments subordinate to the A. F. of L. are to be established from time to time as in the judgment of the A. F. of L., or of its Executive Council, may be deemed advisable. Each department is to manage and finance its own business.

Sec. 2. To be entitled to representation in any department, organizations eligible to join must first be, and remain in affiliation to the A. F. of L. and to be entitled to representation in local councils of departments, local bodies shall first be and remain in affiliation to central labor unions chartered by the A. F. of L.

Sec. 3. The fundamental laws of each

department are to conform to, and be administered in the same manner as, the laws governing the A. F. of L. No department or local council of same shall enact laws, rules or regulations in conflict with laws of the A. F. of L., and in the event of change of laws of the latter, departments and local councils are to change their laws to conform thereto.

SEC. 4. Each department to be considered the official method of the A. F. of L. for transacting that portion of its business.

SEC. 5. All departments of the American Federation of Labor shall have their headquarters located in the City of Washington, D. C., and, if possible, in the same building with the Federation Headquarters.

SEC. 6. All departments of the American Federation of Labor shall hold their conventions, whether annually or less often, during or immediately before or after the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and in the same city where the conventions of the Federation are held.

SEC. 7. The officers of each department shall report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor what action, if any, has been taken by the Department, either through its Executive Council or through conventions upon any and all matters that have been re-

ferred to the Department by the Federation.

SEC. 8. The officers of the various departments shall submit a quarterly report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor of the work done by their department, and its general conditions.

SEC. 9. At all regular meetings of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, there shall be present during some period of the Council meeting either the President or Secretary, or both, of each department, to take up with the Council matters that may be of mutual interest.

SEC. 10. A page of each issue of the "American Federationist" to be available to, and to be used by each department for official report or for publication of some subject identified with the Department.

SEC. 11. National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. shall also become affiliated with any department in which they may be eligible. This section does not apply to the Union Label Trades Department.

#### ARTICLE XVI.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote.

# TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR 1909

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS



### First Day—Monday Morning Session

Massey Music Hall, Toronto, Canada,  
November 8, 1909.

Pursuant to law, the regular meeting of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers at 10 o'clock a.m., in Massey Music Hall, Toronto, Canada, by President Samuel Gompers.

President Gompers—On behalf of the city government of Toronto, His Worship, Mayor Oliver, will address the convention. I have great pleasure in presenting to you His Worship, Mayor Oliver.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Federation of Labor:

It was prior to the advent of the white man on the northern half of this Continent that Toronto earned the sobriquet "Convention City." Indeed the assertion is made that the name "Toronto" is a corruption of the Indian word "Taranta," signifying "place of meeting." Legend tells us it was here, on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, that the children of the forest foregathered. It was here they held their Great Council. It was here they met to plan raids, to take the war path, or

perhance to smoke the calumet of peace. The red man has long since given place to his white brother. The wigwam has vanished and in its stead stands the monumental brick and granite of a mighty metropolis. Out of the wilderness of those times has arisen this beautiful city, the home of a loyal, progressive and God-fearing people. Nor have the years that have passed in the evolution of an Indian village bedimmed the lustre of our city's fair fame as a place of meeting. It has grown brighter and brighter with the gradual development until Toronto stands today, in fact as in name, the premier Convention City of Canada.

We are from time to time favored with the presence of delegates to Conventions from the United States, whose aims and objects are perhaps as diversified as it is possible to conceive. It is our invariable custom to welcome them with open arms and to do our utmost to contribute to the pleasure and interest of their visit. But it is seldom indeed that any city is honored with a Convention in whose proceedings the great mass of the people—those we are pleased to term "the working classes"—are so intimately concerned. Never before in the history of our city have we

been favored with the presence of a delegation representing so vast an army of workers. It is a source of gratification to us that on this occasion we not only welcome our fellow-citizens from every part of this broad Dominion and our kinsmen from the neighboring Republic, but also two honored representatives from the Motherland beyond the sea. As the representative of five millions of English-speaking people, it is with more than ordinary pleasure that I bid you welcome to Toronto. It is with more than ordinary warmth I greet you.

The American Federation of Labor, as I understand it, is an open organization whose purpose is to maintain the rights and advance the cause of the wage-worker—a commendable purpose surely. And when the present status of the wage-earner is compared with that of the past, the necessity for the existence of such an organization is evident. A hundred years since and the position of the wage earner was little better than deplorable. Evil as was his social condition, his industrial plight was even worse. A little earlier, a century and a half ago, and we find no less a personage than the distinguished Samuel Johnson protesting against the raising of wages as wrong in principle. "Raising the wages of day laborers is wrong," said he, "for it does not make them live better, but only makes them idler." I cannot believe the great lexicographer's view to be just, even as applied to the laborer of that time, and it would certainly be most cruel and unjust if pronounced to-day. I am happy to say that his is not the prevailing opinion of the present age.

When one considers the gigantic strides that have been made since Johnson's time toward the wage-earner's industrial and social amelioration—due in some measure to a higher plane of civilization, but primarily to organizations such as yours—one cannot but feel great admiration for those who have contributed so largely to the toiler's present day status. Thanks to them, and, as I have said, to an advanced civilization, the poorest laborer of to-day is enabled to live a life of luxury and affluence in comparison with his prototype of that age.

But the struggle of the wage-worker for that meed of recognition which is

his has proved a never-ending task. It has continued for centuries, and must still continue. His condition is steadily improving, but the end is not yet. He must fight on. Let his leaders find comfort and consolation in the fact that the odds against which they are pitted have steadily decreased from century to century, from decade to decade, and from year to year.

Despite the laws that have been enacted to protect it, Labor continues to be the only commodity, if such it may be termed, that may be stolen with impunity. If the product of labor be pilfered, the act is termed "theft," and he who is guilty of it is committed to the common jail. But if labor be stolen by the payment of an unfair wage, it is possible only to exact redress by means of perfectly organized labor bodies. This, unfortunately, involves great financial loss and hardship and not infrequently the sacrifice of human life. It remained for Abraham Lincoln, foremost of Americans, dead or living, to amend the old commandment. He made it read: "Neither shalt thou steal the product of labor, nor shalt thou steal labor itself." It was Lincoln, too, who said that "to secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

It may be of interest to you to know that in Toronto the municipality regards the laborer as worthy of his hire. Not only does he receive the prevailing union wage for an eight-hour day, when employed by the city directly, but all city contractors must engage to mete out to him the same liberal treatment.

It may also interest you to learn that the employees of the Toronto Railway Company are amply protected under the terms of agreement entered into in 1891 between the Corporation of the City of Toronto and the Company. The Company is neither permitted to pay any adult employee a less wage than fifteen cents per hour, nor to compel him to work for a longer period than ten hours per day, or on more than six days per week.

I venture the assertion, without fear of successful contradiction, that as a result of the fair wage rate paid the artisan and laborer in Toronto, our city contains a greater percentage of wage-earning home-owners than any other

city of equal population in America. It follows as a matter of course that you will find also a greater contentment, a higher average of intelligence, a better read people, and consequently a more law-abiding and useful citizenship than commonly prevails elsewhere. Where the wage-earner has a material interest in a community, that community is infinitely better for his presence than if he were a mere, perhaps transient, wage-earner.

And now, gentlemen, I desire to say a word to you concerning what you, on your part, as representing the true interests of labor, owe—not to capital—but to good citizenship. It would be wisdom on your part to refrain from countenancing the demagogue. The domination of the demagogue does more to create an unfavorable impression of the conscientious trades and labor advocate than all other causes combined. I allude to the blatant work-dodging agitator, who delights in beguiling and parading those unfortunates, chiefly recent importations, who are to be found in every large centre of population. While I am free to admit that there are always in evidence many cases of actual hardship, especially during the winter season, I am satisfied that if such unfortunates—and I fear we shall ever have them with us despite our best endeavors to remedy their condition—were to divorce themselves from the self-appointed leaders under whose banner they are led to enroll themselves, their interests would be better served. The true leader of labor is remiss in his plain duty when he lends countenance to the self-chosen misrepresentative of labor whose office is to incite the unemployed by impassioned appeals to demand what he is pleased to term "their rights." Advocating the doctrine of anarchy, too—and by anarchy I mean the utter disregard of properly constituted government—to those among whom are many human derelicts who have become embittered against society and who are therefore prone to yield all too readily to such an influence, is to propagate an evil that is destructive alike to the true principles of labor, to the individual, and to the community at large. Who among you can calculate, can even estimate the mischief that must inevitably result from the continued pursuit of such a course? Intel-

ligent organization, education, agitation, and the ballot box are the true correctives for such evils as exist. It is by these means and by these means alone that you can hope to achieve success in the advancement of your cause. It is not my intention to dictate to you. You are undoubtedly more capable of safeguarding your own interests than I am of advising you. Nevertheless it does seem to me that some means should be adopted by organized labor to discourage those acts which tend to lower its dignity in the eyes of the people, to whom after all you must appeal for that moral and tangible support without which you can hope to accomplish very little.

Let me once more assure you, gentlemen, that it is a pleasure to welcome to Toronto a gathering so thoroughly representative of labor as that which is assembled here to-day. The five millions of wage-earners identified with your organization, in every conceivable branch of labor, will watch with deep interest the reports of your proceedings, and will discuss with no little animation the results of your deliberations. Let us hope that they will be such as will meet with their entire approbation and that they make for the continued and increasing success of your Federation.

It is my earnest desire that your stay among us may prove a most interesting and profitable one. I trust that when your visit draws to a close you may feel that nothing has been left undone to contribute to your enjoyment; that our people are not unlike their cousins of the Great Republic to the south of us in their warmth of welcome and the generosity of their hospitality, and that each and every one of you will look forward to a repetition of your visit to Toronto in the not distant future.

President Gompers—Representing the Premier and the Government of the Province of Ontario, we have with us this morning a gentleman who will speak for them to you. I therefore have the pleasure of presenting to you Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario.

Dr. J. O. Reaume—Ladies and Gentlemen: I can assure you that it affords me great pleasure to be present and to voice the sentiments already expressed in welcoming you to this Province. I



will not make a lengthy speech, however. It appears to me perhaps that I have been put up mostly to supplement what has been lacking in His Worship's speech. There is very little lacking, but if I am here to supplement anything I will only supplement by adding what he usually says, and what he forgot in this case. His Worship has always been known to be a big man, noted for his even temper, noted for his amiable disposition, noted for his generosity and his liberality, and in all his career in welcoming the various associations and conventions that have happened in the past to meet in Toronto he has always given them a most pleasant welcome and tendered to them the freedom of the city. I think he forgot that this morning. I don't know what actuated him in not giving you the freedom of the city, whether the year is drawing to a close and the election will soon be on again; but I am sure I can take chances with the American Federation of Labor assembled here as well as and a great deal better than many associations that have met here. And if he does not see his way clear to give you the freedom of the city, in the name of the Government of Ontario I give you the freedom of the whole Province for all the time you are here.

If some of our visiting ladies and gentlemen from the United States find that a week or two weeks is not long enough to see the beauties and enjoy the hospitality of our country, why, just apply to me for an extension of time.

I regret very much that the Premier of the Province, Sir James Whitney, through unavoidable circumstances, could not attend. He was called out of the city on important business, and it will be impossible for him to return until this evening. He has requested me to do what I have done—give you the freedom of the City and of the Province and welcome you—which I do with a great deal of pleasure.

I understand this is your first Convention in this country, but I hope it will not be the last. I do not know all the bodies that make up this gathering, but I believe you have the federated organizations and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. At all events, I understand that each province or each municipality has its own autonomy, as it were, and regulates its own scale of

wages, and this certainly is a wise provision, for the same conditions do not obtain all over the country.

I am proud to welcome you and to meet you. I desire to say, and to say with a great deal of earnestness, that you certainly have a right to organize to better your conditions. How could I ever refuse to a fellow-citizen the right of organizing when I have been in the habit of doing it myself for years? I have been engaged in the practice of medicine, and in our own little way we have never forgotten to meet and organize and establish a rate of tariff and have it ratified by the government. You have the same right I have. You are not, I hope, denying the right of employers to organize also. We have seen many of them endeavoring, sometimes with a great deal of difficulty to make ends meet, through competition and on account of products imported from the old country. However, I don't think I will speak of that because it belongs to the tariff.

When you are here we obliterate all geographical lines; but it does not affect the loyalty of anyone, whether he is a Canadian or a citizen of the United States. I live on the border and I know how loyal they are in the United States; in fact, I married one myself and I have had occasion to find out. I might tell you a little story, but I will keep that for the time the ladies are not present. I know the people of the United States are most loyal. I know that those of Canada look upon that flag as the symbol of civil and religious liberty. Lines, however, are obliterated and you are working under the folds of another banner, that of united labor.

I understand one of the great principles you are advocating is arbitration. I think it is one that ought to be put in force as much as practicable. We all know, as beautifully illustrated in the address of his Worship, the Mayor, that conditions have changed. We have reached an age of steam, of electricity, or natural gas, in a great many places, an age of structural steel in building. Where you formerly saw small shops and a few men employed, now you see large factories, and they are gradually being expanded. You know in the United States how you have expanded. We have not kept up, perhaps, such a great pace, but we are getting on to the pace

and we intend to keep it up.

I don't want to take up any more of your time—

(Cries of "Go on, go on.")

Dr. Reaume: Well, I will. It is easy for a politician. You may have to coax me to keep on on an occasion like this where the Opposition is not here, but if the other side were here, you might have difficulty in getting me to stop.

We have a Labor Bureau. It is an institution that is doing a very good work, and we are trying to keep it up and improve it. We are preparing yearly statistics. We met with a great deal of difficulty at times, but now we are meeting with fairly good success. We are extending our usefulness. We first had only the Central Bureau in Toronto, but we are establishing branches in various cities like Ottawa and London, where employers can go and find the extent to which they can secure labor and where the unemployed can go and register and secure employment. By the demands I have from all the other cities and towns and provinces, I understand it is giving great satisfaction to the employers, to labor and to the people at large.

I repeat a most hearty welcome to our City and our Province.

President Gompers—The next gentleman who will address you is the President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, our own fellow unionist, Mr. William Glockling.

President Glockling of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress:

Mr. President and Fellow Workers: Possibly I will not make as polished a speech as my two predecessors, but I want to assure you that every word I say will come from the heart. There is one thing our two friends have not promised to give you while you are in the City of Toronto, and that is good weather for the balance of the two weeks. I think they ought to get together and make the balance of our stay all sunshine.

On behalf of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and also the Trades Council of the City of Toronto, I want to extend to you a cordial and hearty welcome. We trust your visit here will be pleasant and that your deliberations will be fraught with much good to yourselves and to those you represent. We, in the City of Toronto and in the Dominion, are proud to be able to say that

you saw fit to hold one of your great Conventions in Canada. We feel especially proud in Toronto because you happened to select our city as the place for your first visit. We feel it will do a great deal of good to Toronto and to every city in Canada. We have in this country a movement on foot which has for its object the division of our forces and our influence. I think the visit you are making to this country will, to some extent, offset that. I believe it will demonstrate to those who were fearful of the trend of your business, that you are not the people you have been represented to be. The division I speak of is possibly not very large, and we are going, as far as our ability lies, to offset it at every stage. We have not said very much of the demonstrations that have been made, for various reasons. We are somewhat in the position of the man from whom his wife sought a divorce; one of the grievances cited against him was that he had not spoken to her but once for two months. The Judge questioned him on that point, and he said, "Well, the once I spoke to her was the only opportunity I had." However, I believe we can do a great deal together.

I do not think I am begging, but it is absolutely necessary for you to assist us in this country at this juncture. I will tell you why. We have now twenty-five affiliations with our international bodies; that is, twenty-five bodies paying directly from headquarters. We are made up in this country of large distances with a sparse population. We have not the same opportunity of gathering finances that you have. While I know very well that you have lots of use for your finances, still it is necessary, in order to make our movement as perfect as yours is on the other side, to have finance.

There is an idea existing in the minds of many of the international officers that the Congress is somewhat similar to a State Federation. We take issue on that point. State Federations of course are under the direct domination of your government. We are governed by a different country. We have here many provinces to which we have to contribute for legislative purposes. The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress is solely a legislative body. We have to watch every Province. We have to watch, not

only the Federal, but also the Provincial Houses in our efforts to obtain legislation. That demands considerable money. In your case the State Federation always have the direct support of the American Federation of Labor. You have also possibilities of raising revenue that we have not.

Many of the international officers are under a misconception as to what they have to pay upon. One of the international officers the other day said he would affiliate immediately; that he had always been under the impression that the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress required per capita tax on the entire membership. All we ask you to pay on is the membership in the Dominion of Canada. You may possibly say, "Why don't your locals do that?" They would were it not for the fact that from a legislative standpoint our locals are not as keen as they ought to be. They want to see—some of them at least—a dollar for twenty-five cents. We are a part of the movement on this Continent, and I earnestly ask you to give us that assistance. I take this opportunity, as President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, to make it to Canada or the United States to make this appeal. You want, as well as we do, to make this a big movement in Canada. We are part of you, and for that reason we think you ought to give us all the assistance you possibly can.

We have a struggle going on at the present time in a national way. Many are of the opinion that this national movement is not entirely a working-men's movement. Many think there is a slight tinge of politics in connection with it. If that is a fact, we are between two fires. I want to tell you a story that will illustrate our case more vividly than I can in my own language. I have told this before, but it is very appropriate to the occasion. A man living in a country where polygamy was permitted had attained to middle age and his hair had become streaked with grey, when he concluded that he could, at that time, take two wives. He married a middle-aged lady and a young lady. The young lady, being of a vain nature, after being married a short time, feared the neighbors might think she had married too old a man, so she commenced to pluck out the grey hairs. The middle-aged lady, seeing what was

going on, and fearing the neighbors might think she had married too young a man, commenced to pluck out the black hairs, and between them they soon plucked the poor man bald. Now, we are between two fires, and if you do not give us your co-operation we will be plucked bald.

I cordially and heartily extend to you a welcome to this city. There is not a man in Toronto who works among the labor ranks who was not more than pleased to learn that you had selected this as your convention city. We hope you will enjoy yourselves during your visit here, and if you can see your way clear at some future time, we will be glad to have you bring your convention to Canada again. We have other great cities in Canada that will welcome you as heartily as we do.

Secretary Morrison read the following communications:

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 8, 1909.  
James Simpson, care American Federation of Labor, Massey Hall Toronto:  
I greatly regret that public duties have rendered it necessary for me to be in Ottawa to-day, and will prevent me from being present at opening meeting of the American Federation of Labor this morning. Will you kindly express to President Gompers and the delegates from the United States my wish that their sojourn in Canada may be both pleasurable and profitable, and to all present best wishes for the success of the Convention.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
Minister of Labor.

American Consulate,  
Toronto, Ont., November 2, 1909.  
James Simpson, Esq., Sec'y-Treas., American Federation of Labor Convention Committee, 167 Church Street, Toronto:

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 2nd instant, inviting me, on behalf of your Committee to be present at the opening of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Massey Hall, on November 8th, at 10 a. m., and in reply regret to say that I have made arrangements to leave Toronto this week for a business trip to California, and am therefore unable to accept your invitation.

In regard to the two flags that you desire, I have to say that if you will send someone to my office I shall be glad to meet your wishes, if we have on hand such flags as you desire.

With renewed regret,  
Very truly yours

R. S. CHILTON,  
Consul.

President Gompers—Ladies and Gentlemen: I think I can speak for the delegates to this Convention, although anything I can say will but faintly con-

vey to you our appreciation of your welcome. We appreciate not only the welcome itself, but the evident sincerity of the language in which it was conveyed, as well as the enunciation of some great thoughts contributed to this great cause in which we are engaged. In addition to appreciation for your welcome, if we can do so in this informal way, we wish to convey through you to the great departments and constituencies and the government you represent, our appreciation and gratitude.

It is true that this is the first Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Canada but we are not strangers to Canada. I do not think I need have any hesitancy in expressing my opinion that fully three-fourths of the delegates to this Convention have, at some time or other, visited Canada on official business in connection with the great Labor cause, and many of them many times. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor held one of its most important sessions in Canada. We have gone through several of the cities of the various Provinces; we have visited the men of labor; we have mingled with the people of Canada. The officers of the labor movement, national and international, have visited Canada so frequently that if it were not for the fact that sometimes they are hampered for a moment or two by the interruption of a custom house inspector, they would not know whether they were in the United States or Canada.

I want to refer in a word or two to the statement made by President Glocking of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress in regard to the effort of some Canadian workmen—and perhaps, from what I am told, there are fewer native Canadian workmen in that movement than there are in the American trade union movement of Canada. An effort to try to bring a schism between the organized workers of the Dominion of Canada is being made, but it is difficult to reconcile the attitude of these men with conservation of the interests of the men of labor. I would not, if I could, our movement would not if it could, and it could not if it would, take from the loyalty of Canada's workers to Canada.

What may be in store for you and for us on the other side of the border line

we do not know. We have our day dreams, and sometimes in our impatience we may run ahead of the development, but whatever the future may have in store for us in common, we do know this: that while we hope to establish the best possible relations between men of all nations, there is one common destiny among the English-speaking people—to fight out the battle for civilization and right.

In the American Federation of Labor and in our international unions, I venture to say—and I am confident I am within the limit of truth in the statement—that among the men called upon to officer the international trade unions of the American Continent, there is a greater percentage of Canadians who are in executive positions in the international unions, as compared to numbers, than there are natives of the United States. I venture to make the assertion again—and know it is within the limits of truth—that, in comparison to payments, as well as per capita tax, there is as much, if not more, expended out of the funds of the American trade union movement in Canada than there is in the United States. In the American trade union movement we recognize this one fact, that the border line—the imaginary line that designates in the mind or on a map that this side is Canada and the other is the United States—does not interfere with the unity of the interests of the employing class on both sides of it. It should not interfere with the unity of the American workers—and I use the term American in its broadest sense, including every man, woman and child on the North American Continent. That is my conception of American. When I speak of my own country, I refer to it as the United States of America, and when I say America, I mean all America, not a part of it.

We were all impressed with the brief, though very pointed and graphic, sketch drawn by His Worship, the Mayor of Toronto, when he traced the growth of the city from the Indian village to the settlement and to this great modern city. It occurred to me to make application of my own point of view to this thought. Horace Greeley once said, "It is all in the point of view." Out in the northwestern part of this coun-

try, you may see great, giant trees. Three men may be looking at one of these great growths. One man, from his point of view, will praise Almighty God, and recognize in that tree one of the wonders of His power. The other, looking at it, will see in it all the beauties of nature, its symmetry of form, its colors, its grandeur, and pay tribute to it from the artistic point of view. The other will look at it and, mentally calculating, say, "I wonder how many feet of lumber that will make." And so, when the Mayor referred to the growth of Toronto, I could not help thinking of my point of view — of our point of view. To whom, after all, are the great growth, the triumph of architecture, the material prosperity of Toronto due, if not to the men of labor? There must be a conceiver and designer; there must be the men who dream these things; but it takes the men of labor to hew them out and to rear the great structures to the skies. And what applies to Toronto applies to all Canada, to all America, to the whole world. And in spite of the fact of the great service which the workers contribute to society and to the possibility of civilization, it has been the workers in all times and in all eras who have had to bear the burdens of injustice and tyranny. And under the pretext, under the pretense, under the hypocritical guise of standing for the liberties of the working people, many of the employing class are seeking to perpetuate that tyranny.

One of the most amusing incidents that came to my attention recently was when I read in an English paper—The Cotton Factory Times—a letter written by a millowner in India, who protests against the Government of England passing any laws to restrict the hours of labor of the Hindoo workmen, and thus interfere with their liberty to work when they wanted to. Imagine, if you can, the Hindoo's liberty being infringed upon by a law limiting the hours of his labor! Imagine a cotton millowner in India protesting against the Government of Great Britain passing a law that should stand between the millowners of India and the poor, helpless Hindoos of that country! I do hope that the great Government of Great Britain will see to it, in its onward movement for democratization of the institutions of Great Brit-

ain, that the Hindoo laborers of India shall be protected also.

All over the world there is the same struggle in some form or other, and we have the same, or very nearly the same, conditions to meet. We are not going to be driven into revolution. The American labor movement is a rational movement; the American labor movement is the historically developed protest of the workers, and we are going to hold together. We realize the wrongs of the past and of the present; we do not underestimate the power of our opponents; but we propose to work out our own emancipation in our own way, not by revolution, but by evolution; and if there be a wrong done by any class of society, the men of labor, of the organized labor movement, will be found defending themselves, not the aggressors in wrong. Whoever may be wrong, the labor movement must always be right. We appeal to our fellow-men everywhere to aid us in the most laudable cause and movement that has yet existed in this world of ours. We want to work out this great struggle rationally and peacefully, and as good citizens, and not only as workers, but as men and as citizens to organize, to federate, and to instil into the minds of men the duty they owe to each other and to themselves, to help bear each other's burdens, to work for others, and not for self alone.

I feel that I have rather trespassed upon your time in acknowledging the welcomes so heartily and generously extended to us, and yet I could not escape the expression of these thoughts, or evade what I deemed a duty devolving upon me. I want again to extend to Your Worship, to Dr. Reaume, to you, Brother Glockling, and to the members of the Common Council, our appreciation of the honor you have done us in participating in our opening ceremonies this morning. I want to thank you and the visiting ladies and gentlemen for your presence here this morning, and to say to the visitors that this hall will be open during all the sessions of the American Federation of Labor Convention. We have nothing to hide from the whole world. The National Association of Manufacturers, when it meets in convention or otherwise, meets with closed doors, and if, perchance, some newspaper man should find entry into the

circle, the proceedings are stopped and the newspaper man is thrown out. In the Convention of the American Federation of Labor we have the best seats and desks in the hall for the representatives of the press. One of the principal reasons governing the selection of this beautiful hall for this Convention was the fact that there is ample room for visitors, that they might—if they chose—come and hear and see what was being done. Of course, we cannot allow visitors to control the deliberations.

To the delegates and our friends, permit me to extend a most cordial and hearty welcome in the name of Labor, in the name of humanity, whose cause we are espousing.

I declare this Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor formally opened.

President Gompers presented to the Convention Fraternal Delegates A. H. Gill, M. P., and J. R. Clynes, M. P., from the British Trades Union Congress, and F. Bancroft, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and announced that at a later session they would address the Convention.

President Gompers announced the appointment of Mr. Hugh Ferguson, of Typographical Union, No. 91, Toronto, as assistant to Secretary Morrison; J. H. Kennedy, of Sheet Metal Workers' Union, No. 34, as Sergeant-at-Arms; and H. R. Barton, Teamsters' Union, No. 457, as Messenger.

President Gompers announced that Dr. William H. Tolman, of the Museum of Safety Devices and Industrial Hygiene, would deliver an illustrated lecture at the Convention hall Monday evening, to which the delegates and the public were invited.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Delegate McKee, Secretary of the Committee, read the following report:  
Toronto, Canada,

November 8, 1909.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:  
Gentlemen: Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they have examined the credentials of 311

delegates, representing 57 International and National Unions, 21 State Branches, 62 Central Bodies, 17 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and 7 Fraternal Delegates, and recommend the following be seated:

Actors' International Union—S. D. Ricardo, 11 votes.

Asbestos Workers of America, National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and—A. J. Kennedy, 6 votes.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers, International Union of—Chris Kerker, Henry Koch, 107 votes.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen—W. E. Klapetzky, Frank X. Noschang, Jacob Fischer, Chas. S. Mote, 255 votes.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of—John Whitehead, 14 votes.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of—J. W. Kline, W. J. Dougherty, W. G. Powelsland, 100 votes.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of—Joseph A. Franklin, N. Quesnel, John Dohney, 126 votes.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of—Robert Glockling, James W. Dougherty, 71 votes.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—John F. Tobin, Michael J. Hallinan, C. W. Agnew, Sadie Spraggon, Curtis A. Batchelder, 320 votes.

Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United—Louis Kemper, Joseph Proebstle, A. J. Kugler, Edmond F. Ward, John Sullivan, 400 votes.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, Alliance, International—Frank Butterworth, 25 votes.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of—Frank M. Ryan, John T. Butler, Adam Sladky, 100 votes.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of—William D. Huber, Frank Duffy, J. P. O'Reilly, Samuel Botterill, W. A. Sexton, Thomas Flynn, Michael O'Brien, 1,640 votes.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society or—James Reid, Herbert Crampton, 73 votes.

Car Workers, International Association of—P. F. Richardson, 50 votes.

Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of—William A. Brennan, Henry Redler, 90 votes.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America—Samuel Gompers, Thomas F. Tracy, J. Mahlon Barnes, George R. French, John T. Smith, 398 votes.

Clerks, International Protective Association, Retail—H. J. Conway, D. F. Manning, Herman Robinson, 150 votes.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United—Har Zuckerman, 15 votes.

- Coopers' International Union of North America—J. A. Cable, Thomas McManus, 41 votes.
- Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of—Frank McNulty, Stephen J. Fay, F. A. Monaghan, 133 votes.
- Elevator Constructors, International Union of—Frank Feeney, 20 votes.
- Engineers, International Union of Steam—M. Comerford, R. A. McKee, P. C. Winn, M. Murphy, 161 votes.
- Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationery—Timothy Healy, C. L. Shamp, J. W. Morton, 107 votes.
- Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water—John Mangan, R. P. Walsh, 56 votes.
- Garment Workers of America, United—T. A. Rickert, B. A. Larger, S. C. Landers, Victor Altman, Maier Schwarz, 534 votes.
- Garment Workers' Union International Ladies—Abraham Rosenberg, 18 votes.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada—Dennis A. Hayes, Martin M. Lollo, Brazier Westcott, 93 votes.
- Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated—Walter West, 11 votes.
- Glove Workers' Union of America, International—Miss Agnes Nestor, 8 votes.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The—James Duncan, James Garvey, Isaac Coombe, 131 votes.
- Hatters of North America, United—John A. Moffitt, James P. Maher, 85 votes.
- Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, International—D. D'Alessandro, H. P. Smith, David Kirby, 83 votes.
- Horsehoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen—Rody Kenehan, John Morissey, 72 votes.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America—Jere L. Sullivan, Thomas S. Farrell, John J. Griffin, T. J. Sullivan, William Q. Sullivan, 368 votes.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of—P. J. McArdle, Fred. C. Daniels, 60 votes.
- Jewelry Workers' Union of America, International—Al. Weisenberger, 3 votes.
- Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal—William J. McSorley, Edwin T. Stevenson, 50 votes.
- Laundry Workers' International Union—John J. Manning, 35 votes.
- Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of—John J. Pfeiffer, 40 votes.
- Lithographers, International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada—Frank Gehring, 13 votes.
- Longshoremen's Association, International—Thomas V. O'Connor, John J. Joyce, James Raymond, James E. Dwyer, 213 votes.
- Machinists, International Association—James O'Connell, Eugene Sarber, C. W. Fry, J. J. Keppler, Thomas Van Lear, 484 votes.
- Maintenance of Way Employees, International Brotherhood of—A. B. Lowe, T. W. Cassidy, Wm. H. Noyes, 100 votes.
- Marble Workers, International Association of—Walter V. Price, 24 votes.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated—Homer D. Call, August Molter, 63 votes.
- Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America—T. M. Daly, Thomas Rumsey, 100 votes.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet—M. O'Sullivan, Thomas Butler, R. G. M. Ross, 160 votes.
- Mine Workers of America, United—T. L. Lewis, John Mitchell, John H. Walker, W. B. Wilson, W. D. Van Horn, Frank J. Hayes, G. W. Savage, 2,670 votes.
- Molders' Union of North America, International—Joseph F. Valentine, John P. Frey, Thomas Humphrey, Chas. W. Wilkerson, P. J. Jordan, 500 votes.
- Musicians, American Federation of—Jos. N. Weber, Owen Miller, Jos. Winkler, D. A. Carey, 394 votes.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of—Jacob Tazelaar, Emil Arnold, Chas. J. Eisenring, C. A. Cullen, 596 votes.
- Paper Makers of America United Brotherhood of—J. T. Carey, 10 votes.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America—James Wilson, James L. Gernon, 50 votes.
- Pavers, Rammersmen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Settlers—Edw. I. Hannah, 15 votes.
- Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada—John Sheret, 26 votes.
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International—Matthew Woll, 22 votes.
- Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International—Charles Dold, 40 votes.
- Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper—George P. Foster, 12 votes.
- Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative—John Donlin, Edward J. McGivern, Peter G. Cook, 145 votes.
- Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada—John R. Alpine, William J. Tracy, E. W. Shirk, Thomas B. Clark, 184 votes.
- Post Office Clerks—Edward Goltra, 13 votes.
- Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative—Thomas J. Duffy, Thomas J. Humphrey, 59 votes.
- Print Cutters' Association of America, National—John Paravicini, 4 votes.
- Printing Pressmen's Union, International—Geo. L. Herr, Norman J. Snrague, William Hall, W. A. Vickery, 178 votes.
- Quarryworkers' International Union of North America—P. F. McCarthy, W. F. Feyler, 45 votes.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Order of—H. B. Perham, W. T. Brown, L. A. Tanquary, 150 votes.
- Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of—Wil-

- bur Braggins, Claude Manlove, 56 votes.
- Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric—W. D. Mahon, Ben Commons, C. O. Pratt, 333 votes.
- Seamens Union of America, International—Andrew Furuseth, Victor A. Olander, 168 votes.
- Shingle Weavers Union of America, International—Ernest P. Marsh, 18 votes.
- Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International—G. M. Hudleston, 5 votes.
- Slate Workers, International Union of—Sampson H. Milford, 21 votes.
- Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical—Lee M. Hart, Patrick T. Barry John Suarez, 80 votes.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America—James J. Freel, 35 votes.
- Stone Cutters' Association of North America, Journeymen—Jo. Evans, James F. McHugh, Joseph Gervais, 89 votes.
- Stove Mounters' International Union—D. W. Ottinger, 10 votes.
- Switchmen's Union of North America—Frank T. Hawley, 80 votes.
- Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen—John B. Lennon, Hugh Robinson, Thomas Sweeney, 132 votes.
- Teamsters, International Brotherhood of—Daniel J. Tobin, Thomas L. Hughes, John E. Longstreet, Joseph F. Murphy, Patrick D. Daley, 320 votes.
- Textile Workers of America, United—John Golden, James Tansey, 100 votes.
- Tile Layers and Helmers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic—Charles H. Leps, 17 votes.
- Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America, International—Charles E. Lawyer, 15 votes.
- Tobacco Workers' International Union—E. Lewis Evans, Anthony McAndrew, 48 votes.
- Typographical Union, International—James M. Lynch, Frank Morrison, Max S. Hayes, Hugh Stevenson, T. W. McCullough, 455 votes.
- Upholsterers' International Union of North America—James H. Hatch, 28 votes.
- Wood Workers' International Union of America, Amalgamated—D. D. Mulcahy, Henry Ott, 41 votes.
- Arkansas State Federation of Labor—C. C. Calvert, 1 vote.
- Alabama State Federation of Labor—P. J. Doherty, 1 vote.
- Colorado State Federation of Labor—George A. Hally, 1 vote.
- Georgia Federation of Labor—Jerome Jones, 1 vote.
- Illinois State Federation of Labor—James B. Connors, 1 vote.
- Indiana State Federation of Labor—O. F. Smith, 1 vote.
- Kansas State Federation of Labor—Thomas P. Menton, 1 vote.
- Massachusetts State Branch—D. D. Driscoll, 1 vote.
- Minnesota State Federation of Labor—Chas. E. James, 1 vote.
- Michigan Federation of Labor—W. H. McKinstry, 1 vote.
- Montana State Federation of Labor—M. M. Donoghue, 1 vote.
- Missouri State Federation of Labor—George Manuel, 1 vote.
- New Jersey State Federation of Labor—Cornelius Ford, 1 vote.
- New York, Workingmen's Federation of the State of—Thomas McGovern, 1 vote.
- Nebraska State Federation of Labor—Louis V. Guye, 1 vote.
- Pennsylvania Federation of Labor—A. P. Bower, 1 vote.
- Porto Rico, Free Federation of Workmen of—Santiago Iglesias, 1 vote.
- Rhode Island State Branch—Charles H. Lee, 1 vote.
- Vermont State Branch—Daniel A. Bruten, 1 vote.
- Washington State Federation of Labor—A. W. Swenson, 1 vote.
- Wisconsin State Federation of Labor—Victor L. Berger, 1 vote.
- Alton, Ill. Trades and Labor Assembly—John F. Hurley, 1 vote.
- Alliance, Ohio, Central Labor Union—George Thompson, 1 vote.
- Baltimore, Md., Federation of Labor—Edward Hirsch, 1 vote.
- Beaumont, Texas, Trades and Labor Assembly—A. L. Garrett, 1 vote.
- Berlin, Ontario, Canada, Trades and Labor Council—Steve Welheuser, 1 vote.
- Brooklyn, N.Y., Central Labor Union—John P. Coughlin, 1 vote.
- Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union—John J. Hynes, 1 vote.
- Brockton, Mass., Central Labor Union—Thomas F. O'Leary, 1 vote.
- Brainerd, Minn., Trades and Labor Assembly—Frank Hoffman, 1 vote.
- Chicago, Ill., Federation of Labor—John C. Harding, 1 vote.
- Cleveland, Ohio, Federation of Labor—C. R. Bailey, 1 vote.
- Cincinnati, Ohio, Central Labor Council of Cincinnati and Vicinity—Frank L. Rist, 1 vote.
- Clinton, Iowa, Tri-City Labor Congress—G. F. Tucker, 1 vote.
- Corning, N. Y., Central Associated Trades Council—W. W. Huggins, 1 vote.
- Dayton Ohio, United Trades and Labor Council—Elias Breidenbach, 1 vote.
- Dubuque, Iowa, Trades and Labor Congress—Simon Miller, 1 vote.
- Evansville, Ind., Central Labor Union—J. Hornbrook, 1 vote.
- Fargo N. D., Trades and Labor Assembly—Emanuel Koveleski, 1 vote.
- Fort Wayne, Ind., Federation of Labor—L. D. Redding, 1 vote.
- Granite City, Ill., Tri-City Central Trades Council—Wm. L. Johns, 1 vote.
- Hancock, Mich., Trades and Labor Council—Joseph C. Wareham, 1 vote.
- Haverhill Mass., Central Labor Union—P. J. Burke, 1 vote.
- Hartford, Conn., Central Labor Union—Charles B. Leonard, 1 vote.
- Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Trades and Labor Council—C. I. Aitchison, 1 vote.
- Indianapolis, Ind., Central Labor Union—Hugo Miller, 1 vote.
- Jamestown, N. Y., Central Labor Council—Louis E. Ruden, 1 vote.



Kalamazoo, Mich., Trades and Labor Council—W. H. Stewart, 1 vote.  
 Lincoln, Neb., Central Labor Union—Will M. Maupin, 1 vote.  
 Logansport, Ind., Trades Assembly—Geo. W. Burkhardt, 1 vote.  
 Minneapolis, Minn., Trades and Labor Assembly—Mrs. Thomas Van Lear, 1 vote.  
 Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Central Federated Union—William B. Martin, 1 vote.  
 Milwaukee, Wis., Federated Trades Council—Edmund Mellins, 1 vote.  
 Montreal Trades and Labor Council—G. R. Brunet, 1 vote.  
 Newark, N. J., Essex Trades Council—Wm. J. Brennan, 1 vote.  
 New York City, Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity—Harry De Veaux, 1 vote.  
 New Orleans, La., Central Trades and Labor Council—John N. Breen, 1 vote.  
 Ogdensburg, N.Y., Trades and Labor Council—David T. Letham, 1 vote.  
 Ottawa, Ont., Canada, Allied Trades and Labor Association—P. M. Draper, 1 vote.  
 Oneida, N.Y., Trades and Labor Assembly—W. R. Ferguson, 1 vote.  
 Philadelphia, Pa., Central Labor Union—Charles A. Dougherty, 1 vote.  
 Pittston, Pa., Central Labor Union—Charles R. Oliver, 1 vote.  
 Providence, R. I., Central Federated Union—Lawrence A. Grace, 1 vote.  
 Pueblo, Colo., Trades and Labor Assembly—Ed. Anderson, 1 vote.  
 Rock Island, Ill., Tri-City Labor Congress—P. J. Carlson, 1 vote.  
 Rochester, N. Y., Central Trades and Labor Council—John S. Whalen, 1 vote.  
 Scranton, Pa., Central Labor Union—John T. Dempsey, 1 vote.  
 St. Louis, Mo., Central Trades and Labor Union—David Kreyling, 1 vote.  
 Springfield, Mass., Central Labor Union—Edmond Raleigh, 1 vote.  
 Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor—Robert Byron, Jr., 1 vote.  
 Springfield, Ohio, Trades and Labor Assembly—T. J. Creager, 1 vote.  
 Toronto District Labor Council—John W. Bruce, 1 vote.  
 Warren, Pa., Central Labor Union—L. A. Gardner, 1 vote.  
 Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union—Sam De Nedree, 1 vote.  
 Zanesville, Ohio, Central Trades and Labor Council—John A. Voll, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union No. 7426—R. E. Woodmansee, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 11624—Irwin Howell, 2 votes.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 7479—Earl E. Russ, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 12791—A. M. Smith, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 10829—D. W. Roderick, 1 vote.  
 Federal Labor Union, No. 11816—M. P. McDonnell, 1 vote.  
 Flat Janitors' Union, No. 12512—Fred Mawbray, 1 vote.  
 Grain Workers' Association, No. 11407—Ernest Bohm, 1 vote.  
 Machinists' Helpers, No. 12799—James Somerville, 1 vote.

Newspaper and Mail Deliverers, No. 9463—John R. Dunne, 9 votes.  
 Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, No. 11808—Thomas J. Curtis, 4 votes.  
 Stenographers' and Typists' Association of Chicago, No. 11755—Miss Olive Sullivan, 1 vote.  
 British Trade Union Congress—A. H. Gill, J. R. Clynes, 2 votes.  
 Women's International Union Label League—Miss Anle Fitzgerald, without vote.  
 National Women's Trade Union League of America—Mrs. Raymond Robins, without vote.  
 The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America—Rev. Charles Stelzle, without vote.  
 Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—F. Bancroft, 1 vote.  
 Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America—John Grady, without vote.

The following organizations are indebted for per capita tax and under the Constitution their delegates are not entitled to seats until the same is liquidated:

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Trades and Labor Assembly, E. S. Tooker; Dubois, Iowa, Central Trades and Labor Council, Samuel Bruce; Joplin, Mo., Trades Assembly, C. W. Fear; London, Ont., Trades and Labor Council, H. B. Archer; Mayaguez, P. R., Central Labor Union, Abraham Pena; St. Paul, Minn., Trades and Labor Assembly, Geo. B. Howley; Tampa, Fla., Trades and Labor Assembly, James A. Roberts.

We have received credentials of: John P. Egan of the Ohio State Federation of Labor; L. O. Pouchet, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor; James B. Drake, of the Birmingham, Ala., Trades Council; Henry H. Boettger, of the Davenport, Iowa, Trades and Labor Assembly; R. G. Stewart, of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Federation of Labor; and David Kiely, of the Detroit, Michigan Federation of Labor, whose charters have been revoked for non-compliance with Section 1, Article XI., of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., which says that no central labor union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to, or retain in, their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated.

We recommend that these delegates be not seated.

We have credentials for James J. Reid from the Erie, Pa., Central Labor Union. Mr. Reid is a member of the seceding faction of the Electrical Workers, and we recommend that he be not seated as a delegate, our recommendation being based on Section 5 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., as follows:

No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected with the Federation shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

We have credentials for Ed. McEachern from the Ohio State Federation of Labor. This organization was chartered on October 16, 1909, and is therefore not in affiliation the required period, which is one month, according to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor in order to be entitled to representation. We therefore, recommend that the delegate be seated, and be entitled to vote when the required period of affiliation shall have expired, that is, on November 16, 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. CABLE, Chairman,

THOS. J. HUMPHREY,

R. A. McKee, Secretary.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Lewis—Do I understand that the motion contemplates the adoption of the entire report, or only that portion of the list of delegates against whom there are no protests?

President Gompers—The entire report of the committee.

Delegate Lewis—I move to amend that the report be divided and that we adopt that part of the committee's report seating the delegates against whom there are no protests. (Seconded.)

In reply to a question in regard to the credentials from the Des Moines Central Labor Union, Secretary McKee of the committee stated that the credentials had been protested and would be considered in another report.

The amendment offered by Delegate

Lewis was carried, and the original motion, as amended, was adopted.

President Gompers—I now declare that the delegates against whom no dissent has been expressed are seated as the regular delegates to this convention.

Delegate Mahon—I would ask for a reading of the names of those whose credentials have not been accepted, and for an explanation of why they were not seated.

Delegate McKee, Secretary of the Committee, read the list of the Central bodies not seated and said: The reasons the committee have to give for so reporting are that they were guided entirely by the constitutional provision of the constitution that governs this body. It is a question of law. As their charters were revoked, there was nothing for the committee to do but bring in the report.

Treasurer Lennon—Will the committee explain what they have done in violation of the constitution?

Delegate McKee—The committee was of the opinion that, inasmuch as the constitution was cited in the matter, the reason is evident. These Central bodies have held in their membership local organizations that have seceded from a legitimate trade union, as recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and for that reason their charters were revoked. The charters being revoked, and that information given to the committee, the committee had nothing to do other than to apply the law of the Federation and so reported as they did.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.)—I move you that each of the cases reported by the committee be taken up separately. (Seconded.)

Delegate Miller (O.)—I rise to a point of order. As the charters of these organizations were revoked, the Credential Committee should not have considered their credentials at all. If they have a contest, it should be brought on the floor in the proper way, not through the Credential Committee.

President Gompers—The chair makes this ruling: Any organization that does not hold a charter from the American Federation of Labor and hold it in good standing is not entitled to representation in this convention. In addition to that, and relating to the subject matter upon which this entire question is based,

the chair will now volunteer the information to the delegates that appeals have been taken against the action of the Executive Council. The Executive Council has incorporated these appeals in its report, which will be read to this convention. The Executive Council recommends that the subject matter shall be referred to an appropriate committee for the purpose of considering the appeals. In that way and in that way only, in the opinion of the chair, can this matter come up before this convention.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee, in so far as it has been read, be adopted.

Delegate Lewis discussed briefly the report of the committee in regard to seating the delegate from the Ohio State Federation of Labor, and spoke in favor of taking up each case separately.

President Gompers—The Secretary of the committee will please read each of the cases separately.

Delegate McKee, Secretary of the Committee—I have tried to comply with the will of the convention as expressed by its vote in deciding to separate these questions. The portion read, and which is now before you, is that portion which has to do with recommending that the delegates holding credentials from Central labor bodies whose charters have been revoked be not seated.

We have received the credentials of John P. Egan, of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, whose charter has been revoked for non-compliance with Section 1, Article XI, of the constitution and of the A. F. of L., which says that no Central Labor Union or any other central body of delegates shall admit to or retain in their counsels delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated.

President Gompers—The organization of which Mr. Egan claims to hold credentials has no charter recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Egan is not entitled to representation in this convention.

Delegate McKee—We have received

the credentials of L. O. Pouchet, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, and make the same recommendation as in the first case.

President Gompers—The chair makes the same ruling in this case.

Delegate McKee—We have received the credentials of John B. Drake, of the Birmingham, Ala., Trades Council, and make the same recommendation as in the first case.

President Gompers—The chair makes the same ruling in this case.

Delegate McKee—We have received the credentials of Henry H. Boettger, of the Davenport, Ia., Trades and Labor Assembly, and make the same recommendation.

President Gompers—The chair makes the same ruling in this case.

Delegate McKee—We have received the credentials of R. G. Stewart, of the Cedar Rapids, Ia., Federation of Labor, and make the same recommendation.

President Gompers—The chair makes the same ruling in this case.

Delegate McKee—We have received the credentials of David Kiely, of the Detroit, Mich., Federation of Labor, and make the same recommendation.

President Gompers—The chair makes the same ruling in this case.

Delegate McKee—We have credentials for James J. Reid, from Erie, Pa., Central Labor Union. Mr. Reid is a member of the seceding faction of the Electrical Workers, and we recommend that he be not seated as delegate, our recommendation based on Section 5 of Article IV of the constitution of the A. F. of L., as follows:

"No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected with the Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation or in any central body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section."

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate McKee—We have credentials for Ed. McEachern from the Ohio Federation of Labor. This organization was chartered on October 14, 1909, and is therefore not in affiliation the required period, which is one month, according to the constitution of the American Fed-

eration of Labor, in order to be entitled to representation. We, therefore recommend that the delegate be seated and be entitled to vote when the required period of affiliation shall have expired, that is, on November 16, 1909.

Delegate Smith (P.)—I move that we non-concur in the report of the committee.

President Gompers—The chair will make a ruling. At this time the organization is not entitled to representation. When the time comes when the organization is entitled to representation, its credentials may be presented and considered at that time. It is not proper to consider it now.

President Gompers announced that the

Committee on Credentials would meet in the hall immediately after the adjournment of the session.

Secretary Morrison—If the unions that are in arrears for per capita tax will meet the committee at the Secretary's room in the Prince George Hotel and the per capita tax is paid, it will give the committee an opportunity to report favorably on their credentials.

Mrs. McDougal, on behalf of the Local Committee for the Entertainment of the visiting ladies, presented Mrs. Gompers a handsome bunch of chrysanthemums, and Mrs. Gompers made suitable acknowledgement.

At 12.45 p.m. the convention was adjourned to 2.30 p.m.

## FIRST DAY—Monday Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order at 2.30, President Gompers in the chair.

### ABSENTEES.

Delegates Ricardo, Kennedy, Kline, Bottesill, Conway, Robinson (Herman), Fay, Feeney, Rickert, Larger, Landers, Smith, Gehring, Price, Frey, Cullen, Wilson (J.), Gernon, McGiverin, Tracy, Pasavincini, Manlove, Commons, Pratt, Huddleston, Milford, Evans (J.), McHugh, Gervais, Hawley (F.), Sawyer, Evans (G. L.), Hayes (M. S.), Hally, Driscoll, McGovern, Swenson, Berger, Thompson, Garrett, Tucker, Huggins,

Buden, Archer, Burkhardt, Penna, Martin, Anderson, Hawley (G. B.), Roberts, Smith, Roderick, McDonnell, Maubray.

President Gompers announced that different arrangements would be made at future sessions for seating the delegates more comfortably in the hall.

First Vice-President Duncan presided while President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Treasurer Lennon read the following reports, and at the conclusion of each report announced that it would be referred to the proper committee when appointed.

## PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

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TORONTO, CANADA, November 8, 1909.

*To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:*

**FELLOW-WORKERS:** Permit me in the name of the great cause of labor and humanity in which we have the honor to be enlisted, to welcome you to this twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. In this labor movement we gather as the representatives and by direction of our organized fellow-workers, and it is upon the labor movement that the toilers and the lovers of human freedom have set their hearts and hopes. They realize that the trade union movement of America is the historically developed potential force which bears the brunt and scars of battle and which makes sacrifices for right and justice for all, for all time. There is not a wrong against which we fail to protest or seek to remedy; there is not a right to which any of our fellows are entitled which it is not our duty, mission, and work and struggle to attain. So long as there shall remain a wrong unrighted or a right denied, there will be ample work for the labor movement to do. The struggle through the ages has always been attended with brutal tyranny and cruel injustice. Some have always had to suffer that the people might obtain some modicum of freedom. The times in which we now live are no exception to that rule. They who are true to their fellows, true to themselves, can not and dare not evade the duties and responsibilities which may come from their advocacy of the cause of the people.

Tyranny, exercised by no matter whom or from what source, must be resisted at all hazards. The labor movement which is the defender, protector, and promoter of the rights and interests of the people must be carried forward, its rapacious, ignorant opponents to the contrary notwithstanding. We should not, and we must not, surrender the rights which we have achieved for the toilers; we dare not permit the workers to become the victims of the tender mercies of their exploiters.

The higher manhood, womanhood, and childhood, a better standard of life which we have achieved for America's toilers, the better concept of human rights and liberties which have been secured at such great sacrifices are too precious heritages even to permit them to become debatable topics. They are the result of conquests in the struggle; they are ours to maintain and perpetuate for unborn generations.

Meeting in convention as we do for the first time in our history on Canadian soil, may we not indulge the hope that there will be brought to the consideration, discussion, and action of the work of our convention the very best that is in us, and so shape the course of our movement that it will prove of still greater advantage to our fellow-workers and the people generally, that we may win not only their respect and confidence, but their full association and co-operation?

The attention of friends and foes is equally attracted to this convention. Let us bring hope, comfort, and encouragement to the one; disappointment and dismay to the other.

Again, in the name of the toilers of our continent and for the success of the aspirations of the great cause of humanity and liberty, I bid you welcome.

The laws and practice of our Federation require that your president shall report to you annually, and it has been and is my desire to submit to conventions the matters which are most important, requiring attention and action.

The year which is just closed has been fraught with events of transcendent importance, and yet I feel that by reason of the many questions with which this convention must deal, as well as my absence from America for some considerable period, the report which I have the honor to submit falls far short of that which I hoped I could present.

There is no limit to the lines of activity in which our movement is engaged for the betterment of the condition of the workers, to attain all rights, and to work for the attainment of justice. The interest and the right of anyone of our fellows is the concern of the labor movement. To bring light into the homes, hope to the hearts, aspirations to the minds of the workers, is the duty and mission of our movement. To make mankind truly free has been the dream of philosophers, song of the poets, and the struggle of the workers.

**ORGANIZATION AND GROWTH.**

It is a source of great gratification to be able to report the growth in the trade union movement during the past year. From the time of the panic, October, 1907, there were myriads of our fellow-workers unemployed, and this necessarily had an injurious influence upon them. As a consequence, there was a falling off in membership in many of our organizations. These, however, have been regained and additional members enrolled. There can be no doubt but that our experience before, during, and since the last panic has fully justified the attitude of the American Federation of Labor so stoutly maintained by nearly all workers. The declared position of America's workers that wage reductions would be resisted at all hazards, not only prevented reductions to any appreciable extent, but also gave courage to the workers to maintain their membership and stand true by organized labor.

Previous industrial crises were not only prolonged and made acute, but the organizations were crushed out of existence or they emerged from these periods with ranks decimated and unions disbanded. The period of our last panic was not only shortened, but the wage standard practically maintained, and the organizations of labor emerged from them better organized and better prepared to defend and promote the rights and interests of the workers.

It is impossible here to enter into detailed statements. Some other opportunity through our official magazine may present itself.

The present average membership of our affiliated organizations for the year is nearly up to the highest standard in the history of the Federation. The officers of, one-third of international unions affiliated to our Federation, have made report of an increase over previous years. Thirty-four of them reported a net increase of over 80,000 for the past year, while there has been a substantial increase in the membership of the local unions formed or revived, attached to the international unions or directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The reports of the one-third of the organization may be taken as a fair indication of the general growth.

We issued during the fiscal year 176 certificates of affiliation. Of this number 8 were to international unions: the Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada; 2 to departments, as follows: Railway Employees' Department and Union Label Trades Department; 40 to central labor unions; 2 to state federations, Nebraska and Wyoming; 52 federal labor unions, and 77 local trade unions.

I strongly recommend that every effort be made to organize the yet unorganized workers of America. We must not cease our efforts to bring every wage-earner within the beneficent fold of unionism, to cultivate the spirit of fraternity and solidarity, that we may go onward and forward to a higher, better standard of life for all.

**SUMMARY OF INJUNCTION, CONTEMPT AND APPEALS.**

The injunction proceedings of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, Mo., of which James W. Van Cleave is president, against the American Federation of Labor, resolved themselves into two separate cases; one, the original injunction issued by Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; the other, the proceedings for contempt brought against Vice-President John Mitchell, Secretary Frank Morrison, and myself. An appeal was taken by the American Federation of Labor on both cases. For convenience and an intelligent understanding, a brief summary of the case is here given.

Owing to the refusal of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, to continue the nine hour workday to the metal polishers in its employ and its discrimination against and discharge of employes because of their membership in the union, and despite efforts to harmonize and adjust the differences existing, the labor organizations in interest of St. Louis placed the product of the Buck's Stove and Range Company upon their "We Don't Patronize" list. Application was made to the American Federation of Labor at our Minneapolis convention, 1906, to endorse the action of the workers particularly interested and place the name of the company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

The matter was referred by the convention to the Executive Council for the purpose of investigation and, if possible, adjustment. The Executive Council entrusted the matter to Vice-President Valentine to use his best efforts in the direction indicated. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Council Vice-President Valentine reported that he had gone to the limit of his opportunities, and definitely ascertained that any effort on his part or on the part of anyone else to confer with Mr. Van Cleave upon the subject would be utterly fruitless, and though

some of the then employes of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, who might be affected, were members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, of which Mr. Valentino is president, he could not conscientiously interpose any objection to the attitude of the workers and organizations aggrieved or to the full endorsement of the application of our fellow-workers to place the Buck's Stove and Range Company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor. Thereupon, the Executive Council unanimously voted to approve the application.

On December 18, 1907, Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, who at the time was also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, obtained from Justice Gould, of the District of Columbia, an injunction against the American Federation of Labor, the members of the Executive Council, both officially and individually, the officers and members of local and international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, its agents, friends, sympathizers, or counsel, forbidding them in any way to publish, print, write, verbally or orally communicate the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Company was unfair to or had any dispute with organized labor, or that it was "boycotted" by organized labor. The injunction prohibited the publication of the company's name upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, directly or indirectly, and all were forbidden to state, declare, or say that there existed or had been any dispute or difference of any kind between the company, the American Federation of Labor or any of its affiliated organizations in any manner whatsoever.

Hearing was had before the temporary injunction was issued by Justice Gould. He declined later to modify it or to explain its terms. On December 18th the court issued the temporary injunction, it becoming effective December 23d when the Buck's Stove and Range Company filed its bond, approved by the court. The temporary injunction was made permanent March 26, 1908, by Justice Clabaugh of the same court.

Upon the authority of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor an appeal from the injunction was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, our main contention being that the terms of the injunction were in violation of fundamental constitutional rights and guarantees, and that it was, therefore, invalid and void. While this appeal was pending before the court, so hasty and vindictive was Mr. James W. Van Cleave, of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, that he petitioned the court which issued the injunction to adjudge Vice-President John Mitchell, Secretary Morrison, and myself guilty of contempt of court and to require us to show cause why we should not be punished therefor. We were harassed for months, our counsel and witnesses being required to travel throughout large sections of the country to take testimony. Days upon days were consumed in the examination of Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison, and myself at Washington. Practically the history of the American Federation of Labor, printed, written or unpublished, was made part of the testimony.

The court heard argument of counsel on both sides as to whether the defendants, Mitchell, Morrison, and I, were guilty of contempt of court. And while the appeal on the original injunction was pending, Justice Wright on December 23, 1908, adjudged us guilty of contempt of court and imposed a sentence of six months, nine months, and one year's imprisonment respectively upon "Morrison, Mitchell, and Gompers."

This passing comment appears apropos. It is that an unprejudiced, impartial judge might well have deferred a decision in a contempt case alleging violation of an injunction while an appeal upon the validity of the injunction itself was pending and was being considered for decision by a higher court, and further, that the unprecedented sentences imposed were entirely in conflict with the spirit and plain provision of the constitution as being cruel and unusual.

The language and manner of Justice Wright in delivering his opinion upon the guilt of the men charged with disobeying the terms of the injunction, the fact that he had given his opinion, or permitted it to be given, out in advance, the whole mockery and formality of asking us whether we had any reasons to assign why sentence should not be pronounced, when he had determined on the sentences in advance; all these, as well as the matter and manner of the arrangement for the scene and the delivery of the opinion and sentence indicated the unfitness of the man to wear the judicial robe and occupy the judicial position.

What are the offenses for which Mitchell, Morrison, and I are sentenced to long months of imprisonment, and the ignominy of being classified as criminals? We have dared to defend our constitutional rights as men and as citizens, despite the injunction of a court which sought to invade the rights of free speech and free press secured to the Anglo-Saxon people centuries

ago by Magna Charta and clinched by the adoption of the first amendment to the constitution of the United States.

And what, after all, are the grounds upon which Justice Wright held the defendants guilty of violation of the terms of the injunction? When the injunction was issued and went into effect, both temporary and permanent, we proposed to test the principles involved before the established legal tribunals. By instruction of and with authority from the Executive Council the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company was removed from the "We Don't Patronize" list in the *American Federationist*.

Vice-President Mitchell, it was alleged, violated the injunction by allowing certain acts to be performed by the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and also, that while presiding at a convention of the United Mine Workers of America, a resolution, regularly introduced by a delegate, calling upon the members of that organization not to bestow their patronage upon the product of the Buck's Stove and Range Company was submitted by Mr. Mitchell to the delegates for a vote.

Secretary Morrison was charged substantially with having violated the terms of the injunction in so far as that he sent, or caused to be sent out copies of the printed official proceedings of the previous convention of the American Federation of Labor containing officers' and committee reports and resolutions of the convention relative to the Buck's Stove and Range Company's injunction and copies of the *American Federationist* containing similar references, circulars, appeals for funds, and editorials written by me on the injunction abuse.

The allegations charging me with violating the terms of the injunction were that I did, or authorized, or directed to be done, these things; because, by authority of the convention and of the Executive Council I sent to our fellow-workers and friends an appeal for funds in order that we might be in a position to defend ourselves before the courts in the very injunction case involved; because in lectures and on the public platform, during the Presidential campaign I made addresses to the people giving the reasons for the vote as a citizen I was to cast at the then pending Presidential election, and because I dared editorially to discuss the fundamental principles involved, not only in the injunction pending but the entire abuse of the injunction writ. Aye, because I published in the *American Federationist* the order of the court to show cause why we should not be punished for contempt of the injunction was made part of the testimony upon which Justice Wright deemed it important to hold me guilty.

Immediately after Justice Wright declared us guilty of contempt of the injunction and imposed the sentences, notice of appeal was given and bonds furnished in the following sums: Gompers, \$5,000; Mitchell, \$4,000, and Morrison, \$3,000, for our appearance before the court at any time when called upon.

On March 11, 1900—that is, nearly four months after Justice Wright imposed these sentences for alleged contempt of the injunction—the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia handed down its decision upon our appeal in the original injunction. That court greatly modified the terms of the injunction, holding that no publication could be forbidden except in furtherance of a "conspiracy" to boycott.

The injunction as modified and affirmed by the court is as follows:

"It is adjudged, ordered and decreed that the defendants, Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, John B. Lennon, James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, Max Morris, Denis A. Hayes, Daniel J. Keefe, William D. Huber, Joseph F. Valentine, Rodney L. Thixton, Clinton O. Buckingham, Herman C. Poppe, Arthur J. Williams, Samuel R. Cooper and Edward L. Hickman, individually and as representatives of the American Federation of Labor, their and each of their agents, servants and confederates, be, and they hereby are, perpetually restrained and enjoined from conspiring or combining to boycott the business or product of complainant, and from threatening or declaring any boycott against said business or product, and from abetting aiding or assisting in any such boycott, and from directly or indirectly threatening, coercing or intimidating any person or persons whomsoever from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in complainant's product, and from printing the complainant, its business or product in the 'We Don't Patronize' or 'Unfair' list of defendants in furtherance of any boycott against complainant's business or product, and from referring, either in print or otherwise, to complainant, its business or product, as in said 'We Don't Patronize' or 'Unfair' list in furtherance of any such boycott.

"The costs of this appeal are equally divided between appellants and appellee.

"Modified and affirmed."

The court which handed down this "modified and affirmed" decision is composed of three judges, each of whom delivered different opinions. One justice who concurred in the conclusion gave different reasons. It is difficult to read Justice Van Orsdel's concurring opinion and reconcile it with his conclusion to affirm the injunction even in modified form. Chief Justice Shepard dissented from the conclusion of the court.

I urge upon every wage-earner and every one interested in the discussion of great rights



and principles involved to read the decision and opinions of the justices rendered in this case. The opinions and decision were published in the April, 1909, issue of the *American Federationist*.

The Court of Appeals did not take any original testimony in the case, and I am justified in saying that the judges were somewhat in error in their estimate of the actual facts in relation to the boycott of the Buck's Stove and Range Company. This is understandable from the fact that the American Federation of Labor at no time entered a detailed defense to the allegations of the Bucks' Stove and Range Company, although the charges were untrue in many important particulars.

On account of the fundamental issues of free press and free speech, which were involved in the original injunction, we preferred to stand upon the *unconstitutionality of the injunction* rather than obscure this great issue by going into the details of the original trouble with the Bucks' Stove and Range Company.

Judge Wright's prejudiced and misleading extracts from the original testimony, and his ignoring of testimony, also tended still further to becloud the facts.

The Court of Appeals said, that the only reason the publication of the Bucks' Stove and Range Company was enjoined from appearing on the "We Don't Patronize" list was because they believed that a "conspiracy" to boycott had been entered into and that "threats," intimidation and coercion had been used on innocent third parties. On this wrong assumption the modified injunction was affirmed.

It was regrettable that the court should have been so in error as to the facts of the boycott.

Even if we had been guilty of unlawful conspiracy and coercion and intimidation—which we were not—surely there should be some more adequate punishment than by a process of injunction. In fact, existing laws do provide greater punishments for these offenses, and we respectfully submit that if we are guilty of them we should be tried by the due process of law before a jury of our peers and if found guilty punished as the law provides, rather than be subjected to the caprice of a judge who solely determines the sufficiency of the charge, the guilt of the defendant and who imposes punishment as his whim may prompt.

It was to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the personnel of which has undergone no change since the rendering of the opinion modifying the injunction, that the appeal in the contempt proceedings was made. The argument upon the appeal against the sentences imposed by Justice Wright was made April 19-20, 1909, Hon. Alton B. Parker and Hon. J. H. Ralston making the arguments in labor's behalf.

It may be interesting to know that Justice Wright assessed "Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison" in the sum of \$1,500 as costs of the injunction proceedings against them. From this decree an appeal is also pending.

### FREE SPEECH—FREE PRESS.

In the whole history of our movement no greater struggle has taken place than that for the preservation and the maintenance of the right of free press and free speech. As you well know, this arose under the injunction proceedings and court decisions in the case of the Buck's Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor, December, 1907.

The technicalities of the case were soon lost sight of in the battle to preserve the great principles of human liberty which were involved.

The people of our country have with the men of labor made it clear to the whole world that no curtailment of the rights of free press and free speech will be tolerated.

The herculean efforts of the men of labor to arouse the people of the country to a realization of the danger which threatens our constitutional liberties will go down in the annals of history as one of the great crusades for the maintenance and advancement of human rights.

A complete summary of the case in all its technical and legal detail will form a portion of this report, so that it may be available as a historical record.

At the time I made my report to the convention last year, John Mitchell, Frank Morrison, and I had been cited to appear before the court and show cause why we should not be punished for contempt of the injunction because we had continued to exercise the rights of free press and free speech after they had been enjoined and forbidden by the Buck's Stove and Range Company's injunction issued by Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

It is a matter of history and of common knowledge that on December 23, 1908, Justice Wright sentenced "Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison" to one year, nine months, and six months imprisonment respectively for alleged violation of the injunction and that the decision accompanying the sentence was most virulent and unjust in its terms.

It is also a matter of the history of this year that the Court of Appeals of the District of

Columbia, in May, 1900, upon our appeal, rendered a decision modifying the terms of the original injunction.

This decision was fully discussed in the *American Federationist*, April, 1900, and as the limits of this report will not permit a full review of the editorial opinions there expressed it is to be hoped that all those who are interested in the preservation of our liberties will familiarize themselves with this and other editorial matter in relation to this case which has been published in the *American Federationist* since the injunction was obtained by the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Through efforts of our officers and members, through our own magazine the *American Federationist*, and through the labor press, through the great mass meetings and public speeches which voiced our protest there was kindled throughout the country among all the people the spirit of liberty, the spirit of patriotism, the spirit of protest which demands that there shall be no tampering with our constitutional liberties by the courts, whether under the guise of injunction order or of prejudiced judicial decree and sentence.

I say advisedly that the whole people of our country are aroused to the seriousness of the situation. They realize that this attack upon free press and free speech among the workers is only the insidious beginning of the entire withdrawal of those rights from the whole people whenever it might suit the plans of those who desire to profit by injustice and tyranny.

The response of the masses of the people to the campaign of the American Federation of Labor for the preservation of constitutional rights shows how thoroughly our labor movement is in harmony with the spirit of liberty and the love of justice and right which makes a nation great.

The struggle is far from ended. Eternal vigilance ever was and always will be the price of the liberties of a people.

Let no one doubt my great respect for the judiciary of our country; I have confidence in their integrity, no matter what their decision, still they are human beings and as such liable to err. I say this with respect not only to the three justices of the District Court of Appeals, but with reference to the judiciary generally.

#### COURT OF APPEALS' DECISION.

It was generally expected that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia would hand down its decision early in October, 1900. Indeed, it was to meet the issue, whatever it might be, that I was careful to be within the jurisdiction of the court when the decision would be handed down. The decision was rendered Tuesday, November 2d—that is, on Election Day throughout the country. The court stood two to one in affirming Justice Wright's decision and sentences of one year, nine months, and six months' imprisonment for "Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison," respectively, on the ground that they had violated the terms of Justice Gould's injunction. Chief Justice Shepard dissented from the decision and opinion of the court, and declared that Justice Wright's decision and sentences should be reversed, on the ground that he issued an order entirely beyond the power vested in him, and that the order was therefore void.

Concretely stated, the decision of the court declares that no matter whether the injunction of Justice Gould was right or wrong, valid or void, we were compelled to obey. Against that concept, at least for myself, I enter a most emphatic protest. When a judge so far transcends his authority, and assumes functions entirely beyond his power and jurisdiction, when a judge will set himself up as the highest authority in the land, invading constitutionally guaranteed rights of citizens, when a judge will go so far in opinion, decision, and action, that even judges of the Court of Appeals have felt called upon to characterize his action "unwarranted" and "foolish," under such circumstances it is the duty of the citizen to refuse obedience and to take whatever consequences may ensue.

It is common knowledge that a judge has issued an injunction against municipal officers enjoining them from performing their duties in the enactment of laws. Assume that a judge will so far forget himself as to issue an injunction prohibiting a legislature, or Congress itself, from enacting laws. Will it be contended that obedience must follow? Let a judge issue an injunction enjoining the President of the United States from performing the duties of his office. Does it follow that the Chief Executive of our nation must yield obedience, and perhaps thereby fail to perform the duties of his great office, to the injury of the people of the country? Were the matter involved merely material, or of such a character that time would not destroy, the situation would be vastly different. All realize that for the orderly continuance and development of civilized society, obedience to the orders of the court is necessary, and to that there would be no dissenting voice.

I repeat and emphasize this fact, that the doctrine that the citizen must yield obedience to every order of the court, notwithstanding that order transcends inherent, natural, human rights guaranteed by the constitution of our country, is vicious and repugnant to liberty and human freedom, and that it is the duty, the imperative duty, to protest.

The history of the human race has been full of tyranny and the denial to the people of the right of expressing freely by speech or in the press their opinions. After our people established a government they recalled that they had omitted to safeguard this vital right in framing our constitution. Therefore, the first amendment to that instrument was that guaranteeing the right of freedom of speech and press.

That means something. We do not need this right to please those entrusted with the authority of government. Free press and free speech were guaranteed that men might feel free to say things that *displeased*. Demand for reform coming from the people is generally distasteful to those entrenched in power and privilege.

It was not necessary that we be given the privilege for the purpose of singing the praises of the powers that be. No Russian needs constitutional guarantee of the right to sing the praises of the Czar.

We must have the right to freely speak and print for the wrongs that need resistance and the cause that needs assistance.

There is no persecution, no injustice, to a great movement but if met in the right spirit bears its harvest of good. In this case the tremendous popular indignation at the attempt to abolish the right of free press and free speech brings our union members into closer relations and more in sympathy with each other throughout the country, and, more than that, it brings to the attention of the people as a whole the noble aspirations and the splendid achievements of the labor movement in behalf of right, justice, and humanity.

Out of this attempt to seal the lips of the men of labor I believe will come good.

We know that the people of our country and the labor movement will be found united in patriotic protest against any curtailment of the liberties for which our forefathers struggled in order that we might be free.

We have come too far in the march of human progress for any set of influences to drive us back into slavery.

I see a silver lining to the clouds and a bright star of hope in the heavens, and I see ultimately the spirit of humanity, justice, and the brotherhood of man obtaining in the minds and hearts of the people of the country. Like Jefferson, I am willing to trust the people, and I have a certainty of their final triumph.

#### LEGISLATION—ANTI-TRUST LAW—INJUNCTION.

Congress has thus far failed to pass any amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law relieving the labor organizations from the operations of that law as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit of *Loewe & Co.*, hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., against the United Hatters of North America for threefold damages claimed by *Loewe*—that is, \$240,000. Though it is true that since this decision has been rendered but few suits have been instituted against organized labor under the provisions of the new interpretation placed upon the law, yet it is also true that every labor organization and every individual member of the organization are menaced by the present status.

Now any action taken by our voluntary organizations of labor for the protection and the furtherance of the interests of the workers makes them amenable to the law with its penalties of imprisonment and threefold damages which anyone may allege he has suffered by reason of a strike by men withholding their labor from employers or their patronage from business men.

There are different contentions as to what Congress had in mind when the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was enacted. From the assurances given the representatives of labor and the declarations made upon the floor of Congress at the time when the bill, now a law, was under consideration, the workers were justified in believing that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was the result of an aroused indignation among the people against the combinations of great corporations which prey upon the public. And that, as the very title of the bill conveys it is a law contemplated to reach, regulate, and deal with the trusts whose operations are not with labor, but with the products of labor; that as the organizations of the working people concerned themselves, not with the labor products, but with human beings, the law ought not and could not properly have application to them. But the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the law applies to the workers' organizations instituted for their own physical and

moral protection and advancement, and from that decision there is but one appeal—to the people of our country.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law is not what it is now superficially supposed to be, but is, indeed, a re-establishment of the oldest laws proclaimed by tyrants more than a thousand years ago, laws which had for their effect the prohibition of associations and organizations of the people of whatsoever kind.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law, as it now exists, may more appropriately be styled an anti-coalition law. Under the anti-coalition laws of the dim, distant past every association or organization of the people was disrupted and disbanded; their liberties were destroyed, and ignorance, darkness, misery, and demoralization enveloped the people for a thousand years; a period when the arts, the sciences, industry, and progress were strangled and inanimate, when but one in every five hundred of the people could either read or write.

Take away the right and opportunity of the workers, the masses of the people, to associate themselves for their common protection against oppression, whether by king or industrial potentate; curb the power of the workers, the people, for effective protest, and a new era of blighted life will have been inaugurated. Against the possibility of such a condition of affairs America's workers must not only protest, but they must make that protest effective and complete.

There is no factor in all our public life so potent to maintain and perpetuate the liberties of the people as a well organized movement of the workers.

In all times and under all forms of government wherever slavery existed, the workers were the slave class. Other portions of society may have been deprived of rights and liberties, but only in degree and in proportion as the workers were driven into the forms of slavery. And particularly under modern industrial conditions with wealth concentration, if from the workers is filched by government the right to associate peacefully and voluntarily and in their association and organization to exercise the natural, normal functions of such organizations to protect their rights and interests against greed, avarice, and overbearing tyranny, then the first elements of slavery have been injected into our lives and future.

The rights and the liberties of the people have never been, and will never be, taken from them with one fell swoop. Oppressors are more adroit. The invasion of rights is gradual, and by specious assurances the people are often lulled into a fancied security only to find themselves enmeshed, circumscribed and almost crushed, requiring ages of struggle and travail for their awakening and their rehabilitation.

Today our wage-workers' organizations existence legally considered is by the sufferance of the powers that be. Such a condition of affairs is intolerable.

It has been, and is, the aim of the American labor movement to be in fullest accord with the American concept of gradual, rational progress and development, and by natural evolutionary process peacefully to work out labor's emancipation. For one, I feel assured that we shall secure both by law and by the public conscience the full lawful right to carry on the work and the necessary functions of our organizations as time, industry, and conditions afford. Of one fact I am fully persuaded and have no hesitancy in asserting; it is that the labor organizations of America will live, be maintained, grow, toil, and struggle for the amelioration of the conditions of the workers, the improvement of their standard of life and citizenship, and to work out their salvation for a higher and better manhood, womanhood, and childhood, all the bitter antagonistic elements to them to the contrary notwithstanding. Rapacity, greed, tyranny, and ignorance can not and will not subjugate or enslave America's workers.

In order that all the blessings of civilization may keep pace with industrial development the toilers of the United States have repeatedly urged Congress and the State legislative bodies to grant certain specific remedial economic reforms which the toilers are unable to obtain in any other way, than by legislation at the hands of the representatives of the people.

If the wage-earners could have obtained these reforms through the regular channels of economic force as expressed in their trade organizations or in any other way by their own efforts, relief and protection would have been successfully secured years ago.

In response to the instructions of the Norfolk and Denver conventions legislative measures were presented to the 60th Congress, asking for relief from the exactions of the so-called Sherman Anti-Trust Law, but that Congress adjourned without daring to assert its own power, even after an overwhelming majority of its members had individually pledged themselves in favor of the measure, which after much deliberation was prepared and which was introduced by the Hon. William B. Wilson, member of the United Mine Workers, and representative of the 15th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. That bill, known as H. R. 20694, did not ask for,

nor would it have added, any special privilege to laborers' or farmers' organizations. There was no semblance of class legislation in this proposed measure when fairly and honestly analyzed. Its purpose was and is to carry out the premeditated and emphatically expressed intent of the framers of the original Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The mental giants who debated that measure in its course through the United States Senate were better informed in modern economics than to confuse property rights with human rights, and they almost unanimously agreed that no court in the land would ever construe a law designed to curb grad-grinds and money-mongers into a scheme to persecute the wealth producers, the bread winners of the nation.

When the representative government of the United States was demanded by the colonists and established, it had for its basis the government of, by and for the people, they having their respective property and property rights. In its very concept and declaration of independence, it placed first, and recognized, man above the products of man. It had for its purpose the affirmation and maintenance for all time of the rights of living, breathing, liberty-loving man. The decision of the United States Supreme Court has affirmed that in the law as it now stands, there is no distinction between the combinations formed for the manipulation, control, and sale of the products of human labor and the voluntary organizations of the working people formed for the protection and advancement of the physical, material, moral, and social welfare of the masses of the people.

It would seem that the Congress of the United States, the representatives of the people, would have afforded the relief from the onerous conditions brought about by the Supreme Court decision. If the 60th Congress had possessed in the slightest degree the conception of its duties, if it had observed the commonest rules of legislative independence and the simplest methods of self-assertive honesty, it would not have permitted the first session to dally its time away while one man (Mr. Charles E. Littlefield) went through the questionable farce of "subcommittee hearings" on the merits and demerits of the Wilson Bill. When that gentleman became thoroughly saturated with the grim humor of his transparent hold-up scheme, he resigned his seat in the House in the middle of the term without sufficient respect for the Judiciary Committee, which he was presumed to represent, even to make a formal report to it. In the second session of the 60th Congress, Mr. Charles Q. Tirrell, of the Fourth Massachusetts Congressional District, who succeeded Mr. Littlefield as chairman of the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, having charge of such measures, played a game of battledore and shuttlecock with Mr. John L. Jenkins, chairman of the full committee. Together they contrived so to shift the responsibility (under the plausible guise of parliamentary courtesy), that they effectively denied your Executive Council and myself an opportunity to make a brief statement in order to have a complete record on the subject in the printed hearings before the committee.

For full details concerning this peculiar parliamentary transaction, I refer you to the Legislative Committee's report on page 875, *American Federationist* for April, 1900, and I urge every delegate and all others interested to again read it and bring it to the attention of every organization and every citizen of every congressional constituency. In connection therewith should be read the report of Labor's Legislative Committee published in the August, 1900, issue of the *American Federationist* under the heading "Congress and Labor."

This illustration is a glaring example of how to avoid duty and responsibility, and is merely one instance of the subserviency of Congress to the absolute will of its dictator, Speaker Cannon. He is the potential instrument of every predatory interest that infests the halls of Congress, whose tactics are and whose motto should read: "They shall take who have the power, and they shall keep who can."

In connection with the present status of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the Executive Council had an extended conference with the President of the United States and had the opportunity of fully discussing the subject with him. He freely expressed his judgment that the law required change, particularly for definiteness to accomplish the purposes for which the law was enacted, and he suggested that he would be pleased to confer later with any representative of the Executive Council and also with Judge Parker, our attorney. Later, by direction of the Executive Council, I had an extended interview with the President and the subject-matter was again discussed. Then I had an interview with Judge Parker, and conveyed to him the President's suggestion, to which he gladly assented. The following letter in connection with the matter is of interest:

"BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND, July 1, 1900.

To the Honorable WILLIAM H. TAFT,  
President of the United States, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

SIR: When I had the honor of an interview with you in Washington, in June, you suggested that when you had discussed with the members of your Cabinet the subject of the

amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and particularly in reference to its present application to the labor organizations, that a conference with the Honorable Alton B. Parker would be agreeable to you.

I left Washington within two days after our interview for New York, and brought the matter to Judge Parker's attention. He expressed himself as in entire accord with the suggestion, and authorized me to say that he would be glad to call upon you at any time and place when so advised by you.

The few days I had in New York prior to my departure for this side of the Atlantic on June 19th were so taken up by a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, that I could not get to write to you in regard to this matter. Then, again, I was aware that there existed no necessity for immediate haste. I take great pleasure, however, in communicating the above to you at this, my earliest opportunity. I have the honor to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

*President, American Federation of Labor."*

A copy of this letter was sent to Judge Parker. Though the interview has thus far not taken place there is no doubt that it will in the very near future.

#### INJUNCTIONS.

We asked the 60th Congress for relief from the abuse and misuse of the writ of injunction; we asked for a restoration of the ancient and cherished right of a trial by jury, so that the people may be safeguarded from the absolutism of judicial tyranny; but in spite of all hitherto accepted rules of procedure and of evidence, one man, a judge, presiding in an equity court may disregard all such established methods and absolutely set his own opinion as a finality, in spite of the fact that no written statute in this or any other land grants him such extraordinary authority.

Instead of the beneficent injunction writ being a safeguard of human liberty as it was originally intended, it has been so wilfully perverted that it has been made an instrument of coercion and tyranny and is wielded for the sole purpose of those who not only possess wealth but arrogate power never legally granted or intended in order to hold and keep the men of labor and the masses of the people in awe and subjection.

The American people have fondly nursed the sentiment in their hearts that the government of our Republic was founded upon the inherent principles of justice and right, and that these righteous principles are adhered to by their representatives; but such chicanery as this record shows should arouse every citizen in the land to a sufficient sense of the danger that threatens the very life of a free government that a renewed public energy and vigilance should and must be exerted to correct existing evils.

To do this the American Federation of Labor and all its members should bend their efforts and take the lead. No men are more loyal to the fundamental institutions of our Republic or more jealous of their maintenance than those who are enrolled in the American labor movement; to foster and spread the growth of intelligence, to instill character, to improve and elevate the general standard of life among all our people, to cultivate a sterling manhood and self-reliant spirit, and to establish a recognition of the interdependence of one man with his fellows are some of the praiseworthy purposes of our unions, and we have faith that all liberty-loving, clean-thinking American citizens will not only extend us their sympathy but will in every honorable and lawful way possible, actively assist us in securing these justifiable and commendable results.

The congressional record heretofore given on the Wilson Bill, H. R. 20,584, for the purpose of restoring to the workers the rights which were so summarily taken from them by the United States Supreme Court is so identical to that on the Poarre Anti-Injunction Bill, H. R. 94, that it would be tedious to repeat it, but a word on another phase of the situation is very essential as a warning to many of our zealous members, especially those of our members who are officials in central labor unions, state federations, or national and international organizations.

During the life of the 60th Congress it almost became a fad to introduce a bill, ostensibly to regulate the issuance of injunctions and restraining orders, limiting the meaning of "conspiracy" in certain cases, authorizing the right of trial by jury in contempt cases, direct or indirect, change of venue, etc., etc.

The number of such bills introduced was legion; they became so numerous, in fact, that our legislative committee dubbed them "life savers." They were invariably introduced by members for the purpose of popularity among their constituents, who are members of labor organizations and others whose love of justice is still alive. In a few cases there was a spasmodic effort by the member introducing it to make it appear there was going to be some genuine consideration given it; but in the majority of instances such bills were merely introduced and printed copies franked to constituents at home—for a purpose.

There were other instances where members, usually first-termers, drafted an "anti-injunction bill" and endorsements from the organizations in their district were solicited purely on the strength of the title of the bill and not because of the merits or efficiency of the bill itself.

These tactics are already in evidence preparatory to the regular session of the 61st Congress, and it is a fact that already some of these spurious drafts of so-called "anti-injunction bills" have been unsuspectingly favored by certain organizations. To all of such I strongly advise that no endorsements be given to any bill "anti-injunction," or other subject affecting vital fundamental rights and principles unless it has been given the approval of the American Federation of Labor, or, in the interim of conventions, the Executive Council. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

Congressman Wilson, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill, H. R. 8068, which has been approved by the Executive Council and which clearly covers the issues we are making.

During the last year it has been observed that the agitation against the wilful misuse of injunction orders in labor disputes is bearing fruit.

In August, Judge Baker of the United States Circuit Court in Indiana refused to grant a petition made by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company against the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Another Judge in Newcastle, Pa., refused to enjoin picketing and peaceable persuasion on petition of the same company. Even in Judge Alston G. Dayton's United States Circuit Court of West Virginia, there is a tendency to be less sweeping, and he does not draw the line on "inducing or persuading" as on former occasions.

In state courts there is a noticeable reluctance to go to the extremes they formerly did. What must be most vigilantly guarded against now is the legalizing of the injunction process in industrial disputes when they would not be issued where no industrial dispute existed. Labor men must now more than ever be alert and ever active and absolutely loyal to their own best interests.

With regard to the other subjects of legislation considered by the Denver Convention, the legislative committee made its report which was duly published in the April issue of the *American Federationist*. I commend it to your careful consideration. It is advisable, however, to make additional special reference to some of the subjects in which we are particularly interested.

#### EIGHT HOUR BILL.

Many strenuous efforts have been made to obtain an amendment to the Federal Eight Hour Law so as to extend its beneficent provisions to all government employes and employes of contractors and subcontractors doing work for or on behalf of the government.

This subject was an interminable one in the House Committee on Labor during the first session of the 60th Congress and a bulky volume of the hearings was duly recorded. The responsible members of the party responsible for legislation or the lack of it again availed themselves of dilatory tactics, and instead of meeting the issue squarely by reporting it favorably or adversely and getting it before the House, they resorted to the much abused question of "constitutionality," and referred the bill with the hearings to a subcommittee of lawyers for their "constitutional opinions," but inasmuch as the 60th Congress expired, the committee can never receive the "opinion" of its defunct subcommittee. The constituents of Mr. Haskins, a member of the subcommittee, regarded his services so highly that they preferred to keep him home, and the world may never know the acumen of this gentleman's insight on the constitutionality of an eight hour law.

Some considerable argument was made by attorneys for the interests against the bill because of its possible "limitation of output." In the examination of the United States Census Statistics I find by a careful analysis that in the year 1850 the average per capita production of wealth in the manufacturing industries of the United States was \$1.064 and fifty years later in 1900 it had increased to \$2.461 or an increase in production of 130 per cent. In 1850 the average annual wage in the same industries was \$247, or an equivalent of 23.21 per cent of the product. Fifty years later in 1900 wages had risen to \$437, an increase of only 77 per cent in wages as against 130 per cent increase in production.

No more conclusive argument can be made in behalf of the need of an eight hour day than these cold blooded but eloquent figures, coupled with the astounding fact that in industries like the building trades and others where the eight hour day has prevailed for some years the wages have increased from 25 to 100 per cent.

With the complete specialization of labor and the enormous increase in production, the wage-earner should by every logical reason reap the benefits of labor-saving machines and labor-saving systems so he could participate in the industrial progress and the blessings of

civilization with fewer hours of daily toil and more hours for leisure and opportunities for recuperation, study, and reflection to better fit the workers for the highest thought and activity of citizenship.

We should press the demands for a bill for an eight hour day to cover the field here described and hasten the time when the long, unnecessary and uneconomic 10 hour day will have forever passed in our wonderfully productive work shops, bearing ever in mind that "reducing the hours increases the pay," adds longer and happier years to life, reduces disease, and is a never failing preventative or cure for the great white plague.

#### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND AUTOMATIC COMPENSATION LAWS.

This important problem is now receiving serious and careful attention. The workers have contended for it for a long period of time, but in the recent past many other thoughtful persons have given this subject a special study, and, from the many sympathetic utterances which now reach me, show an active consideration. I am hopeful that legislation of this character will soon take a uniform and definite character.

The old fallacies like "assumption of risk," "contributory negligence," "fellow servant" responsibility, and recognition by courts of the validity of "waiving rights" in order to obtain employment, are fast becoming obnoxious to right-thinking men, and instead of the wage-earner and his family being compelled to endure all the mental and financial, as well as the physical, suffering due to accidents in industry, it is now becoming more acceptable to the minds of those who would conserve the interests of the working forces as the pre-eminent and most logical of all public questions, that the industry should bear the financial burden of accidents to the human factor, exactly as it does now to the mechanical accidents, or accidents through natural elements.

This view of the subject is becoming so pronounced that the conviction is fast growing that there should be speedily enacted uniform laws by our states for intra-state employments together with a comprehensive federal statute covering all interstate and foreign commerce that will provide for, and guarantee to, those who are injured during employment an automatic compensation for accidents instead of undertaking expensive and wearisome litigation before the courts to recover damages.

This plan has become almost universal in European countries, so much so that the last President felt so keenly on the subject that he practically rebuked Congress because of the inhuman conditions tolerated in the United States and its multiplicity of industries.

It has become an additional source of gratification to have so many inquiries made as to our definite position on this phase of the solution of the problem, and for the purpose of aiding the convention to formulate a plan of action that may be generally supported in the Federal Congress and the various state legislatures, and all of a uniform character, it has been considered advisable to prepare four bills covering the various features of these questions. They are as follows:

No. 1. A bill to amend the law relating to the liability of employers for injuries to their employes within the states.

No. 2. A bill to provide compensation (automatically) for accidents occurring to employes of the United States Government.

(Note: On May 30, 1908, a bill of this nature—though very limited in its provisions—was approved and became a federal law, and this was obtained wholly and solely through the activities, and at the expense of the American Federation of Labor.)

No. 3. A bill to provide compensation (automatically) for accidents in dangerous occupations subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and without the necessity of litigation therefor.

No. 4. A bill to regulate all interstate and foreign commerce in relation to accidents and to provide compensation (automatically) without the necessity of litigation therefor.

In presenting this subject to your thoughtful consideration, it may not be amiss to impress upon all the need of uniformity in the enactment of these laws. It has been the bane of our peculiar form of dual government that state laws differed so widely as well as in some cases almost outrageously, and then again the most of them differed from, and, some in fact almost opposed, federal statutes. It is therefore necessary again to urge, that the legislative committees of city central bodies, state federations, etc., act in harmony and with the advice of the American Federation of Labor in the work of securing labor legislation of an effective character. In enumerating the bills to which reference has just been made it should be stated that the Executive Council gave several days to the discussion of these various measures and the subject in its entirety.



## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

In my report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Boston, in 1903, I said that "a law was enacted creating a new department of government, known as the Department of Commerce and Labor, with a secretary as its chief officer, who is a member of the President's Cabinet. Under the law several departments and bureaus were detached from other departments of the federal service and were placed under its jurisdiction. Among the departments transferred was the Department of Labor, which was independent from any other department and is now designated as a bureau.

The committee having this subject under consideration expressed its regret that the Department of Labor was absorbed in the new Department of Commerce and Labor.

The American Federation of Labor adopted the following:

*"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, devise means and put into execution some plan whereby the incoming national administration and the Congress may be urged to consider the advisability of establishing a department of labor and the merging of the bureaus alleged to be in the interest of American citizens who are, or desire to be, employed as tradesmen, artisans, mechanics, and laborers, and that, if necessary to accomplish this result, a committee, geographically selected, be hereafter appointed by the president to assist in advancing this and other approved measures.*

*"Resolved, That each general and local organization embraced in the American Federation of Labor be requested to promote the plans agreed upon in this connection, and make appeals to their representatives in Congress to favorably consider and advocate through this means an aid to peace, prosperity, and patriotism."*

The committee to which this report was referred made the following recommendation, which was unanimously adopted by the convention:

*"We indorse the views of the President upon the desirability of establishing a department of labor, with a secretary having a seat in the President's Cabinet."*

This demand for a department of labor, independent of any other department under the government, with a secretary at its head, has been the unanimous declaration of the organized labor movement of our country time and again. It was at the urgent insistence of organized labor that the Department of Labor as it was primarily constituted was created, which was afterwards bereft of its individual function by the law merging it with the Department of Commerce and Labor. The labor forces and labor interests are of so vast and comprehensive a character that a department devoted entirely to the many questions and problems so intimately associated with it, the secretary at the head of that department having an intelligence of and sympathy for the duties involved, a secretary who will be at the council table of the President's Cabinet to give advice and counsel, and to speak the right word at the right time, is one of the growing, important necessities of our great industrial development. I therefore recommend that the convention again express its judgment upon this matter in a resolution properly considered and formulated.

## SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

The special interests and prospective beneficiaries of this vicious and mercenary "special class legislation" are active on this proposition; in fact, they never sleep. When this bill was supposed to be quietly resting in the pigeon holes of the committee room, during the closing days of the 60th Congress, it surprised the members when the "interests" which would be benefited by the enactment of the bill made a vigorous effort to muster strength enough to pass it through the House as the Senate had passed it in the first session, but the opposition which we aided in mustering against it was sufficient to prevent the iniquitous features of this bill, with its odious contemplated conscriptive features from being at this time foisted upon the American people.

It is necessary to be very alert on this subject, because of the adroitness of its advocates. They are now trying to foster public sentiment in favor of a "mail subsidy," in order to have the principle of "subsidy" established. Once a measure reaches that stage it will be less difficult to amend the original law and saddle upon it all the vicious clauses affecting labor, particularly our seamen.

See that your congressional representatives all understand that you are actively and positively opposed to it, or to any bill of that character which proposes to take public funds for private gain. It is one of the most vicious pieces of "favored class" legislation that is possible to devise.

### ASIATIC EXCLUSION.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs did not take this matter under consideration or give any hearings on the subject, but a large number of bills dealing with this grave evil were introduced and referred to the committee.

### CENSUS BILL.

Just before the close of the 60th Congress the Census Bill passed both Houses. It provided for the printing of the census reports outside of the Government Printing Office, the award to be given to the lowest bidder. President Roosevelt vetoed the bill, and it failed of passage over his veto. The President, among other reasons given for his veto, stated that the bill did not provide for the printing of the census reports upon an eight hour workday basis.

The bill was introduced early in the special session of this, the 61st Congress, and passed the House with the feature of having the reports printed by contract outside of the Government Printing Office, omitted. Learning that an effort was being made by interests hostile to having the work done in the Government Printing Office, our legislative committee and I had a number of interviews with the members of Congress and executive officers for the purpose of securing the passage of the bill as passed by the House.

The legislative committee co-operated with the officers of the Typographical Union of Washington, and succeeded in having the census reports printed and bound in the Government Printing Office as against the effort to have the work done by outside contractors.

There was another feature we succeeded in having included in the Census bill, and that was providing for an enumeration of the unemployed, and the causes and period of their unemployment.

### CONVICT LABOR.

The House Committee on Labor again evaded the issue, and did not even keep faith with themselves on this subject. On the adjournment of the first session it was the declared intention of the committee to hear the report of the subcommittee having this bill in charge immediately upon the convening of the second session.

Only one call was made for the committee to meet to hear the report; there was not a quorum present then, and no further effort was made by the committee to again obtain an expression on this subject. Representatives of such a plastic mold, who neither dare to do nor dare to openly deny, should be kept home among their neighbors, and labor should see to it that men from its own ranks go to Congress, men who understand what labor is and what laborers want, and who will have enough American grit to assert themselves for the bone, brain, and brawn of their constituents.

The average congressman either does not know or he does not care, or he does not dare. Give us men who do know, who do care, and who will dare, and labor legislation will then come as a natural sequence.

The wage-earners of our land have all these subjects in the hollow of their hands, and when they show an intelligent determination to assert themselves, senators, congressmen, judges, and president will all be very, very eager to come nearer to the determinedly expressed public judgment.

### CHILD LABOR.

The most precious heritage of a nation is its children. This truth is scarcely yet fully realized. One of the greatest dangers to the health and patriotic life of a country has been the exploitation of our helpless children. Children are the wards of the nation, the responsibility of which can not and must not be shifted. The century past was noted for many remarkable discoveries, but none was greater than that of the great economic and social power of woman. Our present century will be noted for much greater and more significant advance, the importance of the discovery of child nurture, the value of childhood. The science of raising and training children has only just begun to appeal to the great mass of the people as a serious proposition. When the young heads, hearts, and minds are trained in an intelligent, scientific, and humane course, the era of the industrial slaughter of the innocents will have been obliterated, and they will in their innocence be preserved, cultivated and developed to their fullest mental, moral, and social welfare.

Due to the patient and persistent efforts of the men and women in the great army of organized labor, the dawn of the emancipation of children from the workshop, in all its forms, where their tender bodies are stunted to satisfy rapacity, is now clearly discernible.

In 42 states and the District of Columbia laws now obtain to control and protect children in some form or other, particularly in reference to their employment. The tendency of legislation on this subject is to effectiveness.

In connection therewith it is necessary that your attention, and through you the attention of the great rank and file of the workers and the people generally, be called to the need not only of improved laws upon the subject of children, but that every effort be made so that as near as possible greater uniformity in the laws of the states may be obtained. In the past it was the policy of our opponents to play the backwardness of one state against another, and under the plea of hindrance to economic and industrial progress, the road to success was made doubly difficult. What now is required is to raise the level of the poorest laws in the most backward states to the standard of the best laws in the most progressive states. Let the efforts of all be directed to follow this suggestive plan systematically, and the evil of child labor will be more readily and effectively eradicated from our entire industrial and commercial life.

The child labor law for the District of Columbia went into effect March 28, 1908, and I reported to the last convention that it was deficient because of the failure of Congress to make an appropriation to maintain inspectors to rigidly enforce the law. The last convention urged that such an appropriation should be made. The Senate agreed thereto, but the House of Representatives failed to concur, and it was defeated. Representatives Nichols and Wilson deserve much credit for their efforts in connection with this matter. The Commissioners in the District of Columbia have, in the meantime, detailed two police officers from the regular force for the special duty of enforcing the child labor law. My information is that the law is being fairly well enforced, but the two police officers assigned to this, first, are insufficient in number; and, second, it is merely an assignment dependent upon the will of the Commissioners. I am strongly persuaded, and the Denver Convention so went on record, that an appropriation should be made for the maintenance of a sufficient number of inspectors to enforce the law thoroughly, and the policy and purpose of the law shall have no element of doubt in regard to enforcement. We should again endeavor to secure an appropriation from Congress for the enforcement of the Child Labor Law in the District of Columbia.

#### IMMIGRATION.

A most vigorous effort to obtain legislation covering this subject was made, but the employing interests were so entrenched that they prevented the House Committee on Immigration from making a favorable report on the bill. From recent industrial developments especially the widely discussed strike at the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, Pa., and from other emphatic revelations of recent date, it is becoming more apparent that members of Congress will not be held in check by the power of the speaker and his allied influences, but that they will insist upon some better regulation of immigrants.

#### LITIGATION.

In connection with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the suit brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, by Loewe & Company against the United Hatters of North America, it will be remembered that the original suit for \$240,000 damages was remanded for trial. The Federal court for the circuit of Connecticut authorized the taking of depositions; then the attorneys for the Loewe Company led the representatives of the hatters and their attorneys a "merry chase" around the country, going as far as California and covering a period of several months. The trial of the case before a jury began Monday, October 11th, and has continued up to the present time on the part of the plaintiff, the Loewe Company. All indications point that the case will be drawn out and that it may not be concluded much before the end of the year.

Of course, it is not difficult to fathom the reason for such litigation and the purpose of its prolongation. The whole proceedings were instituted at the instance of the worst elements of the capitalist class—the National Association of Manufacturers and its allies. The creation and collection of a war fund of a million and a half dollars, under the presidency of James W. Van Cleave by the National Association of Manufacturers discloses at once the financial ability to insure the expense of this suit by the plaintiff, the Loewe Company. It is the evident hope of

labor's opponents to harass the men engaged in our movement by litigation; to exhaust our energies and resources in defending our organizations and our men before the courts.

There is a remedy for the outrageous course pursued by those who antagonize our every effort, that is, the more thorough organization of the workers and in the quickening conscience of the people by which relief may be secured at the hands of Congress.

### THE BOYCOTT—JUDICIAL OPINION.

While the discussion of greater issues in the past year has tended to regulate to the background such rights as that of the boycott, yet I should be recreant in my duty were I to remain silent upon that subject, and thus, perhaps, strengthen an impression which has been assiduously given out by our opponents, that the boycott—that is, the right to withdraw patronage, to bestow it upon whom we please—has been withdrawn from the workers of the country during the legal proceedings in relation to the injunction secured by the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

It will be remembered that the injunction was sought primarily to restrain the people in their right to quit buying Buck's stoves and ranges. It over-reached itself so far that the right to freedom of speech and press became involved. However, no consideration of the injunction has been possible by the courts without taking up the principle involved in the boycott.

We have always held, and we still hold, that the workers, or any of the people, have the right to withhold or to bestow their patronage as they choose; that they have the right to advise friends and sympathizers of this action and of the reasons therefor. It is hardly necessary to state that in the case of the workers the unfair attitude of the dealer in question has always been the reason for withdrawal of patronage. It has been made clear that he refused to pay the standard rate of wages and to agree to other equitable conditions which the workers seek through their organizations, and hence the withdrawal of patronage. The boycotts declared by other citizens have sometimes been placed for other reasons, and they can safely be left to a defense of their own actions. I only wish to point out in passing that the boycott is by no means a weapon used by the workers alone. It is one of those inalienable rights which are at times used by all people. The right to withhold or bestow patronage is one of those things which can neither be enjoined, forbidden, nor punished.

Upon the workers and their organization, however, was made the attempt to have the boycott declared unlawful and a conspiracy, and hence, subject to judicial decree and punishment.

In connection with the decree rendered by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia greatly modifying the original injunction issued by Justice Gould in response to the petition of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, the following judicial opinions on the boycott should receive especial attention. It is not that they enunciate anything new or different from the views held and declared by our Federation, but it is a marked step in advance when a judge here and there shows by his opinion that he has escaped from the shades of medievalism and has given to modern industrial conditions the reasonable and logical study which they require.

Justice Van Orsdel, in speaking of the boycott, says in his decision modifying the Buck's Stove and Range Company injunction:

"I conceive it to be the privilege of one man, or a number of men, to individually conclude not to patronize a certain person or corporation. It is also the right of these men to agree together, and to advise others, not to extend such patronage. That advice may be given by direct communication or through the medium of the press, so long as it is neither in the nature of coercion or a threat.

"As long as the actions of this combination of individuals are lawful, to this point it is not clear how they can become unlawful because of their subsequent acts directed against the same person or corporation."

Again he says:

"It is not unlawful for citizens to organize together for any of the main purposes for which the American Federation of Labor exists. It is not unlawful for that order to have an official organ; it is not unlawful for that organization, through the medium of that organ, to express freely its opinion as to the fairness or unfairness with which certain employers deal with their employees; and it is not unlawful for the paper to contain advice to the friends of labor not to patronize such employer.

"Again, we do not assume that it will be contended that a citizen has not perfect freedom to deal with whom he pleases, and withhold his patronage for any reason that he may deem proper, whether the reason be one originating in his own conscience, or through the advice of a neighbor, or through the reading of an article in a paper. Neither would it be unlawful for such citizen to advise another not to deal with a person with whom he has concluded not to

continue his patronage. If this advice may extend to one, it may to a hundred; and the thing done will not be actionable so long as it is an expression of honest opinion and not slanderous, however much the intercourse between this citizen and his neighbor may operate to injure the person against whom the advice is directed. As long as confined to a mere expression of opinion as to the fairness or unfairness of a business transaction, it is not actionable."

In another portion of his opinion he says:

"So long, then, as the American Federation of Labor, and those acting under its advice, refused to patronize complainant, the combination had not arisen to the dignity of an unlawful conspiracy or a boycott."

It is to be regretted that the whole opinion can not be quoted here. The extracts are given, not with any desire to detach them from the accompanying text of the opinion, but in order to call attention to some of the more important remarks in regard to the use of the boycott. And it must be borne in mind that the opinions just quoted are from the judge who voted to sustain the injunction, though in modified form.

Justice Shepard dissented from his colleagues in that he believed that the right to boycott should be conceded to the following extent:

"I can not agree to the terms of the decree as modified. In my opinion, it should be modified so as to restrain the acts, only, by which other persons have been, or may be coerced into ceasing from business relations with the Buck's Stove and Range Company; but so as not to restrain the publication of the name of that company in the 'We Don't Patronize' columns of the *American Federationist*, no matter what the object of such publication may be suspected or believed to be.

"One person may not only cease to labor for another without liability to action, but may also cease or decline to further purchase his goods, or to have any business relations with him.

"This being lawful for one person to do, does not become unlawful when two or more persons, impelled by a like motive, voluntarily agree to do the same thing. Consequently, the persons composing the organization of the Federation of Labor had a legal right to agree together not to purchase the goods of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. Refusing to purchase those goods does not constitute a 'boycott' in the legal sense.

"So long, therefore, as the members of the Federation of Labor contented themselves with refusing to purchase the goods of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. from it or from others their combination was not illegal."

It is regrettable that, although expressing opinions like these quoted, so in harmony with all principles of justice and right, all three Justices of the Court of Appeals seemed not to have informed themselves as to the facts relating to the boycott in question. They all assumed wrongly that there had been "conspiracy" or "coercion" in order to force innocent, timid parties against their will to cease dealing with a firm. It is well-known to all men of labor that such tactics have never been used; had they been attempted our Federation would be the first to call a halt and to endeavor by every means in its power to punish such action and to dissuade those mistaken from attempting such a course; but the general public has been misled and some portion of it at least made to believe in the bugaboo of "conspiracy" in relation to a concerted withdrawal of patronage.

It is necessary that our members should take pains to inform the general public of this judicial expression of opinion. It should be given the widest possible circulation.

The fight must continue to uphold the right to boycott not because the workers have any particular love for the boycott. Indeed, they have no more love for the boycott than for the strike. Both are extreme measures of defense forced upon the workers by unjust conditions. The workers fully realize that the boycott and the strike are means to be used to maintain their rights and promote their welfare when seriously threatened by hostile, greedy, and unfair employers when no other remedy seems available. It is not the strike or the boycott itself which matters so much, as the recognition of the lawful right to employ either or both when necessary.

With the boycott, cleared of wrongful charges and misapprehension and recognized as a lawful right, we will find its use diminishing. It will be a power held in reserve and used only when no other remedy is adequate.

### LABOR'S PRACTICAL POLITICAL ACTION.

Naturally, during the present year, there has been some lull in the political activities of the country because there has been neither an immediate presidential nor congressional election to stir the minds of the people. The need for adequate remedial, definitive, and protective legislation, both state and national, is, however, as great as when I had the honor to submit to you my report a year ago. At that time we had barely emerged from the throes of a

presidential election. It was difficult to estimate to what extent our political powers as workers had been exercised. It was not possible then to ascertain many encouraging facts which have since been verified. We know that at least 6,000,000 votes were cast for the principles espoused by labor, particularly in reference to the remedy from the abuse of the writ of injunction, to trial by jury and to the full and free legal right of existence of the workers' organizations. That so large a number of citizens as stated expressed their sentiments by their votes is conceded even by our opponents. I may add that I have had statements from some of the leaders of the political party which for the time being at least made our cause its own that the votes of the workers alone saved that party from utter, crushing oblivion. It is my belief, and that of those qualified to judge, that at least 80 per cent of organized labor's forces voted in accordance with the recommendations of our Federation. It will never be known to what extent coercion and trickery prevented the registry of a still larger vote of those who believed with us and who desired to stand with us.

During the past year this subject was most earnestly discussed and every possible forward step taken in the definition and assertion of labor's political as well as economic power. Our conventions have asserted this whenever opportunity presented itself. I take from a number of quoted declarations of the American Federation of Labor, contained in the report I had the honor to submit to you to the last convention, a few as follows:

In 1895 the New York Convention declared:

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workingmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demand of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

"That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls at every election."

In 1896 the Cincinnati Convention reaffirmed that declaration.

At the 1899 Detroit Convention the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Federation recommend that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take steps to use their ballots, their political power, on independent lines, as enunciated in the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor."

Another declaration of the American Federation of Labor is as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor is not partisan to a political party; it is partisan to a principle, the principle of equal rights and human freedom."

At Denver last year the convention adopted the following:

"In commenting upon this statement of the president, we feel that he has gone to his fullest limit, physically and mentally, in carrying out the mandates of the previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the conclusions reached by the conferences of the representatives of the national and international unions held in the city of Washington, D. C., in the years of 1906 and 1908, and we agree with the president when he says that the campaign as carried on by the American Federation of Labor was on a high plane; that the educational features are bound to be of lasting benefit, and that a greater moral victory has been won.

"We recommend that the policy be continued and that every effort be made to bring the principles for which we contended and for which we shall continue to contend, not only to all members of the labor movement, but to all friends and adherents of popular government."

In accordance with the above instructions I made the following recommendations to the meeting of the Executive Council in April this year and they were endorsed:

"In connection with the subject of legislation, I beg to suggest that inasmuch as there appears to be little disposition on the part of Congress, particularly in its present make-up, to give the relief that we should have from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in so far as concerns the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, relief from the abuse of the writ of injunction, or to enact legislation for the extension of the Eight-Hour Law, for the protection of seaman's rights, or for the regulation of convict labor, etc., I recommend that we urge upon organized labor and all reform forces to begin an agitation and to organize so as to be prepared to take action in the next congressional election. In centering the effort of labor and its friends upon congressional and state legislative action, we shall be following the direct instructions of a number of conventions of the American Federation of Labor, emphasized by the direction of the Denver Convention."

It is encouraging to be able to state that our reports from organizers in many sections of the country show that such activity is already manifested, and with excellent results, in local and state affairs. I would most earnestly urge that our members and friends endeavor to make the utmost use of their economic and political power.

We must be partisan for a principle and not for a party, but we must make manifest the fact that we have political power and that we intend to use it; otherwise the ballot will become

an impotent weapon. Our members and friends can not expect that the officers of the Federation can impress either upon political parties or upon Congress the demands of the workers for justice and right unless those workers themselves have shown sufficient interest in the use of their political power as to make it clear that they are the potent force behind their chosen officers and representatives. The potency of the ballot begins in the primary, independent or a party, and there the workers must begin to assert their adherence to labor's principles and demands. There the workers make of themselves an educational force. They must endeavor to draw with them those unorganized, perhaps, or who have not yet become familiar with the legislation which is needed.

Let us restate that there can be no coercion of any man along party lines. Labor must learn to use parties to advance our principles, and not allow political parties to manipulate us for their own advancement. The distinction is easily understood and readily carried into effect. If each worker as an individual uses the ballot for the advancement of the principles for which labor stands and has declared there will be no question in future as to the power of labor to achieve its just demands; political apathy and partisan adherence will weaken; political activity and partisanship for labor's principles will bring strength and success. The activity, the loyalty of the workers in every part of the country is what we need in order that our political power may be used harmoniously with our economic efficiency. The time is now for emphatic declaration and positive, practical preparation for action.

#### DEPARTMENT, AND LABOR CONFERENCE.

February 10th and 11th last a conference was held at the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., over which presided the then Secretary of the Department. The Secretary had with him several representatives of the Department and the Commissioner of Labor, as follows:

Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, presiding.

Daniel J. Keefe, Commissioner-General of Immigration and Naturalization.

Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor.

Terence V. Powderly, Chief of the Division of Information.

To that conference were invited representatives of labor, the following participating therein:

Samuel Gompers, President, American Federation of Labor.

John Mitchell, Second Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

W. G. Lee, Grand Master, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

W. S. Carter, Grand Master, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

A. B. Garrettsen, Grand Chief, Order of Railway Conductors.

Henry B. Perham, President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Chairman Railroad Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Timothy Healy, President, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

T. J. Dolan, General Secretary International Association of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men.

William F. Yates, President Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

Thomas Nolan, Boilermakers and Iron-Ship Builders' Union of North America.

Joseph F. Valentine, President, Iron Molders' Union of North America.

Frank P. Hawley, President, Switchmen's Union of North America.

Thomas F. Tracy, Cigarmakers' International Union.

J. R. T. Austin, Secretary, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Dispatchers, Agents, and Signalmen.

D. J. S. Baird, President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Dispatchers, Agents, and Signalmen.

P. J. Conlon, International Association of Machinists.

The subjects which the conference was invited to discuss were as follows:

"1. The advisability of recommending legislation so as to extend the steamboat-inspection service to include the inspection of locomotive boilers on interstate roads.

"2. To consider the work of the Division of Information under the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and how the division may be administered for the best interests of the wage-workers generally.

"3. To discuss the problem of the unemployed, and how and to what extent the department, through its Division of Information or otherwise, could be most helpful, especially in periods of depression.

"4. The statistics of emigration in connection with immigration, which were for the first time made accessible for the last fiscal year, indicate that much of the immigration that comes to this country is induced to do so under misleading information as to labor conditions in the United States.

"5. To consider how the Nobel Peace Prize, which President Roosevelt devoted to the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace, can be made most effective."

There was no prior conference held by the representatives of labor as to the course they should pursue, and yet there was the strongest possible unanimity of opinion. It was favorable to the propositions as they read, but considerable adverse criticism was indulged in, in reference to the second and third questions, particularly in regard to the true policy of the Division of Information nearly all of the representatives of labor addressing themselves thereto.

Some months later the Commissioner-General of Immigration issued an instruction to the Division of Information to the end that its work be confined to the purposes for which it was created. Later the present secretary of the department declined to approve the directions of Commissioner-General Keefe.

It will be remembered that the Norfolk Convention gave this subject, the new division, considerable attention and commendation, but subsequent developments did not justify our hopes. The matter is of such a character as to require your consideration and action, and I shall place in the hands of the committee having the subject in charge the complete printed report of the conference held as issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Anyone interested in the subjects discussed at the conference can obtain a printed copy thereof, without cost, upon application to the department.

### INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The American labor movement is in line with, and has given expression to, the best thought for the education of all the people in all the elements of learning. It is especially interested in the further education of the wage-workers of America, industrially. At several conventions the American Federation of Labor has gone on record upon these subjects, and at Denver last year the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the President, in conjunction with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, be and is hereby authorized to appoint a special committee of at least fifteen, to be composed of a majority of trade union members of this convention, who will serve without compensation and incur no expenses other than necessary and legitimate expenditure within the judgment of the President and Executive Council, to investigate the methods and means of industrial education in this country and abroad, and to report its findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the next annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor."

In accordance with this instruction the Executive Council with me endeavored to constitute a committee, but there was some difficulty in accomplishing that result by correspondence. Later, and during my absence from the country, the committee was completed, detailed report of which will be communicated to you in the report of the Executive Council.

Two meetings of the Committee on Industrial Education have been held; one in New York city during the summer, the other at Washington, D. C., last month. The latter I was privileged to attend. Prior to my departure the Executive Council directed that I make an effort to learn some of the present conditions of industrial education in European countries as well as the position which organized labor there takes toward the subject. With the important duties devolving upon me while abroad, there was little time to make a careful study of the systems in vogue, but the best that has been said and printed upon the subject has been gathered in printed form. Nowhere in all the countries that I visited has there been an expression of organized labor other than in full endorsement of the best methods to educate the workers industrially as well as along lines of the arts and sciences; and thus there is the universal declaration of the organized workers upon this great question.

It may not be uninteresting here to call attention to the ignorant, reckless and vindictive hostility which the Post-Van Cleave-Parry-Kirby National Association of Manufacturers has manifested toward the American labor movement. When our conventions declared in favor of industrial education, and particularly since the authorization at Denver for the creation of a special committee to pursue the study of the problem and to report, the most malignant misrepresentations of our purposes and aspersions upon our character were the utterances of these men who, judging us from their own narrow standpoint charged us with perverting the purpose of industrial education. Our own work in this and other fields of activity, the results achieved and yet to be achieved, must and will stand as our best answer.

The American labor movement appreciates the fact that experience has shown that education industrially is but one phase of the growing recognition of labor's rights, and that



in this respect it is closely related to all the general work of the trade union movement, the movement which has since its inception stood for constantly increasing better opportunities, better factory and labor conditions, better home life, and the protection of the young and the innocent children from exploitation.

Organized labor has always been and is now deeply concerned with the well-being of the human family, and all the influences that go to make for the advancement of the industrial workers. In our principles and purposes are comprised the fullest scope of human activity. Labor has always manifested its humane interest in the welfare of children; it realizes that industrial education has the same purpose and aims—that is, to secure co-operation of all human agencies which make for the betterment of mankind.

Industrial education, the raising of the age limit of child workers, and compulsory school attendance are necessarily a part of the one great beneficial scheme. Organized labor has always stood for, aye, has been the pioneer in, the demand for free schools, free text-books, compulsory education in the elementary grades and for the fullest and freest opportunity in all lines of learning, technology included.

The subject of education, industrially, concerns not only the wage-earners themselves but every inhabitant of the nation. It is, therefore, necessary and eminently proper that it be administered by the same authority and agency which administers our public school systems and such other institutions as are concerned in the public welfare.

Already reference has been made to the false position in which some elements of employers would place our movement upon this subject. All we ask of fair-minded men is a comparison of the utterances of our opponents with our own. We contend that education in America must be free, democratic, conducted by, of, and for the people, and that it must never be consigned to, or permitted to remain in, the power of private interests where there is sure to be the danger of exploitation for private profit and wilful rapacity. Under the pretence of industrial education private agencies for personal profit have perverted the term, resulting in a narrow and specialized training to the detriment of the pupils, the workers, and people generally.

Modern methods of manufacturing with their division and subdivision and specialization have, to a large extent, rendered nearly superfluous and therefore largely eliminated the all-around skilled worker. Some so-called modern apprenticeship systems are narrow, producing a line of trained "specialists." It has been well said that specialists in industry are vastly different from specialists in the professions. In the professions specialists develop from the knowledge of all the elements of the science of the profession. Specialists in industry are those who know but one part of a trade and absolutely nothing of any other part of it. In the professions specialists are possessed of all the learning in their professions; in industry the specialists are bereft, and denied the opportunity, of learning the commonest elementary rudiments of industry other than the same infinitesimal part performed by them perhaps thousands of times over each day.

Our movement in advocating industrial education protests most emphatically against the elimination from our public school system of any line of learning now taught. Education, technically or industrially, must be supplementary to and in connection with our modern school system. That for which our movement stands will tend to make better workers of our future citizens, better citizens of our future workers.

#### EUROPEAN TOUR.

For two succeeding conventions the fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, on behalf of their movement, extended an invitation to me to visit their congress and make an investigation of labor conditions in England. We had some correspondence with the International Secretariat relative to participation in the International Trade Union Conference. Because of the pending elections of 1908 I requested the convention not to direct me to accept the invitation.

At the Denver Convention one of the committees took cognizance of the matter and presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote of the convention:

"Your committee recommend the endorsement of what the president has to say under this heading, and expresses the hope that the interchange of fraternal visits may be continued and extended. We, therefore, recommend that the convention concur in the recommendation made by the Executive Council to the effect that a representative of the American Federation of Labor attend the next convention of the International Conference of Trade Unions which will meet shortly after the close of the British Trades Union Congress, and having in mind the report made by the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress,

we recommend that the convention concur in the request made to send Mr. Gompers as our special representative to the British Trades Union Congress. We further recommend that he be instructed to attend the International Congress of Trade Unions, and that he visit such other countries as the Executive Council may deem advisable."

The Executive Council authorized me to visit several countries in Europe for study and rendering such assistance as might be mutually helpful to the workers everywhere. The resolution just quoted indicates that there was a misapprehension upon our part as to when the International Trade Union Conference was to be held. However, the International Secretariat, Mr. Carl Legien, of Berlin, when informed that I had been authorized to attend the conference consulted by correspondence with the officers of the trade unions of the various countries, and they voted to hold the Congress in Paris, 1909, instead of in Stockholm, 1910, as had been previously resolved.

I also received an invitation from the officers of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain to attend their annual convention at Blackpool, England. A number of invitations were extended to me from representative labor men and government officials to visit their respective cities and countries.

In the course of the tour in Europe taken in obedience to your mandate, I made studies of the labor movement and the conditions of the wage-workers in the following places:

United Kingdom—Liverpool, Dublin, Blackpool, Manchester, London, and Ipswich; France—Calais and Paris; Belgium—Brussels and Antwerp; Holland—Amsterdam; Germany—Hamburg, Berlin, Munich, and Cologne; Bohemia—Prague and Pilsen; Austria—Vienna; Hungary—Budapest; Italy—Milan, Rome, Naples, Genoa, and Turin; Switzerland—Berne and Basle. Brief visits were made to other cities—The Hague, Bremen, Dresden, Verona, Venice, Mayence—sufficient to widen to some extent the general field of observation.

The more important of the gatherings attended were (1) the tenth annual general meeting of the General Federation of British Trade Unions held at Blackpool, July 1-2; (2) the sixth conference of the International Secretariat of Trade Unions held at Paris, August 30-31 and September 1; (3) the forty-second annual British Trade Union Congress held at Ipswich, England, September 6-11. Special central labor committee meetings were attended in a number of cities visited, besides labor addresses which were made on a number of occasions. In all the places visited both the labor and the general news press gave much space to the action of the American unions in sending a delegate on a general mission to Europe, the reporters interviewing me with regard to our trade union organization, the sphere of its action and its achievements.

The British General Federation of Trades reported this year at Blackpool as having a membership of 665,998. From March 31, 1908, to March 31, 1909, it dealt with 638 disputes, involving 54,963 persons, the total outlay in the resultant benefits being, in American money, more than \$600,000. In the dispute in the Lancashire cotton industry more than 45,000 claimed benefits. The year had brought a strain on the Federation through unemployment. The chairman in his annual address said that not one of the disputes had been caused by demands made upon the employers by unions. The decrease in the reserve fund of the year was \$470,000; there remained \$370,000. The number of organizations affiliated in the Federation is now 131. All are also represented in the Trade Union Congress.

The president of the Trade Union Congress at Ipswich, announced that 495 delegates were present, representing a membership of 1,701,000. Among the delegates were 33 members of Parliament, 29 justices of the peace, 1 mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. The subjects before this year's congress creating the most interest were government labor exchanges, which have now become an established fact; propositions affecting Great Britain's scourge of unemployment; amendments to the old age pension and compensation acts, and proposed changes in the national school system. The congress expressed the accepted trade unions views or made definite recommendations in regard to such questions as the employment of women and children; overtime; the extra unrequited work and long hours of government employes; land taxation; international blacklegging; freedom of the press; evictions during labor disputes, and the factory acts. A proposal to advocate proportional representation was lost by a large majority. As usual, compulsory arbitration was overwhelmingly rejected. A tailors' union label was indorsed—the hatters having already a label.

During congress week at Ipswich well-attended demonstrations, various in character, took place nightly in the public halls, and on Sunday in some of the churches. Among the movements thus promoted were those for women's trade union leagues; co-operation; temperance; the catholic federation; poor law reform; Ruskin College; reform in Salvation Army industrial methods; abolition of insurance evils, and several ideals of socialism.

It is to be observed that while the single organization of the American Federation of Labor administers the funds contributed by the international unions in cases of trade disputes, decides at its conventions upon the policy relative to any proposed acts of Congress or the legislatures, and takes advisory notice of elections involving rights essential to the wage-workers or citizens, in Great Britain these several features of working class achievements are performed by three separate agencies.

The General Federation of Trades was called into existence 10 years ago because the function of national financial assistance to unions suffering from the stress of self-protection against employing class aggressors could not be assured by the one central organization already existing.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, as its name implies, has for its purpose the work carried on in America by the state federations of labor and federation legislative committees; namely, the promotion of laws protective to labor. The Trade Union Congress seldom takes cognizance of any resolutions except such as contain instructions to its Parliamentary Committee whose chairman is president of the congress.

The political sentiments of the 1,701,000 members sending delegates to the Congress are by no means in agreement. Fifty-two union card holders are in the House of Commons, of whom 34 are in the "block" which has subscribed to a compact on a working platform on labor affairs. The rest are, in cases, in line with the Liberal Party, and in others independent. Within the "block" there are strongly marked partisan differences. The labor bills passed in the House of Commons have, of course, been those accepted by the Liberal Party.

The various labor representatives in the United Kingdom doubtless represent, on the whole, a movement necessary to its working people at the present time. The Taff-Vale decision evoked a spirited political protest from the wage-workers. Whatever dissensions, uncertainties of purpose, and lack of cohesion among the political representatives of labor may exist in the House of Commons must bar adverse judgment in America. The difficulties with which the wage-workers in politics in the Kingdom contend are many and various. The state pays no salaries to legislators. Forty per cent of the wage-workers in some cities are excluded from franchise, while property qualifies its holders for multiple voting. The hereditary lords and the partisans of the crown are interested enemies of democracy; the aristocracy, buttressed by vested rights, nurtures an unprogressive public sentiment; real estate taxation, as compared with our American methods, is grossly partial to unused land-holders; the working classes are only beginning to make their voting power tell on the old party organizations.

At the Paris conference of the International Secretariat the principle which was brought out above all others, and emphasized on every possible occasion, was that the working classes of all countries today oppose war. They are systematically arraying themselves against the present military establishments and other preparations that in themselves constitute a warfare which bears most heavily on the working classes whose sons must fill the ranks, and which heaps up national debts that must be paid from the proceeds of toil. At the close of the conference a mass meeting was held in one of the large halls of Paris, attended by thousands of wage-workers, who listened to the delegates representing not only all the larger countries of Europe, but America, condemning the attitude of the privileged classes toward war and denouncing them as standing apart from the mass of the people, ready to perpetuate their powers through the interruption of social progress due to war.

It must be admitted, however, that the conferences of the International Secretariat as yet find but little practical work to look after except the promotion of peace, the interchange of amenities, and the publication of labor statistics. The representation is not purely trade union, Professor Huysmans, of Brussels, international secretary of the Socialist party, was one of the two delegates representing Belgium, where trade unionism is about at the lowest ebb reached in Europe. The delegates from Austria and Holland confined their many speeches to wholly socialistic propaganda and denunciations of true trade unionism. The two delegates from France, leaders of the General Confederation of Labor, were classed in the French press and by the socialist delegates as anarchists. Upon explaining that the American Federation of Labor had not yet decided to become affiliated to the International Secretariat, and that it was beyond my power, without your authority to become affiliated, I was accorded a seat in the conference with a voice and, of course, without a vote.

Discussion on the very few propositions introduced at the conference such as those condemning the importation of non-unionists from one country to another during labor disputes, the action of the Prussian police in imposing excessive restrictions on wage-workers at the

frontier; assistance for the Swedish strike; the promotion of the eight hour day, were overshadowed by somewhat heated criticisms in turn of the French, the English, and especially the American trade union movements, by delegates from the countries whose unions have hardly emerged from crude beginnings, and are yet in large masses led by partisan, non-wage working class politicians. In these debates the delegates from Germany, France, and England, maintained a wholly fair and honorable attitude toward the trade union movements in the countries criticised.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor adopted two resolutions to be presented to the International Conference at Paris in the form of suggestions. They are as follows:

"The International Trade Union Congress recommends to the trade union centers (General Federations or Congresses) of all countries the discussion of the proposition of establishing an International Federation of Labor, the autonomy of the trade union movement of each country being ordained and guaranteed, the purpose of the federation being for the protection and the advancement of the rights, interests and justice of the wage-workers of all countries and the establishment of international fraternity and solidarity."

"It shall be the purpose of the labor movement of all countries to endeavor to the fullest extent to prevent the workers from one country being induced to emigrate to other countries during periods of industrial depression or when trade disputes exist or are in contemplation; that it shall be the duty of the recognized representatives of the labor movement of the country affected to notify the International Secretary, who in turn shall at once communicate the situation to the representatives of the trade union movement of each country."

These I submitted for such consideration as the conference could give, and I entered into a detailed statement in support of their favorable consideration. Of course, it was entirely out of the question for the conference to vote upon them, inasmuch as they were not on the agenda of business and were not presented in the form of propositions by a duly accredited delegate, but the conference decided that both questions shall be printed upon the program or agenda of the next International Conference which is to be held at Budapest, August, 1911.

On the whole, the conference served to clear the field for a possible deliberative international body, democratically organized, leaving to the labor movement in each country its autonomous rights, and excluding questions not within the sphere of trade unionism.

I am fully persuaded, and have no hesitancy in recommending, that though the International Secretariat leaves much to be desired, yet the best interests of the workers of America will be served by our adherence thereto. Financially the cost would be but small, the substantial benefits would of necessity be exceedingly meagre, yet the spirit of international fraternity which it would foster would be immeasurable. I feel assured also that our adherence to the International Secretariat would hasten the establishment of an International Federation of Labor.

Well worthy of our study in America are the legal methods of establishing employers' liability in case of accidents that are now in force in Germany and Great Britain. Among the subjects which at present engage the attention of the working classes abroad are old age pensions, municipal labor exchanges, and government industrial insurances, to the establishment of which in this country are difficulties that do not exist under European governments.

There is much to report to you and our fellow-workers of vast interest, but which can not be included here, but it remains to be said now that in no country in Europe does there exist a national labor organization of any form better adapted to obtain directly successful results in the interests of the workers than the American Federation of Labor. Nowhere is there equal national or international unity in trade unionism, free from entangling alliances. Nowhere are the unions of the various trades organized on a better basis—that of but one general union for the entire industrially united area, national or international. Nowhere is the just idea of trade autonomy better maintained. Nowhere have there been greater achievements in advancing wages, shortening the workday, generally improving workshop conditions, or in convincing all ranks of society that the organization of labor is the great contributory and potent power to social peace and general prosperity.

#### FRATERNITY OF LABOR.

While our trade union movement and Federation are purely American, the spirit and purpose of international amity and universal peace is an accomplishment we strive to attain. During my stay in Paris, and in connection with the international labor conference there, no incident occurred which afforded me greater satisfaction than participation in and delivering an address to a great mass gathering of Parisian workmen in which representatives of labor of many countries delivered addresses for the abolition of war and the attainment of universal peace. It was my pleasure to voice the sentiments of America's workers for labor's solidarity and for the fraternity of man.

The interchange of fraternal delegates between the labor organizations of other countries and our own has contributed toward a better understanding of our respective movements and aspirations.

The freer and more general mutual acceptance of union cards issued by bona fide trade unions will cement the bonds of unity, fraternity, and solidarity as will no other factor.

Let it be known and accepted that workers who have manifested their intelligence and concern for their own welfare, as well as that of their fellows, by membership in bona fide unions in their own country, and that they will be universally regarded as brothers, and it will give an impetus to organization in trade unions the world over.

On behalf of this convention, I extend a most cordial and hearty welcome to the fraternal delegates, the ambassadors of labor from Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada. They are the bearers of messages of good will and fraternity, and we trust that their stay with us may be both pleasant and interesting.

#### **HATTERS' STRIKE—STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE.**

During the year two trade contests of considerable importance occurred—the United Hatters of North America and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers. That in the hat trade was more in the nature of a lockout inaugurated by the Hat Manufacturers' Association, which is part of and whose attitude was endorsed by the National Association of Manufacturers. Ostensibly it was a concentrated effort of the hat manufacturers of the country to discontinue the use of the union label; in fact, it had for its purpose the reduction in wages and the imposition of onerous conditions. The United Hatters of North America resolved to resist. On January 14, 1909, the 59 hat manufacturers of the association in the United States closed down their establishments, their workmen striking against the conditions sought to be imposed.

The United Hatters of North America exhausted their funds in the payment of benefits of their members and to those other workers involved in the contest though not members, and submitted to me an appeal for financial assistance, which in turn was submitted to the Executive Council, who approved the levying of three one-cent assessments upon the members of all affiliated organizations. That levy yielded \$41,852.59, and was turned over to the organization.

Subsequently the Executive Council approved and sent broadcast a circular appeal for voluntary financial assistance and the voluntary contribution of 10 cents per member upon certain days. After the contest had been prolonged eight months, thirty manufacturers came to agreement with the union and re-established the former good relations existing before the contest. Since then 14 other manufacturers have come to agreement with the union, and the information has been given me within this past week that the prospects of the final termination of the struggle are good, and this long drawn out battle for labor's rights has resulted in an honorable and advantageous adjustment.

The strike of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was inaugurated July 1st. It was in protest against the company's order declaring for the so-called "open shop" and a reduction in wages. Union and non-union workmen made common cause in protesting and striking. Before leaving on the European trip I had a conference with President McArdle of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, when he related the deep indignation felt by the workers in the industry, and that the strike would be inevitable when the company's order would go into effect. In anticipation, I made arrangements so that our Federation through its officers and organizers and such other assistance as we could give, would be helpful to the men and the organization engaged in the contest. In some instances victory has been achieved for the workers; in others the struggle is still on.

#### **PORTO RICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.**

The conditions of the labor movement in Porto Rico have improved, and with them the corresponding advantages accruing to the workers and the people generally on the island. In Porto Rico there is no influence so potent for the Americanization of the people of the island as our labor movement there. For your information and for the interest it contains I quote a report just made to me by our representative on the island, Santiago Iglesias, which says:

"In the last year 32 new locals have been organized and more than 2,000 new members were initiated in the labor movement. Our State or Insular branch, the Free Federation of Workmen, has inaugurated a "Sick and Death Fund Benefit" for all locals of Porto Rico, and has already more than 1,500 members affiliated to it, causing great benefit to the labor movement of the island.

Several strikes have occurred this year, which have been fought with relative success on every occasion, getting for the men and women involved in them, better conditions and wages.

Just at this time I am conducting a Baker's strike at Mayaguez, Local No. 800, which was inaugurated and approved by the Bakers' International since last May 6th. It is carried on with great enthusiasm and intelligence by 60 men, and we hope to obtain a complete and decisive victory. The bakers are struggling to get more wages, less hours and better conditions.

After the receipt of your letter I have sent blank forms of statistics to the 120 locals in good standing throughout the Island, asking from them information regarding their membership and benefits received by them.

Until today I have received answers from 99 local unions as follows:

Ninety-nine locals have a membership of 5,344.	
Lockout benefits paid.....	\$2,710 85
Sick benefits paid.....	10,027 77
Strike benefits paid.....	5,849 58
Death benefits paid.....	1,815 00

Grand Total ..... \$20,402 70

Money in the treasuries or banks belonging to the 99 locals, \$16,270.99.

This is the economic standing of the principal organizations of this island.

As you know, when you appointed me general organizer of Porto Rico, in 1901, not one organization affiliated to the American Federation of Labor was in existence in Porto Rico.

According with the reports that I keep in file in our office, our organizations in Porto Rico have produced the results which were to be expected from a country where the 85 per cent of the workers can not read and write and did not know the principles and practices of American trade unionism.

In reality, since 1902, there were 267 local unions with charters formed in the Island by the work and propaganda of our organizers, and they were as follows:

State Branch.....	1
Central Labor Unions, American Federation of Labor.....	8
Protective Womens, American Federation of Labor.....	28
Tobacco Strippers, women, American Federation of Labor.....	6
Bricklayers, American Federation of Labor.....	12
Garment Workers, women, American Federation of Labor.....	2
Federal Labor Unions, American Federation of Labor.....	20
Agricultural Unions, American Federation of Labor.....	68
Tobacco Selectors, American Federation of Labor.....	2
Bakery and Confectionery Workers.....	14
Barbers' International Union.....	2
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	9
Carpenters and Joiners Brotherhood.....	80
Olgarmakers' International Union.....	20
Coffee Selectors.....	1
Hodcarriers and Building Laborers.....	7
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.....	1
Longshoremen Workers.....	15
Machinists.....	7
Painters and Decorators.....	5
Tailors.....	2
Typographical Union.....	2
Embroidery.....	1
Meat Cutters.....	1
Horseshoers.....	1
Coach Drivers.....	1
Coopers.....	1

Chartered unions..... 267

We had constituted and organized these 267 locals with 11,000 workers all over the island in good standing, and these have been reduced to 120 locals, numbering about 5,500 members in good standing. But we hope in the near future most of the old charters will be reinstated.

More than once I had the opportunity to explain to you the true causes of this situation in the labor movement of Porto Rico. Persecutions, injustices, misery, treacheries, and also a wave of anti-Americanism propagated by the politicians here, and the ignorance of the great mass of the people, are the leading causes.

The labor movement in this country is undergoing the same calamities, intermissions, and crises suffered by American labor movement about forty years ago, in the United States, as well as those suffered in Europe. Its history is the same and it is mathematically repeated just as in any other country.

The aggressive methods employed by our many enemies, most of them anti-Americans and reactionaries of the monarchical times are fighting our unions and their development; and this has contributed and is contributing to retard the advance of our movement. But, despite all their efforts, we are advancing and progressing in a safe and permanent way.

We believe that the labor movement in Porto Rico, is now placed on a safe and more solid base and its advance will be gradual in the future, but continuous and permanent.

The labor movement in this country, despite its relative small number of members in good standing, is, however, the one exerting a most powerful influence to avoid the deviation of the public opinion towards the reactionary and monarchical cause, to which the heirs of the past government try to give it impulse. This has been proved by the last rebellion of the Unionist Party against the American Administration and the American Methods.

On last March the Unionist politicians created a grave crisis to the American government

of this island and the people. The legislature of Porto Rico closed without passing the budget for 1909-1910, the deficiency bill for 1908-1909, as well as other important bills. None of the labor bills were enacted, although they were of an economic character, such as the Bureau of Labor, Eight Hours' Bill, Employers' Liability Bill, and others. The principal argument used in opposition to these bills was 'because they are American.'

The Unionist party sent their leaders to Washington to ask for more political power, and at the same time their followers started a campaign in Porto Rico against the American control of public affairs in this island. Then our American Federation of Labor started another campaign against the anti-Americans with a magnificent success for the honor and dignity of American institutions. We, the organized workers know that, 'in the ratio as political power is given today to these reactionary politicians so the labor and American institutions of freedom and human progress be lost.'

Our Federation of Labor is the one which is defending and maintaining for ever the American public education and liberties; it is the one resisting the big politicians and capitalistic combination; and lastly, it is the more honorable guard, watching for the true rights and liberties of the masses of the people of Porto Rico.

Of course, the existing system of the Government of Porto Rico is not a democratic one in form; but in practice, it has made the island progress with intensity and it should continue its work protecting the masses of the unhappy workers, under the control of honest and true Americans and Porto Ricans. We do fear the reaction of the monarchical and clerical elements of Porto Rico in whose hands the fatal ignorance of the people has put the power of the majority of the voters.

Now, the principal question which will cause a fundamental change in the actual conditions will be the granting by Congress of full American citizenship to all the people of Porto Rico. The refusal to grant this has been the strongest argument used by the enemies of American control of the island.

During the last eight years we have greatly advanced in this country with the help of the American labor movement and we hope our progress will continue."

We continued our efforts to help our fellow-workers in Porto Rico in every way within our power and in addition to the special organizer and representative, Santiago Iglesias, a number of efficient and faithful general organizers are constantly giving the best efforts of which they are capable for the organization and improvement of the conditions of the workers of Porto Rico.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

So many references have been made in other portions of this report to the part played by the *American Federationist* in the struggle and achievements of the year that it is hardly necessary under this head to point out specifically and at great length the importance of our official magazine in working out the destinies of the American labor movement.

The struggle for the maintenance of free press and free speech relates directly to our official magazine. Should the efforts of our opponents be successful, we would be denied the right to print freely the things which it is most necessary that our fellow-workers and the general public should know. While I have pointed out elsewhere in this report, the struggle is by no means terminated, yet I can say with sincere conviction that at no time in the past has there been any change in my policy of writing and printing freely what the people should know of our labor movement, nor should there be any change in the future.

Not only have the columns of the *American Federationist* contained the best thought put forth by able writers, but it has been an open forum for the discussion of the economic problems of the day, and for the dissemination of information which could be sent forth through no other better channel.

In our struggle for the maintenance of free press and free speech the files of the *American Federationist* will afford inspiration to the historian and information to the student as to the temperate, yet insistent, manner in which we have struggled for the preservation of constitutional rights, not only for the workers, but for all the people for all time.

The work which the *American Federationist* has already performed will become more and more important as time goes by—there is much yet to do. There may be some wrong to be combatted, some injustice to be righted, some improvement to be secured, some advantage to be gained for the toilers. There will always exist the necessity for a free forum, having the confidence and esteem of the workers, through which shall be stated the accurate attitude and record of the doings of our organized labor movement; to voice the timely protest, a voice that shall ring clear and true. It is our aim to have the *American Federationist* truly express and reflect the sentiments, hopes, and aims of the toilers for the welfare of all.

The *American Federationist* continues to grow in the estimation of thoughtful people and of the public generally. That it is appreciated is shown by the large amount of its editorial and other matter which is continually reprinted by the labor press and other publications in America and other countries.

It has been my aim to maintain a temperate, just, and courteous spirit in all editorial utterances, and yet to stop at no limit of plain speaking which might be necessary to place before all the position of labor on the vital problems of our time. I believe this attitude has been appreciated even by our most bitter opponents though it would be too much to say that they have replied in the same spirit.

The blackmailing and boycotting tactics of certain opponents still continue, and their one hope and strongest effort is so to cripple our advertising that the magazine will become too expensive for our Federation to bear and thus be unable to carry on its good work.

The increasing number of public problems which demand attention and elucidation at the hands of the workers makes it necessary to publish a magazine of large size and one which in appearance and character of contents may challenge favorable comparison with any publication, and yet I would wish to impress strongly upon the workers the necessity of securing for our official magazine a much larger circulation; this, not only for the financial support which would result, but more especially that the matter set forth may reach all the workers, even those who are not yet officially associated with us as members of our unions.

The support and sympathy of our members and friends have been the greatest possible inspiration and encouragement in aiding the *American Federationist* to the accomplishment of its high ideals. I feel that with the continuance and spread of this feeling much greater things may be accomplished.

### LABOR PRESS.

Again I may refer to the splendid service rendered our movement by the Labor Press of America. In no country on the globe are there so general or so effective publications purely devoted to the interests of the wage-earners as are issued by the men of our movement. The service of the labor press in organizing and uplift work can not be calculated in dollars and cents. It is our duty as trade unionists not only to give them our moral support but the more substantial assistance that they may live and prosper and be of still greater efficiency to help in the struggle for justice and right.

### ORGANIZERS.

My report would not be complete if I did not add my tribute of thanks and esteem to the salaried and volunteer organizers of the American Federation of Labor for the magnificent services they have rendered and the sterling fortitude they have displayed during the trying ordeals of the year just closed. No effort has been neglected, and no difficulties have been too arduous for these intrepid and devoted lovers of their class. In season and out of season, by night and by day, through storm and stress in the face of every obstacle, these loyal working men and women have urged and toiled for solidarity and progress through the medium of self-help, the trade union movement.

It is especially gratifying to say that in addition to the unbounded enthusiasm, courage and loyalty that our staff of organizers possess in such an unstinted quantity that they give every evidence of their substantial development as original thinkers, and they are losing little opportunity to increase their fund of information. This fact is a realization of a hope frequently expressed by many of our friends and well-wishers, and it emphasizes two essential features; first, that the labor movement stimulates study, and second, that it inspires men with the ambition to take their natural place in society as factors for social progress.

Our organizers have not only shown talent, logic, and force in public expression, but they give numerous examples of development as tactful, thoughtful, diplomatic adjusters of grievances, either between employers and employees, or between members of our own organizations in their jurisdictional disagreements, or other lines of economic demarkation. The only regret is that we are not always possessed of funds sufficient to accommodate our constituents with the services of an organizer when they find the time opportune. Nor are we in a position to keep organizers in the various localities for sufficient length of time to produce the best results. We are doing the best we can, however, with the limited means at our command.

There is not a dollar expended in the field of organizing our fellow-workers but that brings its return a hundredfold in the form of improved conditions for the toilers, the protection of their rights, and the resultant organization. It is our duty to the fullest to provide the means with which this work can be carried on and extended.



**CONCLUSION.**

In conclusion let me reaffirm my conviction that the labor movement of our country will emerge triumphantly from the persecutions of those who would hamper its beneficent activities. Our work for the uplift of humanity goes steadily on through gloom and through sunshine. Defeat is not possible to those who toil for humanity. Our brief summary of the events of the past year gives us every reason to hope for even greater victories in the future. We are progressing toward the day of real freedom and brotherhood for all humanity. In our labor movement lies the hope and promise of the future. Let us be of good cheer and make this convention the instrument of even greater achievements for the future.

The year has been full of constant work and duties which I have endeavored to perform to the best of whatever ability I may possess. It is true that for four months the work varied from previous years, but it was only different in place, and partly in character, for wherever I happened to be it appears that my greatest desire and pleasure are to be of service to my fellows in the great work for the common uplift, and to me there is no line of activity so potent to accomplish this as in the labor movement of our time.

There is no one who realizes more than do I how far short comes my work and this report from the ideals which I have set for myself, but from that realization comes also the consciousness to me that I have tried to do my very best to be helpful to my fellows. With that one goal constantly before me, I work on and on.

**SAMUEL GOMPERS,**  
*President, American Federation of Labor.*

## SECRETARY MORRISON'S REPORT.

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

FELLOW-UNIONISTS—I have the honor to submit a report to you of the receipts and expenditures for the past twelve (12) months, beginning October 1, 1908, and ending September 30, 1909.

It is with much pleasure that I report at the close of this fiscal year \$167,303.46 in the treasury, the high-water mark in the history of the American Federation of Labor. Of the amount on hand \$115,877.14 is in the defense fund for local trade and federal labor unions, and can be used for strike benefits only in the case of a strike or a lockout of the members of these local unions. The balance, \$51,426.32, is in the general fund. Of that fund \$12,787.21 is available for general expenses of the American Federation of Labor. The balance, \$38,639.11, is divided as follows: In the fund created by the one-cent assessment levied by the Executive Council, in accordance with the recommendation of the Norfolk Convention, for the purpose of placing organizers in Los Angeles, Cal., and other cities, to offset the efforts of the Manufacturers' Associations to disrupt labor unions, \$220.75; in the fund created by the one-cent assessment levied by the Executive Council, in accordance with the recommendation of the Norfolk Convention, to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, in injunction suit, \$413.99; in the fund created by the moneys received in response to the appeal issued by the Executive Council to the local unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, for appropriations to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, in injunction suit and contempt case, \$38,024.37.

The total receipts from all sources are \$232,377.64; the total expenses are \$208,702.07; leaving a balance of receipts over expenses of \$23,675.57.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for twelve (12) months, ending September 30, 1909:

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1909.....		\$138,637 89
Per capita tax.....	\$104,170 49	
Supplies.....	7,194 45	
Interest on funds on deposit.....	2,950 00	
<i>The American Federationist</i> .....	20,148 73	
Assessment, United Hatters.....	41,852 59	
Assessment, Los Angeles and other cities.....	1,202 10	
Assessment, for legal defense.....	852 54	
Assessment, I. T. U.....	40 00	
Appeal for legal defense fund.....	40 89 34	
Defense fund for local trade and federal labor unions.....	11,393 05	
Premiums on bonds of local unions.....	1,692 35	
		<u>232,377 64</u>
Total.....		\$371,005 58

### EXPENSES.

General.....	\$137,181 88	
<i>The American Federationist</i> .....	22,703 57	
Defense fund for local trade and federal labor unions.....	788 00	
Premiums on bonds of local unions.....	1,226 03	
Assessment, United Hatters.....	41,852 59	
		<u>208,702 07</u>
Balance on hand, October 1, 1909.....		\$167,303 46

### RECAPITULATION.

In general fund.....	\$51,426 32
In defense fund for local trade and federal labor unions.....	115,877 14
Total.....	<u>\$167,303 46</u>

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

The following is the grouping under their respective heads of the detailed monthly expenses:

## Appropriations:

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.....	\$500 00
Union Label Trades Department.....	175 00
Union Label Laws, to compile and print digest.....	150 00
Rubber Workers 12420, for per capita tax.....	29 86
Ship Drillers 9087, for per capita tax.....	9 90
Central Labor Union, Chelsea, Mass., for per capita tax.....	5 00
Rent.....	3,428 25
Refund of premiums on bond, supplies returned and charter fee.....	173 15

## Premiums:

Bonds, local unions.....	1,236 08
Treasurer's bond.....	100 00
Secretary's bond.....	30 00
Fire insurance.....	62 00
Newspapers, magazines, and books.....	93 89
Stamped envelopes.....	1,008 44
Freight, drayage, and expressage.....	1,145 24
Printing and binding bound proceedings of Denver Convention.....	1,259 70
Telegrams, etc.....	1,000 73
Postage stamps.....	2,296 44
Legislative expenses.....	2,894 30
Supplies and Printing.....	10,873 25
Office fixtures.....	853 00
Committee on Industrial Education.....	352 23
Expenses of fraternal delegates, to British Trades Union Congress and Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.....	1,129 58
Expenses entertaining fraternal delegates from Great Britain.....	878 90

## Denver Convention:

Printing daily proceedings.....	1,084 65
Telegrams, telephone, stamps, porters, baggage, stationery, reading proof, sending out daily proceedings, rent of typewriters, photographs.....	174 47
Committee rooms.....	596 00
Stenographers.....	466 53
Printing and supplies.....	147 60
Messenger, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Assistant Secretary.....	388 65
Expenses Secretary attending Denver Convention.....	227 70

## Salary:

President.....	5,000 00
Secretary.....	4,000 00
Treasurer.....	700 00
Office employees.....	22,890 12
Janitor service.....	16 50

## Expenses:

Executive Council meetings.....	4,555 10
President.....	1,271 45
Secretary.....	237 30
Auditing and Credential Committee.....	310 45

## Defense fund:

Strike benefits.....	788 00
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## Assessment:

For United Hatters of America (3-cent).....	41,962 50
For organizing in Los Angeles and other cities (1-cent).....	8,708 87
For legal defense (1-cent).....	5,045 08

## Appeal:

Legal defense fund.....	6,273 61
Organizing expenses.....	48,350 63
Printing and publishing <i>The American Federationist</i> .....	22,703 17

Total..... \$208,702 17

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1881 TO 1909.

I herewith furnish a table giving the receipts and expenditures for the past 29 years:

YEAR.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1881.....	\$174 00	\$154 00
1882.....	268 20	252 25
1883.....	660 19	352 32
1884.....	357 42	543 20
1885.....	584 03	450 58
1886.....	474 11	635 04
1887.....	1,939 82	2,074 39
1888.....	4,512 55	3,323 67
1889.....	6,824 40	6,574 33
1890.....	23,819 74	21,070 57
1891.....	17,702 36	13,190 07
1892.....	17,814 51	13,324 69
1893.....	20,804 62	21,383 36
1894.....	15,346 43	17,302 08
1895.....	13,751 75	15,612 42
1896.....	16,290 18	15,452 95
1897.....	18,639 92	19,113 83
1898.....	18,894 15	19,197 17
1899.....	36,757 13	30,590 22
1900.....	71,125 82	68,373 39
1901.....	115,226 89	118,708 39
1902.....	144,498 21	119,686 74
1903.....	247,802 96	196,015 57
1904.....	220,906 97	203,991 15
1905.....	207,417 62	196,170 10
1906.....	217,815 13	218,540 04
1907.....	171,330 26	159,980 84
1908.....	207,655 23	196,937 36
1909.....	232,377 64	203,702 07
Totals.....	\$2,055,009 29	\$1,887,705 83

## RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$2,055,009 29
Expenses.....	1,887,705 83
Balance on hand October 1, 1909.....	\$167,303 46

## VOTING STRENGTH OF FEDERATION, 1897 TO 1909.

YEAR.	No. votes.
1897.....	2,747
1898.....	2,881
1899.....	3,632
1900.....	5,737
1901.....	8,210
1902.....	10,705
1903.....	15,238
1904.....	17,363
1905.....	16,388
1906.....	15,621
1907.....	16,425
1908.....	16,892
1909.....	15,890

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

## ONE-CENT ASSESSMENT.

The following is a statement of the amount received during the fiscal year from the one-cent assessment levied to place organizers in Los Angeles, California, and other cities where the manufacturers are endeavoring to disrupt labor unions, and an itemized statement of the moneys paid out of that fund during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1909:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand, October 1, 1908.....	\$7,787 02
Receipts from October 1, 1908, to October 1, 1909.....	1,202 10
Total.....	<u>\$8,989 12</u>

EXPENSES.	
Expenses, A. A. Hay, October 10, 1908, to September 18, 1909:	
Salary.....	\$1,500 00
Hotel expenses.....	1,152 00
Railroad fare.....	374 89
Salary and expenses of assistants.....	1,346 50
Telegrams and telephones.....	227 44
Baggage transferring.....	38 00
Rent of office.....	621 50
Stamps.....	219 50
Printing and office supplies.....	459 26
Office furniture and fixtures.....	4 65
	<u>5,944 84</u>
Amount paid back on account of amount advanced in excess of bills rendered last year.....	66 95
	<u>\$5,877 89</u>

Expenses, Wm. E. Terry, October 8, 1908, to July 31, 1909:	
Salary.....	\$1,850 00
Hotel expenses.....	770 00
Railroad fare, stationery, stamps, telegrams.....	849 15
	<u>2,469 15</u>
Amount paid back for balance of amount received in excess of bills rendered last year.....	31 27
	<u>2,437 88</u>

Expenses, O. W. Fredrickson, August 7 to September 18, 1909:	
Salary.....	205 00
Hotel expenses.....	122 50
Railroad fare, stationery, stamps, telegrams.....	26 00
Amount advanced in excess of bills rendered.....	100 00
	<u>453 50</u>
Total.....	<u>\$8,768 37</u>

RECAPITULATION.	
Receipts.....	\$8,989 12
Expenses.....	<u>8,768 37</u>
Balance on hand October 1, 1909.....	<u>\$220 75</u>

## ONE-CENT ASSESSMENT.

The following is a statement of the amount received during the fiscal year from the one-cent assessment to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor in the injunction suit, and an itemized statement of the moneys paid out of that fund during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1909:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on October 1, 1908.....	\$4,607 13
Receipts from October 1, 1908, to October 1, 1909.....	862 54
Total.....	<u>\$5,469 37</u>

EXPENSES.

On account Attorney Fees and Expenses:

Ralston & Siddons.....	\$4,442 61
Alton B. Parker.....	254 52
Stenographic report on hearings.....	96 80
Premiums on bonds, Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison.....	245 00
Expenses as witness, Ed. A. Weeck, secy.....	6 75
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$5,045 68</b>

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$5,459 67
Expenses.....	5,045 68
<b>Balance on hand October 1, 1909.....</b>	<b>\$418 99</b>

APPEAL FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is an itemized statement of the amount received from the appeal issued to local unions requesting appropriations to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor in the injunction suit, and an itemized statement of the moneys paid out of that fund during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1909:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1908.....	\$3,406 64
Receipts October 1, 1908, to October 1, 1909.....	40,891 84
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$44,297 94</b>

EXPENSES.

On account Attorney Fees and Expenses:

Alton B. Parker.....	\$2,500 00
Ralston & Siddons.....	504 80
Stamps, mailing circulars.....	495 00
Clerk hire, addressing, folding and filling circulars.....	594 67
26,000 envelopes.....	76 70
1,100 copies Washington Law Reporter.....	48 00
25,000 pamphlets, reprint of Editorial.....	349 50
Clerk hire.....	352 66
Printing.....	984 38
8 copies, arguments before Court of Appeals.....	216 15
Expenses, President Gompers holding conferences with attorneys at New York City..	125 50
Refund.....	25 00
Copy of decision of Court of Connecticut.....	1 25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$6,273 61</b>

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$44,297 98
Expenses.....	6,273 61
<b>Balance on hand October 1, 1909.....</b>	<b>\$38,024 87</b>

CHARTERS.

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1909, fees have been received for 176 charters issued to National and International, Department, State, Central, Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

Of this number three were granted to the following Internationals:

Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada.

Two Departments as follows:

Railroad Employees Department.

Union Label Trades Department.

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Two State Branches as follows:  
Nebraska, Wyoming.

Forty Central bodies as follows:

Alabama:	Kentucky:	Pennsylvania:
Bessemer.	Henderson.	Jeannette.
Arkansas:	Louisville.	Latrobe.
Hartford.	Missouri:	Oil City.
Hot Springs and Vicinity.	Poplar Bluff.	Porto Rico:
Arizona:	Mississippi:	Ponce.
Globe.	Water Valley.	Tennessee:
Canada, Ontario:	Montana:	Jackson.
Hamilton.	Roundup.	Texas:
Ottawa.	Nevada:	Childress.
Toronto.	Ely.	El Paso.
Florida:	New Jersey:	Greenville.
Miami.	Atlantic City.	Palestine.
Illinois:	Perth Amboy.	Wichita Falls.
Boardstown.	New York:	Washington:
Eldorado.	Mt. Vernon.	Olympia.
Gilksie and Vicinity.	Tarrytown.	Wisconsin:
Kankakee.	Oklahoma:	Rhinelander.
Indiana:	Guthrie.	Wyoming:
Hicknell:	Sapulpa.	Sweetwater County.
Kansas:	Oregon:	
Iola.	Portland and Vicinity.	

## CHARTERS ISSUED, 1897-1909.

YEAR.	In-ternational.	De-partment.	State.	Central.	Trade Unions.	Federal Unions.	Total.
1897	8		2	18	154	26	217
1898	9		0	12	129	53	202
1899	9		1	35	303	101	449
1900	14		5	96	484	250	849
1901	7		4	123	575	207	916
1902 (eleven months)	14		6	127	598	279	1,034
1903	20		3	171	743	396	1,533
1904	11		5	90	179	149	445
1905	3		1	67	143	73	287
1906	6		4	58	167	87	317
1907	3		1	72	204	98	373
1908	0	2	4	73	100	55	234
1909	3	2	2	40	77	53	176
Total	107	4	38	986	3,856	1,830	6,821

International	3
Department	2
State	2
Central	41
Federal Labor Union	52
Local Trade Union	77
Total	176

## CHARTERS REVOKED, SUSPENDED, DISBANDED, JOINED INTERNATIONAL UNIONS, AND RESTORED.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.—Suspended, 2; Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association, Gold Beaters' International Protective Association of the United States.

STATE BRANCHES.—Revoked, 1; Iowa State Federation of Labor.

CENTRAL BODIES.—Revoked, 11; disbanded, 16; suspended, 32; charters restored, 3.

LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.—Disbanded, 39; suspended, 63; joined international unions, 6; merged with other unions, 4.

FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.—Disbanded, 8; joined international unions, 1; suspended, 35.

## MEMBERSHIP.

To more forcibly bring to the attention of the delegates the remarkable growth in the membership during the past nine years, I have prepared the following table, showing the voting strength of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor for the years 1901 up to and including 1909. This table is based upon the average membership reported or paid upon to the American Federation of Labor by affiliated organizations:

ORGANIZATION.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Actors' International Protective Union . . .	9	5	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Allied Metal Mech. Int . . .	46	61	113	70	a	a	a	a	a
Bakers and Confectioners' International . . .	64	102	154	163	120	106	110	105	107
Barbers' National Union . . .	116	160	208	236	227	231	241	255	255
Bill Posters . . .			10	13	14	14	14	14	14
Blacksmiths, Intl. Brotherhood of . . .	25	43	70	105	100	82	93	100	100
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders . . .	73	95	178	190	184	128	167	152	136
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union . . .	98	146	297	320	320	321	320	320	320
Bookbinders, Intl. Brotherhood of . . .	53	70	81	65	66	66	89	79	71
Bottle Blowers' Assn. of U. S. and Canada . . .	47	59	61	66	70	78	80	88	98
Brewery Workmen, National Union . . .	235	291	300	305	340	360	*	400	400
Brickmakers' Alliance, National . . .	17	41	55	73	41	64	43	28	25
Broommakers' Union, International . . .	8	9	11	11	10	10	9	8	8
Brushmakers' International Union . . .				7	7	5	5	4	2
Building Employes of Amer. Intl. Union of . . .				8	*	*	*	*	*
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated . . .	26	32	45	50	48	43	58	81	73
Carpenters and Joiners, United Bro. of . . .	400	800	1090	1554	1432	1637	1920	1796	1640
Carriage and Wagon Workers . . .	25	31	49	55	32	31	31	15	15
Carvers' Union, International Wood . . .	20	23	24	21	16	16	16	18	18
Car Workers, International Association of . . .	10	24	128	102	60	49	50	44	50
Cement Workers . . .			55	44	38	42	58	73	90
Chainmakers' National Union . . .	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3
Cigarmakers' International Union . . .	330	347	383	405	414	391	399	409	398
Clerks, Bro. Railway . . .									56
Clerks, Order of Railway . . .	6		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Clerks' Intl. Protective Assn., Retail . . .	250	300	500	500	500	500	500	500	150
Clerks, National Postoffice . . .							9	12	18
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United . . .		20	25	29	26	21	22	18	15
Clothingmakers, Special Order of . . .		60	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Commercial Telegraphers . . .			10	20	20	20	26	19	10
Compressed Air Workers' Union, Intl . . .				12	12	13	13	13	8
Coopers' International Union . . .	49	57	72	71	65	55	53	49	41
Cordmakers' International Union . . .	12	12	b	b	b	b	b	b	8
Curtain Operatives, Amalgamated Lace . . .	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	8	8
Cutting Die and Cuttermakers, Intl. Union . . .					3	3	3	3	3
Electrical Workers, International Bro . . .	73	115	183	210	210	210	302	321	138
Elevator Constructors . . .			21	22	22	22	23	25	20
Engineers, National Union of Steam . . .	46	65	142	176	175	175	175	168	161
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of . . .	18	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Engineers, National Bro. of Coal Hoisting . . .	10	8	9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firemen, International Bro. of Stationary . . .	41	62	143	180	122	123	125	173	107
Fishermen's National Prot. Assn., Lobster . . .							6	6	+
Freight Handlers' International Union . . .			45	33	34	32	63	78	46
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes . . .			21	21	9	7	7	8	8
Foundry Employes, International Bro. of . . .				10	10	10	10	7	5
Fur Workers, International Association of . . .				3	4	+	4	4	+
Furnace Workers and Smelters of America . . .	14	9	15	15	15	+	+	+	+
Garment Workers of America, United . . .	154	243	457	457	319	240	324	439	524
Glass Workers' Union, Flint . . .	72	71	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Glass Flatteners' Assn. of N. A., Window . . .			+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Glass Workers' International Assn., Amal . . .	3	7	20	17	17	16	14	12	11
Glass Workers of America, Amal. Window . . .						58	61	*	*
Glass House Employes' International Assn . . .			6	6	2	2	+	+	+
Glass Snappers, Window . . .			9	11	12	10	6	8	8
Glove Workers . . .			80	20	11	8	8	8	8
Gold Beaters' Protective Union, National . . .		8	3	3	3	3	5	5	+
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife . . .	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Grinders and Finishers, Pocket Knife Blade . . .					2	3	3	3	3
Granite Cutters' International Union . . .	70	82	94	99	103	113	126	130	131
Hatters of North America, United . . .	73	80	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Heat Frost, Genl. Insulators, and Asbestos . . .				7	3	5	5	8	6
Hodcarriers and Building Laborers . . .			83	85	47	50	97	112	98
Horsehoers of United States and Canada . . .	23	25	44	42	42	41	44	61	72
Hotel and Restaurant Employes . . .	108	191	391	494	387	345	363	386	398
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Amal. Assn . . .	80	150	150	135	100	100	100	100	60
Iron Workers, Bridge and Struc., Intl. Assn . . .	60	+	100	115	100	100	100	100	100
Jewelry Workers' International . . .	9	10	24	24	7	4	6	4	3
Ladies' Garment Workers, International . . .	20	21	30	22	18	13	23	16	18
Lathers, Intl. Union of W. W. and Metal . . .	14	23	44	59	43	40	40	58	50
Leather Workers on Horse Goods . . .	32	42	48	46	40	40	40	40	40
Leather Workers of America, Amal . . .	3	22	36	25	10	10	10	8	8
Lithographers' Intl. P. and B. Assn . . .						30	23	11	18
Lithographic Press Feeders of the U. S. and Can. Intl. Protective Association of . . .									10
Longshoremen's Association, International . . .	250	341	411	509	478	511	320	315	213
Machinists' Union of America, Intl . . .	325	325	488	577	485	500	580	621	484
Machine Printers and Color Mixers . . .			4	4	4	5	5	5	5



Two State Branches as follows:  
Nebraska, Wyoming.

Forty Central bodies as follows:

<b>Alabama:</b> Sesser.	<b>Kentucky:</b> Henderson, Louisville.	<b>Pennsylvania:</b> Jeannette, Latrobe, Oil City.
<b>Arkansas:</b> Hartford, Hot Springs and Vicinity.	<b>Missouri:</b> Poplar Bluff.	<b>Porto Rico:</b> Ponce.
<b>Arizona:</b> Globe	<b>Mississippi:</b> Water Valley.	<b>Tennessee:</b> Jackson.
<b>Canada, Ontario:</b> Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto.	<b>Montana:</b> Roundup.	<b>Texas:</b> Childress, El Paso, Greenville, Palestine, Wichita Falls.
<b>Florida:</b> Miami.	<b>Nevada:</b> Ely.	<b>Washington:</b> Olympia.
<b>Illinois:</b> Beardstown, Eldorado, Gillespie and Vicinity.	<b>New Jersey:</b> Atlantic City, Perth Amboy.	<b>Wisconsin:</b> Rhinelander.
<b>Indiana:</b> Kankakee.	<b>New York:</b> Mt. Vernon, Tarrytown.	<b>Wyoming:</b> Sweetwater County.
<b>Iowa:</b> Bicknell.	<b>Oklahoma:</b> Guthrie, Sapulpa.	
<b>Kansas:</b> Iola.	<b>Oregon:</b> Portland and Vicinity.	

### CHARTERS ISSUED, 1897-1909.

YEAR.	In-ternational.	De-part-ment.	State.	Central.	Trade Unions.	Federal Unions.	Total.
1897.....	8	.....	2	18	154	35	217
1898.....	9	.....	0	12	129	53	203
1899.....	9	.....	1	35	303	101	449
1900.....	14	.....	5	95	484	250	849
1901.....	7	.....	4	123	575	217	916
1902 (eleven months).....	14	.....	6	127	598	279	1,034
1903.....	20	.....	3	171	743	306	1,333
1904.....	11	.....	5	99	179	149	443
1905.....	3	.....	1	67	143	73	267
1906.....	6	.....	4	53	167	87	317
1907.....	3	.....	1	72	204	98	373
1908.....	0	2	4	73	100	55	234
1909.....	3	2	2	40	77	52	176
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>3,856</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>6,821</b>

International.....	3
Department.....	2
State.....	2
Central.....	41
Federal Labor Union.....	52
Local Trade Union.....	77
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>176</b>

### CHARTERS REVOKED, SUSPENDED, DISBANDED, JOINED INTERNATIONAL UNIONS, AND RESTORED.

**INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.**—Suspended, 2; Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association, Gold Beaters' International Protective Association of the United States.

**STATE BRANCHES.**—Revoked, 1; Iowa State Federation of Labor.

**CENTRAL BODIES.**—Revoked, 11; disbanded, 16; suspended, 32; charters restored, 3.

**LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.**—Disbanded, 39; suspended, 68; joined international unions, 6; merged with other unions, 4.

**FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.**—Disbanded, 8; joined international unions, 1; suspended, 25.

# MEMBERSHIP.

To more forcibly bring to the attention of the delegates the remarkable growth in the membership during the past nine years, I have prepared the following table, showing the voting strength of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor for the years 1901 up to and including 1909. This table is based upon the average membership reported or paid upon to the American Federation of Labor by affiliated organizations:

ORGANIZATION.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Actors' International Protective Union . . .	9	5	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Allied Metal Mech. Int . . . . .	46	61	118	70	a	a	a	a	a
Bakers and Confectioners' International . . .	64	102	154	163	130	106	110	105	107
Barbers' National Union . . . . .	116	100	208	236	227	231	241	255	255
Bill Posters . . . . .			10	18	14	14	14	14	14
Blacksmiths, Intl. Brotherhood of . . . . .	35	43	70	105	100	83	98	100	100
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders . . . . .	73	95	178	190	184	128	157	152	126
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union . . . . .	88	146	297	320	320	321	320	320	320
Bookbinders, Intl. Brotherhood of . . . . .	53	70	81	65	66	68	80	79	71
Bottle Blowers' Asso. of U. S. and Canada . .	47	59	61	66	70	78	80	88	98
Brewery Workmen, National Union . . . . .	235	291	300	305	340	390	•	400	400
Brickmakers' Alliance, National . . . . .	17	41	55	78	41	64	48	28	25
Broommakers' Union, International . . . . .	8	9	11	11	10	10	9	8	8
Brushmakers' International Union . . . . .				7	7	5	5	4	2
Building Employes of Amer. Intl. Union of . .				8	•	•	•	•	•
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated . . . .	26	32	45	50	48	43	58	81	73
Carpenters and Joiners, United Bro. of . . . .	400	800	1090	1554	1432	1637	1920	1796	1640
Carriage and Wagon Workers . . . . .	25	31	49	55	82	81	81	15	15
Carvers' Union, International Wood . . . . .	20	23	34	21	16	16	16	13	13
Car Workers, International Association of . . .	10	24	129	102	50	49	50	44	50
Cement Workers . . . . .			55	44	36	42	68	73	90
Chainmakers' National Union . . . . .	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3
Cigarmakers' International Union . . . . .	339	347	338	405	414	391	399	409	398
Clerks, Bro. Railway . . . . .									56
Clerks, Order of Railway . . . . .	6				+	+	+	+	+
Clerks' Intl. Protective Asso. Retail . . . . .	250	300	500	500	500	500	500	500	150
Clerks, National Postoffice . . . . .							9	12	13
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United . . . . .		30	25	25	28	31	28	13	15
Clothingmakers, Special Order of . . . . .		60	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Commercial Telegraphers . . . . .			10	20	20	30	35	19	10
Compressed Air Workers' Union, Intl . . . . .				12	12	13	13	13	8
Coopers' International Union . . . . .	49	57	72	71	55	55	58	49	41
Cordmakers' International Union . . . . .	12	12	•	b	b	b	b	b	b
Curtain Operatives, Amalgamated Lace . . . .	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	8
Cutting Die and Cuttermakers, Intl. Union . .					3	3	3	3	3
Electrical Workers, International Bro . . . . .	73	115	183	210	210	210	302	321	138
Elevator Constructors . . . . .			21	22	22	22	23	25	20
Engineers, National Union of Steam . . . . .	48	65	142	176	175	175	176	163	161
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of . . . . .	18	19	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Engineers, National Bro. of Coal Hoisting . .	10	8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Firemen, International Bro. of Stationary . . .	41	62	143	180	122	123	125	173	107
Fishermen's National Prot. Asso. Lobster . . .							6	6	+
Freight Handlers' International Union . . . . .			48	33	34	32	63	78	46
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes . . . . .			21	21	9	7	7	8	8
Foundry Employes, International Bro. of . . . .				10	10	10	10	7	5
Fur Workers, International Association of . . .					4	4	4	4	3
Furnace Workers and Smelters of America . .	14	9	15	15	15	11	11	11	11
Garment Workers of America, United . . . . .	154	243	457	457	819	240	334	439	534
Glass Workers' Union, Flint . . . . .	72	71	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Glass Flatteners' Asso. of N. A., Window . .				+	+	+	+	+	+
Glass Workers' International Asso., Amal . . .	3	7	20	17	17	16	14	12	11
Glass Workers of America, Amal. Window . . .						58	61	•	•
Glass House Employes' International Asso . . .			6	6	2	2	11	11	11
Glass Snappers, Window . . . . .			9	11	12	10	6	•	•
Glove Workers . . . . .			30	20	11	8	8	8	8
Gold Beaters' Protective Union, National . . .		3	3	3	3	3	5	5	+
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife . . . .	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Grinders and Finishers, Pocket Knife Blade . .					2	3	3	3	3
Granite Cutters' International Union . . . . .	70	82	94	99	103	113	126	130	131
Hatters of North America, United . . . . .	73	80	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Heat Frost, Genl. Insulators, and Asbestos . .				7	3	5	5	8	6
Hodcarriers and Building Laborers . . . . .			83	85	47	50	97	112	88
Horseshoers of United States and Canada . . .	23	28	44	42	42	41	44	61	72
Hotel and Restaurant Employes . . . . .	108	191	391	494	387	345	363	396	398
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Amal. Asso . . .	80	150	150	135	100	100	100	100	60
Iron Workers, Bridge and Struc., Intl. Asso . .	60	+	100	115	100	100	100	100	100
Jewelry Workers' International . . . . .	9	10	24	24	7	4	6	4	3
Ladies' Garment Workers, International . . . .	20	21	30	22	18	13	23	16	18
Lathers, Intl. Union of W. W. and Metal . . .	14	28	44	59	43	40	40	58	50
Leather Workers on Horse Goods . . . . .	32	42	48	46	40	40	40	40	40
Leather Workers of America, Amal . . . . .	3	23	38	25	10	10	10	8	8
Lithographers' Intl. P. and B. Assn . . . . .						30	28	11	13
Lithographic Press Feeders of the U. S. and Can. Intl. Protective Association of . . . . .									10
Longshoremen's Association, International . .	250	347	400	500	478	500	320	315	213
Machinists' Union of America, Intl . . . . .	325	375	488	577	485	500	500	621	484
Machine Printers and Color Mixers . . . . .			4	4	4	5	5	5	5

## MEMBERSHIP—Continued.

ORGANIZATION.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Maintenance of Way Employees, Intl. Bro. of.		46	87	128	180	180	182	185	100
Marble Workers, Intl. Association of.....		5	12	15	15	17	20	22	24
Mattress, Spring, and Bedding Workers.....				15	15	17	17	17	17
Meat Outfitters and Butcher Workmen.....		55	84	253	844	62	150	53	68
Metal Workers' Intl. Assn. Amal. Sheet.....		45	66	128	153	180	129	153	161
Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers, etc....		56	84	128	138	108	109	100	100
Metal Workers, Intl. Union, United.....		21	43	87	96	+	+	+	+
Mine Workers of America, United.....	1891	1854	2173	2677	2619	2379	2549	2535	2670
Mine Managers and Assts. Mutual Aid Assn.		4	4	4	4	4	+	+	+
Mineral Mine Workers, United.....	4	3	7	a	..	..	..	..	..
Molders' Union of North America, Iron.....	150	250	300	300	300	450	500	500	500
Musicians, American Federation of.....	81	97	140	230	308	354	375	375	384
Oil and Gas Well Workers Union, Intl.....	5	8	4	4	4	17	17	17	17
Painters of America, Brotherhood of.....	280	348	586	607	542	555	634	648	596
Paper Box Workers, International Union of.				12	9	7	+	+	+
Papermakers, United Brotherhood of.....	18	41	107	88	60	35	81	43	10
Patternmakers' League.....	23	23	29	37	36	40	50	55	50
Pavers and Rammermen, Intl. Union of.....					10	12	15	15	15
Paving Cutters' Union of U. S. of America..	1	2	9	12	13	15	18	20	22
Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A., Intl.....				17	22	22	28	28	28
Piano and Organ Workers' Union.....		57	65	99	90	80	50	50	40
Pilots' Association.....			5		..	..	..	..	..
Pilots' Association of the Great Lakes, Lake.						10	+	+	+
Plasterers' Intl. Assn. of U. S. & Can. Oper.									145
Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, etc.....	87	128	172	165	170	170	180	180	184
Potters, Stoneware.....			17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Powder and High Explosive Workers.....		4	7	7	5	6	5	5	5
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.	29	49	61	58	56	56	58	59	59
Potters' National Union of America.....				c	c	c	c	c	c
Printing Pressmen, International.....	100	119	144	160	170	166	166	172	178
Printers, Plate, of U. S. A., National.....	7	7	9	10	11	12	12	12	12
Print Cutters.....			8	3	4	4	4	4	4
Printers, Machine Textile.....			4	4	4	4	..	..	..
Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers of									10
United States and Canada, Intl. Bro. of....									45
Quarry Workers, International.....			12	26	56	88	41	45	45
Railway Clerks.....			13	6	17	17	17	17	17
Railway Employes' Amal. Assn., Street.....	48	98	276	300	300	300	320	320	323
Railway Expressmen.....			14	3	17	17	17	17	17
Roofers, Comp. Damp & Waterproof Wkrs..							10	10	10
Rubber Workers.....			10	2	1	+	+	+	+
Sawsmiths' Union of America.....		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Seamen's Union of America, Intl.....	82	99	139	201	195	194	248	255	198
Shingle Weavers.....			13	14	16	17	18	17	18
Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers.....			26	34	24	20	19	16	16
Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers.....	21	42	80	65	46	55	31	40	35
Slate and Tile Roofers.....			5	7	6	5	6	6	5
Slate Workers.....			8	8	9	18	30	27	21
Spinnors' Association.....	27	25	25	25	22	22	22	22	22
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers..	15	15	..	..	..	54	55	56	56
Steel Plate Transferrers' Assn. of America..						1	1	1	1
Stereotypers & Electrotypes Union of N. A.		18	21	24	28	28	29	31	35
Stonecutters' Association, Journeymen.....							85	88	89
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	18	16	16	17	15	15	15	14	10
Switchmen's Union of North America.....						81	92	98	80
Tackmakers.....			1	2	2	17	17	17	17
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	91	109	138	159	160	166	167	161	132
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of....	94	138	320	840	781	402	366	377	330
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.....	80	80	95	130	150	150	150	150	150
Textile Workers of America, United.....	27	105	150	105	100	100	114	129	100
Theatrical Stage Employes, National.....	38	44	45	50	55	60	60	62	67
Tile Layers and Helpers, Intl. Union.....	7	11	14	17	14	19	21	19	17
Tin Plate Workers, Intl. Protective.....	30	21	18	16	14	14	14	14	15
Tip Printers.....			2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Tobacco Workers' Union of America.....	43	41	52	55	54	55	51	45	43
Travelers' Goods & Leather Novelty, Intl.....	3	5	16	15	13	9	7	5	5
Tube Workers of United States & Canada.....		5	15	15	17	17	17	17	17
Typographical Union, International.....	365	363	435	467	467	438	428	440	425
Upholsterers, International Union of.....	13	13	25	30	28	26	26	25	25
Watch Case Engravers, International.....	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
Weavers, Elastic Goring.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wire Weavers' Protective, American.....	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Woodmen and Saw Mill Workers.....					11	12	10	8	4
Wood Workers, Amalgamated.....	151	184	273	283	300	150	98	40	41
Centrals.....	324	425	549	590	601	538	574	606	594
Locals.....	469	678	828	553	1046	759	713	616	608
State Branches.....	21	27	29	32	34	35	37	38	39
Total vote of Unions.....	8240	10705	15238	17393	16338	15621	16425	16897	15880

\* Charter revoked. † Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax. †† Disbanded.  
a Merged with Machinists. b Merged with Molders. c ..... d ..... \*\* Withdrawn

**CHARTERS**—Reports from the Secretaries of 98 of our National and International organizations furnish us with the information that 1,476 charters have been issued during the past year and 1,346 surrendered—1,228 of the charters surrendered were locals of the National and International unions and 117 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor.

**GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP**—The gain in membership reported by the Secretaries of 84 International organizations over the membership on the first of September last year is \$3,601.

**STRIKES**—Full and complete reports have been received from 98 International organizations and from a number of local unions, which show that there were 603 strikes in which there were 57,031 involved. Of that number 53,971 were benefited and 9,432 not benefited. The total cost of the strikes reported on was \$1,892,896.08. Adding to that amount the donations made by local unions to other unions, we have a grand total of \$2,068,276.94 expended to sustain members on strike during the past year.

# **ORGANIZATIONS.**

A. F. of L. locals.....	Char- ters issued.	Char- ters surren- dered.	Gain in mem- ber- ship.	No. of strikes won.	Strikes com- pro- mised.	Strikes lost.	Reduc- tion in hours per day.	Gain in wages.	No. in- volved.	No. ben- e- fited.	Not ben- e- fited.	Cost of strikes.	Dona- tions to other unions.
Actors.....	129	117		9	5	2			130	63	27	\$538 00	\$3,063 00
Asbestos Workers.....		3		2	1	1			20	130		21,000 00	11,000 00
Bakers.....	27	12	1,310	11	6				1,077				
Barbers.....	20	16	264	4	4				900	100		15,000 00	
Bill Posters.....	2	1	20	1	1			\$1 p. wk	550	550		27,221 24	
Blacksmiths.....	21	13		4	1				1,092	351	741	70,028 75	190 80
Boilermakers.....	36	51	834	61	12	3	34		15,000 00			4,916 35	25,000 00
Bookbinders.....	5	15							1,082	1,037c			80 00
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	19	8	13	7	6	1			56				
Brewery Workmen.....	11	7							40	40		600 00	200 00
Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Wkrs.	5	3										83,296 00	30 00
Bridge and Structural Iron Wkrs.	4			3	3							8,763 50	3,307 00
Broommakers.....													
Brushmakers.....	136	191	4,086										
Carpenters, Brotherhood.....	15	6											
Carpenters, Amalgamated.....													
Carriage and Wagon Workers.....				1		1			7		200	278 00	800 00
Car Workers.....	13	19	200	2		2		25%	200			1,250 00	25 00
Cement Workers.....	13	21		4d	1				400			25,000 00	35 00
Chalmakers.....	1	2							2,605	7,980	336	4,440 00	60 00
Cigar makers.....	12	6		74	15c	4		10%	408	888	124		
Clerks.....	62	71	204	28	13	11							
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.....									613	100	513	8,475 50	94 40
Commercial Telegraphers.....									42			5,181 86	50 00
Compressed Air Workers.....									13	13		300 00	
Coopers.....	6	8		36	18	3		15%					
Curtain Operatives, Lace.....		1	64	2		1		25%					
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.....													
Electrical Workers.....													
Elevator Constructors.....	3	8		6	3	2		33%	405	275		23,698 89	
Engineers, Steam.....	27	21		13	4	1			46	46		2,025 50	
Engravers, Watch Case.....				1	1	1			14			1,121 00	77 00
Firemen, Stationary.....	16	4		5	3	1		25%	265	250		3,000 00	7,500 00



CHARTERS, GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP, AND STRIKES—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Char- ters issued.	Char- ters sur- vived.	Gain in mem- ber- ship.	No. of strikes won.	Strikes com- pend- ing.	Strikes lost.	Reduc- tion in hours per day.	Gain in wages.	No. in- volved.	No. ben- e- fited.	Cost of strikes.	Dona- tions to other unions.
Potters, Operative.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10 <sup>a</sup>	10 <sup>a</sup>	48	48	\$655 00	\$736 15
Powder & High Explosive Wks.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10 <sup>a</sup>	10 <sup>a</sup>	30	30	.....	100 00
Print Cutters.....	30	17	1	13	9	1	40 <sup>a</sup>	40 <sup>a</sup>	450	18,000	276,000 00	412 86
Printing Pressmen.....	15	10	1	10	7	1	10 <sup>a</sup>	10 <sup>a</sup>	800	750	4,865 00	2,500 00
Pub. Subalte & Paper Mill Wks.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10 <sup>a</sup>	10 <sup>a</sup>	100	100	.....	150 00
Quarry Workers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10 <sup>a</sup>	10 <sup>a</sup>	100	100	.....	1,000 00
Railroad Telegraphers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10 <sup>a</sup>	10 <sup>a</sup>	100	100	.....	.....
Railway Clerks.....	20	9	3,000	11	6	1	29 <sup>a</sup>	29 <sup>a</sup>	4,800	8,776	10,877 75	8,236 87
Railway Employees, St. and Elec.....	8	8	122	3	1	1	1	1	68	16	.....	321 00
Roofers, Composition.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11,000	.....	127,000 00	.....
Sawmills.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11,000	.....	127,000 00	.....
Seamen.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11,000	.....	127,000 00	.....
Shingle Weavers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11,000	.....	127,000 00	.....
Shipwrights.....	2	3	1,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slate and Tile Roofers.....	3	3	1,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slate Workers.....	20	3	1,000	10	10	.....	.....	.....	600	600	3,768 78	600 00
Spinners.....	20	3	1,000	10	10	.....	.....	.....	600	600	3,768 78	2,760 00
Stage Employees, Theatrical.....	6	1	836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
Steel Plate Transferrers.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stereotypers and Electrotypers.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stonecutters.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stove Molders.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switchmen.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors.....	6	14	11	18	11	4	.....	.....	600	450	12,900 50	937 70
Teamsters.....	88	75	12	12	10	2	1 hr	10 <sup>a</sup>	821	165	17,555 00	1,300 00
Textile Workers.....	23	18	40	2	2	1	.....	.....	160	160	.....	.....
Tile Makers.....	2	2	400	1	1	1	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Tile Plate Workers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tile Printers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco Workers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco Goods and Leather.....	1	1	15	1	1	1	.....	.....	150	150	2,400 00	65 00
Travelers.....	46	12	1,181	16	6	7	.....	.....	114	68	161,544 45	.....
Typographical Union.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wagoners, Hauling.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weavers, Wire.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodmen and Saw Mill Wks.....	6	4	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201 88
Wood Workers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,476	1,345	83,001	663	341	57	64	104	87,081	53,971	1,962,368 08	\$305,440 91

<sup>a</sup> About \$58,000 for sick and death benefits; <sup>b</sup> union and non-union, continuation of strike for eight hour workday, began October 1, 1907; <sup>c</sup> balance still out; <sup>d</sup> lockouts; <sup>e</sup> complete reports, but in regard to other strikes; <sup>f</sup> number in reported results from incomplete returns on others, estimated 2,000 benefited; <sup>g</sup> 500 gained 2 1/2 cents per hour; 300 1 1/2 cents per hour; 2,000 1/2 cent per hour; <sup>h</sup> 25 cents per day for 2,000; <sup>i</sup> withdrew demands; <sup>j</sup> four strikes declared off, in one of them number; <sup>k</sup> An hour.

# **BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.**

ORGANIZATIONS.	Death benefits.	Death benefits members' wives.	Sick benefits.	Traveling benefits.	Tool insurance.	Unemployed benefits.
Actors.....						
Bakers.....	\$850 00	\$800 00	\$5,100 52			
Barbers.....	a					
Boilermakers.....	2,506 50					
Bookbinders.....	2,900 00					
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	14,250 00		65,629 57			
Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Wkrs.	850 00					
Bridge & Structural Iron Wkrs	12,900 00					
Brushmakers.....			30 00			
Carpenters, Brotherhood.....	221,742 58	33,575 00	20,225 00			
Carpenters, Amalgamated.....	1,292 00			\$25 52	\$3,120 85	\$48,228 17
Carvers.....	2,900 00				81 00	
Car Workers.....	535 00		1,000 00			
Cigarmakers.....	233,000 00	5,600 00	195,000 00	50,000 00		90,000 00
Clerks.....	24,735 00c					
Coopers.....	450 00					
Curtain Operatives, Lace.....	1,725 00	100 00				
Cutting Die and Cuttermakers.	800 00					25 00
Engravers, Watch Case.....			74 50	34 50		
Foundry Employees.....	850 00		185 00			
Freight Handlers.....	6,040 00				60 00	
Fur Workers.....	150 00					
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	56,677 92					300,000 00d
Glass Workers, Amalgamated.....	577 00					
Glove Workers.....	200 00					
Granite Cutters.....	19,407 05					
Headcarriers.....	3,000 00					
Hotel and Restaurant Empl's.....	43,239 44		70,923 08			
Iron and Steel Workers.....	2,400 00	550 00	6,920 00			
Jewelry Workers.....	50 00		137 00			
Lathers.....	3,648 50					
Leather Wks. on Horse Goods.	3,175 00		7,985 00			
Lithographers.....	6,000 00					
Machinists.....	44,293 00		145,455 00			
Maintenance of Way Empl's.....	5,000 00					
Meat Cutters and Butch. Wkmsn	2,250 00					
Metal Polishers.....	8,000 00					
Metal Workers, Sheet.....	9,800 00					
Molders, Iron.....	53,632 05		122,472 35			17,444 32
Painters.....	75,739 50	9,875 00	6,352 24		1,795 57	30,000 00
Patternmakers.....	2,050 00					
Paving Cutters.....	700 00					
Photo-Engravers.....	1,275 00					
Plasterers.....	5,950 00					
Plumbers.....	8,000 00		27,920 00			
Print Cutters.....	450 00					
Printing Pressmen.....	13,600 00					
Quarry Workers.....	1,500 00					
Railroad Telegraphers.....	114,100 00					
Railway Employees, St. & Elec.	18,000 00		14,900 79			
Saw Smiths.....	300 00					
Slate and Tile Roofers.....	1,163 75					
Slate Workers.....	1,500 00					
Spinners.....	700 00	300 00				8,000 00
Stereotypers & Electrotypers.	1,690 00					
Stove Mounters.....	1,000 00					
Switchmen.....	108,651 00			1,907 85		
Tailors.....	11,373 63		22,445 00			
Tobacco Workers.....	1,800 00		7,498 00			
Typographical Union.....	38,175 00					
Weavers, Elastic Goring.....						255 00
Weavers, Wire.....	500 00		883 50			
Total.....	1,187,048 51	49,200 00	731,955 15	51,907 87	5,093 02	494,035 49

c Death and sick benefits.

d Voluntary on the part of the association.

## NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

**Actors.**—No report.

**Asbestos Workers.**—Charters surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 20; benefited, 120. As a result of the organization of the trade considerable increase in wages has been secured.

**Bakers and Confectionery Workers.**—Charters issued, 27; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 1,310. Number of strikes, 11; won 6. Number of persons involved, 1,077. Cost of strikes, \$21,000. Death benefits, \$350; death benefits, members' wives, \$300; sick benefits, \$5,109.52. Local unions expended about \$25,000 for unemployed benefits. Donations to other unions, \$11,000.

**Barbers.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 16. Gain in membership, 264. Number of strikes, 4; won, 4. Number of persons involved, 900. Offers of reductions in wages were successfully resisted. Death and sick benefits, \$58,000. The conditions of the members are being gradually improved as a result of organization.

**Bill Posters.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 20. Number of strikes, 1; compromised. Number of persons involved, 100; benefited, 100. An average gain in wages of \$1 per week. Gains in other respects, recognition of union. No reduction in wages in the past year. Material improvement in the conditions of the members of the organization in the past 10 years.

**Blacksmiths.**—Charters issued, 21; surrendered, 13. Number of strikes, 4. Cost of strikes, \$15,000. Number of persons involved, 550; benefited, 550. Nine hour day prevails in the trade. Conditions improved generally in the past year, and in several places advantages gained without strike. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted.

**Boilermakers.**—Charters issued, 36; surrendered, 51. Number of strikes, 51; won, 12; compromised, 3; lost, 34. Number of persons involved, 1,092; benefited, 361; not benefited, 741. Cost of strikes, \$27,221.24. No reduction in wages in past year. Agreements with 6 large corporations on the basis of 9 hour day secured without strike. Death benefits, \$3,506.50. Higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions generally prevail as a result of efforts of the organization in the past 10 years.

**Bookbinders.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered and suspended, 15. Gain in membership, 884. Some members still involved in the continued strike for the 8 hour day which was inaugurated October 1, 1907. About 15,000 union and non-union have been benefited, and the trade has been placed on an 8 hour workday basis. Cost of strikes, \$70,023.75. Death benefits, \$2,900. Donations to other unions, \$190.80. In the past 10 years wages have been increased from average of \$12 per week of 59 hours to \$17.50 per week of 48 hours.

**Boot and Shoe Workers.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, 8. Gain in membership, 13. Number of strikes, 7; won, 6; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,082; benefited, 1,087; 45 still out. Have maintained wages throughout the trade where organized, and in some union factories secured increase in wages and better conditions. Cost of strikes, \$4,916.36. Death benefits, \$14,250; sick benefits, \$66,629.57; disability benefits, \$375. Donations to other unions, \$25,000. Reviewing results of the organization, increase in wages and better conditions in all factories where union secured any strength.

**Brewery Workmen.**—No report.

**Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 7. Number of strikes, one in progress, with 56 members involved. Thirty per cent increase in wages in some parts of New Jersey, and union shop agreement in one city, gained in past year. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$350. Donations to other unions, \$30.

**Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 3. Two strikes have been pending since 1905 against two firms, resisting open shop policy. During the past year increases in wages and better working conditions have been secured in several places without strike. No reductions in wages. Death benefits, \$12,900. As a result of organization conditions have been improved during the past 10 years from a 10 hour workday at \$2 to the 8 hour workday at \$4.

**Broommakers.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 4. Number of strikes, 3; won, 3. Number of persons involved and benefited, 40. Cost of strikes, \$300. No reductions in wages in the past year. Donations to other unions, \$200. Reviewing results of the organization: improvements in shop conditions and advance in wages amounting to about 5 per cent.

**Brushmakers.**—Sick benefits, \$30. Donations to other unions, \$30.

**Carpenters, Brotherhood.**—Charters issued, 126; surrendered, 191. Gain in membership, 4,066.



Cost of strikes, \$33,266. Death benefits, \$221,742.56; death benefits, members' wives, \$22,575; disability benefits, \$29,225.

**Carpenters, Amalgamated.**—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 6. Cost of strikes and lockouts, \$3,762.50. Deaths benefits, \$1,292; sick benefits, \$7,620.25; accident benefits, \$2,125; tool insurance, \$3,126.36; traveling benefits, \$325.52; superannuation benefits, \$7,350.18; unemployed benefits, \$48,298.17. Assistance granted members and other trades, \$3,307. Several decided improvements of conditions were gained during the spring of 1909.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers.**—No report.

**Carvers, Wood.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 300. Number of strikes, 1; lost. Seven persons involved. Cost of strike, \$378. No reductions in wages in the past year, and increases in 4 cases secured without strike. Death benefits, \$2,900. Tool insurance \$81.00. Material improvement in the conditions of the members through efforts of the organization in the past 10 years.

**Car Workers.**—Charters issued, 18; surrendered, 19. Number of strikes, 2; lost, 2. Two hundred persons involved. Cost of strikes, \$1,250. Advantages gained without strike: agreements signed with 8 railroads. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$535. Sick benefits, \$1,000. Donations to other unions, \$300.

**Cement Workers.**—Charters issued, 18; surrendered, 21. Four lockouts; won, 1; pending, 3. Four hundred members involved. An average gain in wages of 25 cents per day.

**Chainmakers.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 2. No reduction in wages in the past year. Donations to other unions, \$25. As the result of the efforts of the organization 8 hour day prevails in all organized shops.

**Cigarmakers.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 6. Number of strikes, 74; won, 15; compromised, 1; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 2,505. Owing to incomplete records at this time 50 strikes are not included in final result, either in process or not reported. A great majority were successful. As far as reported, 798 were benefited, but it is estimated that this number will reach 2,000 when all returns are in. Number of persons not benefited thus far reported, 326. An average gain in wages of 10 per cent per day. Cost of strikes, \$25,000. The Cigarmakers' International Union has had the 8 hour day since 1896. Death benefits, \$238,000. Death benefits, members' wives, \$5,000. Sick benefits, \$195,000. Traveling benefits, \$50,000. Unemployed benefits, \$30,000.

**Clerks, Retail.**—Charters issued, 62; surrendered, 71. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 200; benefited, 600 clerks. Death and sick benefits, \$24,735. As a result of organization the clerks are steadily gaining agreements providing for a maximum hour week and a minimum wage scale.

**Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 304. Number of strikes, 28; won, 13; compromised, 11; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 462; benefited, 338; not benefited, 124. Cost of strikes, \$4,440. No reductions in wages in the past year.

**Commercial Telegraphers.**—Charters surrendered, 3. Increases in wages for 125 men aggregating \$5,000 a year, secured without strike. Donation to other unions, \$30. As a result of the efforts of this organization the pressmen are working shorter hours and the broker and press telegraphers have higher wages.

**Compressed Air Workers.**—No report.

**Coopers.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 26; won, 13; compromised, 3; lost, 7; pending, 4. Number of persons involved, 613; benefited, 100; not benefited, 513. An average gain in wages of 1 per cent per member per day and a corresponding reduction in hours of labor. Cost of strikes, \$3,475.50. Offers of reductions in wages during the past year have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$450; this feature was inaugurated 4 months ago. As a result of the organization of the trade, wages have been increased 20 per cent and hours of labor reduced 1 per day.

**Curtain Operatives, Lace.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 64. Number of strikes, 1; lost, 1. Forty-two persons involved. Cost of strikes, \$5,183.36. Death benefits, \$1,725. Death benefits, members' wives, \$100. Donations to other unions, \$36.40. As a result of the organization of the trade higher wages and shorter hours prevail.

**Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.**—Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Persons involved, 12, gaining 25 cents per day in wages. Cost of strike, \$300. Death benefits, \$300. Unemployed benefits, \$35. Donations to other unions, \$50. As the result of organization in the trade shorter hours have been secured and wages increased with a perceptible improvement morally.

**Electrical Workers.**—No report.

- Elevator Constructors.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 5; won, 3; 2 pending. Number of persons involved, 405; 275 benefited, the balance involved in the pending strikes. Average gain in wages, 32 cents per member per day. Cost of strikes, \$23,488.59. No reduction in wages in the past year. As a result of the organization of the trade hours have been reduced from 12 to 16 per week, and wages increased on an average of \$8 per week.
- Engineers, Steam.**—Charters issued, 27; surrendered, 21. Number of strikes, 18; won, 4; 4 declared off; 1 not reported; 1 lost; 1 compromised. Number of persons involved, 46; benefited, 46. Cost of strikes, \$2,028.50. Material improvement in conditions of the members as a result of organization of the trade.
- Engravers, Watch Case.**—Number of strikes, 1; pending, 1; 14 members involved. Cost of strike, \$1,121. Sick benefit, \$74.50. Traveling benefits, \$34.50. Donations to other unions, \$77. Better wages prevail as result of organization of the trade.
- Firemen, Stationary.**—Charters issued, 16; surrendered, 4. Number of strikes, 5; won, 3; compromised, 1; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 265; benefited, 250. Twenty-five cents average gain in wages per member per day. Hours of labor reduced per day for 3,300 men. Cost of strikes, \$3,000. Nine hundred men secured an 8 hour day instead of 12 without strike. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Donations to other unions, by Internationals, \$2,500, and \$5,000 by locals. As a result of organization for the trade 9,000 men work 8 hours per day instead of 12, with more pay.
- Fitters, Steam.**—Charters issued, 22. Number of strikes, 8; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,300; benefited, 800. No wage reductions reported. As a result of organization wages have been increased 25 per cent and hours decreased 20 per cent.
- Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 2. Fifteen per cent increase in wages in the past year secured by 40 members without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Increased wages and shorter hours are among the results of organization of the trade.
- Foundry Employees.**—Charters surrendered, 6. Offers of reductions in wages for the past year have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$350; sick benefits, \$185. Donations to other unions, \$37. As a result of the organization of the trade, the 9 hour day has been established with an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$2.05 a day.
- Freight Handlers.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 12. Number of strikes, 5; 1,740 persons involved; 1,000 benefited; 740 not benefited; 30 cents gain in wages per day. A portion of the membership secured Saturday half-holiday. Cost of strikes, \$400. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$6,040; tool insurance, \$60. In the seven years' existence of the international wages have been increased 35 per cent, and the workday shortened 25 per cent for organized members.
- Fur Workers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 8. No reductions in wages reported in the past year. Death benefits, \$150.
- Garment Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 30; surrendered, 16. Gain in membership, 8,497. Number of strikes, 7; won, 7. Number of persons involved, 15,000, gaining an average increase in wages of 17 cents per day. One hour reduction in hours of labor. Cost of strikes to international, \$1,000. Donations to other unions, \$10,000. Offers of reductions in wages in the past year have been successfully resisted. As a result of organization of the trade, higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions prevail.
- Garment Workers, Ladies.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 4.
- Glass Bottle Blowers.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of strikes, 4; pending, 4; persons involved, 800. The Association voluntarily contributed \$300,000 in the way of relief to members numbering about 3,000, who were idle on account of the introduction of an automatic machine. Death benefits, \$56,077.92. Donations to other unions, \$1,400.
- Glass Workers, Amalgamated.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 10. Two locals reduced hours from 54 to 52 a week without strike. Death benefits, \$577. Donations to other unions, \$100. As a result of organization the workday has been reduced from 10 to 9 hours, and in some cities the 8 hour day has been secured and wages increased 10 per cent.
- Glove Workers.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 3. Agreements secured with 4 firms providing increases in wages from 5 to 15 per cent without strike. No reduction in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$300. As a result of organization in the trade wages have been increased 25 per cent and Saturday half-holiday inaugurated, machine rent and charges for needles abolished, and conditions generally improved.

- Granite Cutters.**—Number of strikes, 18; won, 18. Number of persons involved, 973; benefited, 973. Gains in wages secured as follows:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour for 500 members;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cent per hour for 300;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per hour for 2,500 members, and slight increases in several other localities. Cost of strikes, \$3,345.34. No offers of reduction in wages were made during the past year. Death benefits, \$19,407.05. As a result of organization of the trade the hours of labor have been reduced for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of membership from 9 to 8 per day, and wages increased 25 per cent per hour for the same number. In some instances bi-monthly and weekly pay-days have been established instead of the former monthly system.
- Grinders, Pocket Knife Blade.**—Number of strikes, 2. Number involved, 25. These strikes prevented any further attempt to reduce wages, thus benefiting all members of the trade. Cost of strikes, \$1,144.90. Donations to other unions, \$36.52. General improvement in conditions of the members as a result of organization.
- Hatters.**—No report.
- Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.**—Charters issued, 57; surrendered, 14. Death benefits, \$3,000.
- Horseshoers.**—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 500. Increase in wages of 25 cents per day for 2,000 members. As a result of organization of the trade wages have been increased, and hours reduced generally.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employes.**—Charters issued, 60; surrendered, 68. Number of strikes, 66; won, 49; compromised, 10; lost, 9. Number of persons involved, 2,140. Benefited, 1,792; not benefited, 92. Slight increase in wages and hours have been reduced on an average of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour per day. The organization has secured recognition and the adoption of contracts in many cities. Cost of strikes, \$17,300.52. Death benefits, \$43,239.44. Sick benefits, \$70,928.08. Donations to other unions, \$24,917.87. As a result of organization there has been a steady moral and financial advancement of the members.
- Iron and Steel Workers.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 18. Number of strikes, 15; all pending. Number of persons involved, 5,000. Cost of strikes, \$25,822.18. Strikes against reductions in wages. Death benefits, \$2,400. Death benefits, members' wives, \$550. Sick benefits, \$7,920. Donations to other unions, \$305. While there has not been much general improvement in the conditions of members, yet the organization has been successful in combatting the efforts of the employers to establish infinitely worse conditions.
- Jewelry Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 1. Hours have been reduced from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per day. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$50. Sick benefits, \$137. Donations to other unions, \$94.25. As a result of organization of the trade hours have been reduced from 60 to 54 and 52 a week and better sanitary conditions in factories.
- Lathers.**—Charters issued, 17; reinstated, 16; surrendered, 25. Gain in membership, 835. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 300. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$3,648.50. Donations to other unions, \$310. As a result of organization of the trade wages have been increased 50 per cent, and conditions otherwise splendidly improved.
- Laundry Workers.**—No report.
- Leather Workers on Horse Goods.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 86. Number of strikes, 6; won, 4; pending, 2. Number of persons involved, 182; benefited, 112; not benefited, 20. Reduction of wages prevented, and conditions slightly improved. Cost of strikes, \$3,190. Adjusted piece price schedules without strike. Death benefits, \$3,175; sick benefits, \$7,985. Donations to other unions, \$2,345.85. As a result of organization of the trade wages have been increased, hours reduced, and the yearly revision of piece price schedules inaugurated.
- Leather Workers, Amalgamated.**—No report.
- Lithographers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 442. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$3,000. Donations to other unions, \$155.
- Lithographic Press Feeders.**—No report.
- Longshoremen.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 38. Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 200; benefited, 200. Offers of reductions in wages were successfully resisted. Donations to other unions, \$900. General improvement in conditions of the members as a result of the organization.
- Machine Printers and Color Mixers.**—No report.
- Machinists.**—Number of strikes, 30; won, 23; compromised, 4; pending, 3. Number of persons involved, 4,000; benefited, 10,000. Cost of strikes, \$223,802. Offers of reduction in wages were successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$44,263. Sick benefits, \$145,455.60. Donations

to other unions, \$72,883.18. Hours of labor have been reduced and wages increased as a result of organization.

**Maintenance of Way Employees.**—Charters issued, 25; surrendered, 20. Gain in membership, 1,000. Gain in wages, 10 to 35 cents per day. Contracts with 10 railroads secured without strike in the past year. No reductions in wages. Death benefits, 5,000. Donations to other unions, \$500. Splendid improvement in wages and general conditions as a result of organization.

**Marble Workers.**—Charters issued, 4. Gain in membership, 850. Number of strikes, 8; won, 1; pending, 2. Number of persons involved, 400; benefited, 40. Cost of strikes, \$500. Strikes were called to resist reductions in wages.

**Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.**—Charters issued, 26; surrendered, 14. Gain in membership, 800. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 198; benefited, 198. Maintained conditions and prevented reduction in wages. Cost of strikes, \$612. Death benefits, \$2,250. Donations to other unions, \$846. Largely increased wages, reduction in working hours, and better conditions generally are results of organization.

**Metal Polishers.**—Charters issued, 36; surrendered, 20. Number of strikes, 20; won, 9; compromised, 7; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 500; benefited, 300. Conditions unchanged for the other 200 involved. Gains in other respects. Better sanitary conditions. Cost of strikes, \$15,826.05. Reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$3,000. Donations to other unions, \$4,000. As a result of organization wages have been increased about 50 per cent, hours shortened 1 and 2 a day, better sanitary conditions, and better blower laws, diminishing the death rate from tuberculosis.

**Metal Workers, Sheet.**—Number of strikes, 12; won, 8; pending, 4. Number of persons involved, 800; benefited, 600. Cost of strikes, \$14,000. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$9,800. Donations to other unions, \$500. As a result of the organization wage scale has been increased 30 per cent and the 8 hour day generally established.

**Mine Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 168; surrendered, 167. Gain in membership, 51,654. Number of strikes, 40. Two-thirds of the strikes won; compromised, 1; one-third lost. Some strikes 300 and up to 6,000 were involved. Cost of strikes, \$472,189.09. The anthracite agreement now in force was obtained without a strike. In West Virginia certain employers demanded and received for a short time the long ton of 2,240 pounds. The national organization protested and the matter was subsequently adjusted. In central Pennsylvania certain operators demanded a reduction in the mining price, which was resisted by the organization. Over 3,000 men were involved and were idle for several months. The matter has been adjusted and the men have returned to work. Donations to other unions, \$10,204.89. General improvement in the conditions of labor as result of organization.

**Molders.**—Number of strikes, 20; won, 4; pending, 14; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 620; benefited, 49. Cost of strikes, \$125,186.07. Pending strikes are chiefly against reductions in wages. Death benefits, \$53,632.66; sick benefits, \$122,472.36; unemployed benefits, \$17,444.32.

**Musicians.**—Gain in membership, 2,500. Donations to other unions, \$3,000. Material improvement in conditions as a result of organization.

**Fainters and Decorators.**—Death benefits, \$75,788.50; death benefits, members wives, \$9,875.

**Papermakers.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 24. Number of strikes, 8; won, 8; compromised, 2; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 5,600; benefited, 800; not benefited, 5,800. Cost of strikes, \$50,000. Wages reduced in some instances.

**Patternmakers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 5; won, 3; pending, 2. Offers of wage reduction successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$4,161.36. Death benefits, \$2,050. Sick benefits, \$6,352.24. Tool insurance, \$1,795.57. Unemployed benefits, \$20,000. Donations to other unions, \$450.

**Pavers and Rammermen.**—No report.

**Paving Cutters.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 850. Number of strikes, 5; won, 5. Number of persons involved, 181; benefited, 181. Established the 8 hour day and recognition of the union in many sections. No reductions in wages in the past year. Cost of strikes, \$401. Death benefits, \$700. Donations to other unions, \$400. The organization has established a regular rate of wages and a uniform workday of not more than 9 hours, and in 50 per cent of the organized trade the 8 hour day has been inaugurated.

**Photo-Engravers.**—Charters issued, 4. Gain in membership, 231. Number of strikes, 3; won, 1.

- Number of persons involved, 82. Cost of strikes, \$4,410.50. Advantages gained without strike: 21 local agreements signed. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$1,375. As a result of organization the 8 hour day has been established with increase in wages, working agreements in every city, and better sanitary conditions in workshops.
- Piano and Organ Workers.**—No report.
- Plate Printers.**—Gain in membership, 26. Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 25; benefited, 60. Average gain in wages of 25 cents per day. Succeeded in securing 5 non-union shops for the organization. Cost of strikes, \$400. No reductions in wages in the past year. Donations to other unions, \$900. Shorter hours, better wages, and steadier employment are the results of organization of the trade.
- Plasterers.**—Charters issued, 18; surrendered, 10. Number of strikes, 22; won 17; compromised, 2; pending, 2; in one case demands were withdrawn. Number of persons involved, 1,202, nearly all benefited. Average gain in wages of 40 cents per day. Eight hour day prevails in the trade. Gains in other respects: Improving the standard of workmanship. In one other city an offer of reduction in wages is now being resisted, with prospects of a successful settlement. Death benefits, \$5,850. Where the trade is well organized conditions are steadily improving in the matter of wages, hours and workmanship.
- Plumbers.**—Charters issued, 88; surrendered, 42. Number of strikes, 29. Cost of strikes, \$29,422. Death benefits, \$8,600. Sick benefits, \$37,920. The efforts of the organization have been directed more particularly to the reduction of hours and controlling the apprenticeship system in preference to gains in wages, which have generally advanced with progress along the other lines.
- Post Office Clerks.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 314. Donations to other unions, \$49.20. As a result of the organization the conditions of the members are being steadily advanced.
- Potters, Operative.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 48; benefited, 48. Cost of strike, \$655. Donations to other unions, \$736.15.
- Powder and High Explosive Workers.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 30; benefited, 25; not benefited, 5. Gains in other respects: Contracts with two plants and about 10 per cent increase in wages was secured at three plants without strike. Reduction in wages in some instances; other offers were successfully resisted. In the contracts of the organization in the East there is a clause which gives the company the right to reduce wages if they can install machinery which will lighten a man's work. In one plant, at Jermyn, Pa., they took advantage of this clause, and succeeded in reducing wages in some departments. The first proposition of the company, however, was a reduction of \$5.30 per day, and \$2.50 of this amount was gained for the men, reducing the loss in wages to \$2.80. Donations to other unions, \$100.
- Print Cutters.**—An average reduction in hours of labor of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour per day. Death benefits, \$450. Donations to other unions, \$412.50. As a result of the organization of the trade, conditions have improved in every respect.
- Printing Pressmen.**—Charters issued, 30; surrendered, 17. Number of strikes, 13; won, 9; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 450; benefited, 18,000. Cost of strikes, \$275,000. No reductions in wages in the past year, and in some localities 15 per cent increase has been secured. Death benefits, \$13,600. Donations to other unions by international, \$500, and by the local unions \$2,000. As a result of organization the conditions of the members have improved 40 per cent.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 1. No reduction in wages in the past year. Donations to other unions, \$150. As a result of the organization the members are now working eight hours for the same wages as were received formerly for 12 hours.
- Quarry Workers.**—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 10; won, 7. Number of persons involved, 800; benefited, 750. Cost of strikes, \$4,595. Wages were increased in 20 branches without strike, averaging 16 cents per member per day. No reductions in wages. Death benefits, \$1,500. Donations to other unions, \$1,000. As a result of organization higher wages and weekly pay-days have been established, and agreements secured under which stone will not be furnished to non-union concerns or work on which convict contract labor is employed.
- Railroad Telegraphers.**—Successful resistance against offers of reductions in wages. Death benefits, \$114,100.

- Roofers, Composition.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 122. Number of strikes, 8; won, 1; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Persons involved, 68; benefited, 16; not benefited, 52. Eight hour day prevails throughout the organized trade. Donations to other unions, \$321. Material improvement in the conditions of the members as a result of the work of the brotherhood.
- Sawsmiths.**—Charters issued, 1. No reduction in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$300. As a result of the organization of the trade wages have increased 50 per cent with a higher standard of workmen.
- Seamen.**—Charters issued, 1; number of strikes, 1. Number of persons involved, 11,000. Cost of strike, \$127,000.
- Shingle Weavers.**—No report.
- Shipwrights.**—No report.
- Slate and Tile Roofers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 3. Death benefits, \$1,163.75.
- Slate Workers.**—Charters surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 1,800. Death benefits, \$1,500. As a result of organization wages have been advanced considerably and hours of labor reduced and fewer attempts to reduce wages.
- Spinners.**—Charters surrendered, 3. Death benefits, \$700. Death benefits, members' wives, \$300. Unemployed benefits, \$3,000. Donations to other unions, \$600. As a result of the organization hours of labor have been reduced 4 per week and wages increased 30 per cent.
- Stage Employees, Theatrical.**—Charters issued, 20. Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of strikes, 10; won, 10. Number of persons involved, 600; benefited, 600. Cost of strikes, \$3,768.78. Thirty local unions secured increases in their scales without strike. Proposed reductions in wages during the past year were successfully resisted. Donations to other unions, \$2,750. As a result of organization wages have increased 100 per cent over what was paid 10 years ago.
- Steel Plate Transferrers.**—Gain in membership, 4. Donations to other unions, \$50. The organization of the trade has resulted in increased wages and shorter hours.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, \$36. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$1,680. The organization of the trade has materially improved the conditions of the members.
- Stonecutters.**—No report.
- Stove Mounters.**—Charters issued, 2. Number of strikes, 1. Number of persons involved, 4. Cost of strike, \$2,154.05. Death benefits, \$1,000. The organization has succeeded in establishing a shorter workday and increasing the wages for the trade.
- Street and Electric Railway Employees.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 9. Gain in membership, 3,000. Number of strikes, 11; won, 6; compromised, 1; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 4,300; benefited, 3,775; not benefited, 525. Cost of strikes, \$10,437.75. Fifteen thousand members gained an increase in wages averaging  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per hour. No reductions in wages. Death benefits, \$18,000. Sick benefits, \$14,900.79. Donations to other unions, \$3,226.37. As a result of organization hours of labor have been reduced on an average of 2 per day and an increase of 5 cents per hour secured in wages.
- Switchmen.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 5. Death benefits, \$108,651; traveling benefits, \$1,907.56.
- Tailors.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 14. Number of strikes, 13; won, 11; compromised, 4; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 500; benefited, 420; not benefited, 80. Cost of strikes, \$12,960.50. Three thousand members secured 10 per cent increase in wages without strike. Offers of reductions during the past year have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$11,373.63. Sick benefits, \$22,895. Donations to other unions, \$967.70.
- Teamsters.**—Charters issued, 83; surrendered, 75. Number of strikes, 12; won, 10; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 821; benefited, 165; not benefited, 656. Average gain in wages of 16 cents per member per day. Average reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour per day in the hours of labor. Cost of strikes, \$17,655. Proposed reductions in wages in the past year have been successfully resisted. Donations to other unions, \$1,800. As a result of the organization conditions have been improved 50 per cent.
- Textile Workers.**—Charters issued, 23; surrendered, 18. As a result of organization the hours of labor have been materially reduced in a number of States.
- Tile Layers and Helpers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 60. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 160; benefited, 160. Twenty-five per

cent average gain in wages per member per day. No reductions in wages in the past year. As a result of the organization conditions have been materially improved.

**Tin Plate Workers.**—Gain in membership, 400. Number of strikes, 1, pending against "open shop." Number of persons involved, 2,000. As a result of organization wages have been increased, hours reduced from 12 to 8, and the elimination of Sunday work.

**Tip Printers.**—No report.

**Tobacco Workers.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 2. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$1,800. Sick benefits, \$7,898. Donations to other unions, \$2,000. As a result of organization hours of labor have been reduced, wages increased, and conditions in factories generally improved.

**Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 15. Number of strikes, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 150; benefited, 150. Cost of strikes, \$2,400. Donations to other unions, \$55. Organization has improved the conditions of the members 25 per cent.

**Typographical Union.**—(Report for fiscal year ending May 31, 1909.) Charters issued, 46; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 1,181. Number of strikes, 16; won, 6; lost, 3; pending, 7. Number of persons involved, 114; number benefited, 68; not benefited, 23. Total defense expenditures, \$161,544.45. Death benefits, \$38,175. As a result of organization wages have been increased, hours reduced, and sanitary conditions of workshops improved.

**Upholsterers.**—No report.

**Weavers, Elastic Goring.**—Unemployed benefits, \$356. Donations to other unions, \$50.

**Weavers, Wire.**—Gain in membership, 344. Death benefits, \$500. Sick benefits, \$383.50. Donations to other unions, \$201.33.

**Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 4.

**Wood Workers.**—No report.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The receipts of *The American Federationist* for fiscal year ending September 30, 1909, are \$30,148.73; expenses, \$22,708.57; leaving a deficit of \$2,554.84. Notwithstanding the deficit of this year, the receipts from *The American Federationist* for the past six years has been \$1,049.02 more than the expenses for the same time. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the twelve months ending September 30, 1909:

#### RECEIPTS.

Advertisements, subscriptions, etc.....	<u>\$30,148 73</u>
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#### EXPENSES.

Attorney fees.....	\$34 50
Commissions on advertising contracts.....	10,218 41
Cuts.....	46 00
Hauling.....	40 30
Printing <i>The American Federationist</i> .....	8,672 44
Printing Bulletins.....	40 00
Postage stamps.....	624 50
Salaries.....	2,359 06
Contributions.....	98 50
Printing and supplies.....	29 00
R. G. Dunn & Company.....	75 00
Postage, pound rate.....	498 30
Refunds.....	1 25
Commissions on subscriptions.....	20
	<u>\$22,708 57</u>

#### RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$30,148 73
Expenses.....	<u>22 708 57</u>
Deficit.....	<u>\$2,554 84</u>

The following are the receipts and expenses of *The American Federationist* since it was first issued:

YEAR.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1893-94.....	\$2,418 30	\$2,684 66	.....	\$266 36
1894-95.....	8,184 21	2,675 98	\$5,508 23	.....
1895-96.....	1,917 61	2,100 08	.....	182 47
1896-97.....	3,400 89	3,094 87	313 52	.....
1897-98.....	2,387 83	2,541 75	.....	253 92
1898-99.....	3,171 00	4,683 19	.....	882 19
1899-00.....	4,162 03	4,466 91	.....	304 88
1900-01.....	10,498 22	10,000 54	.....	497 68
1901-02.....	17,170 70	25,406 46	.....	8,235 76
1902-03.....	27,118 43	42,983 68	.....	15,165 25
1903-04.....	62,639 89	30,699 82	1,939 97	.....
1904-05.....	25,728 57	24,029 86	796 71	.....
1905-06.....	25,912 87	26,968 12	.....	955 25
1906-07.....	25,310 56	23,560 70	1,749 86	.....
1907-08.....	30,722 41	30,649 84	72 57	.....
1908-09.....	20,148 73	22,708 57	.....	2,559 84

### LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

#### DEFENSE FUND.

The following is an itemized statement of amounts received from and paid to our Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, giving average membership, number of weeks' benefit, and the amount received by each organization during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1909:

#### RECEIPTS.

Receipts from local trade and federal labor unions for defense fund ..... \$11,383 05

#### EXPENSES.

	Average membership.	Weeks.	Amount.
Bottle Caners, No. 10585, San Francisco, Cal.....	29	6	\$396 00
Printer Roller Maker, No. 10638, Chicago, Ill.....	11+	2	92 00
Total.....			\$788 00

#### RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand in Defense Fund, October 1, 1906.....	\$106,282 09
Received in Defense Fund .....	11,383 05
Paid out of Defense Fund.....	\$116,665 14
Balance in Defense Fund for Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, October 1, 1909.....	\$115,877 14

It is gratifying to notice the gradual increase of the Defense Fund for Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions since its inauguration in 1902, as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Balance on hand.
1902.....	\$20,423 00	.....	\$20,423 00
1903.....	49,663 40	\$3,690 00	63,396 40
1904.....	83,722 55	15,972 00	81,146 95
1905.....	16,996 68	3,197 18	94,916 40
1906.....	15,556 02	13,643 40	96,829 02
1907.....	17,143 65	10,893 78	103,078 89
1908.....	14,827 20	12,124 00	105,242 09
1909.....	11,388 05	788 00	115,877 14
	\$179,185 50	\$38,908 36	

#### RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$179,185 50
Expenses.....	63,308 36
Balance on hand September 30, 1909.....	\$115,877 14



## ORGANIZERS.

The following list of organizers, who were engaged in various states under salary from the American Federation of Labor, shows that there has been expended for organizing work during the past twelve months \$48,359.68. Of this amount \$1,206.45 was paid to district or volunteer organizers in sums ranging from \$5 to \$50 for organizing local trade or federal labor unions, and adjusting strikes and grievances of local unions affiliated directly or indirectly with the American Federation of Labor:

NAME OF ORGANIZER.	STATE WHEREIN WORK WAS DONE.	Amount received.
1. Herman Robinson ..	New York, New Jersey, Connecticut .....	\$2,992 04
2. C. O. Young .....	Washington, Oregon, British Columbia .....	2,826 50
3. Emmet T. Flood .....	Illinois, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Ohio .....	2,815 00
4. Stuart Reid .....	Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware .....	2,804 08
James Roach .....	New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Washington .....	2,797 19
6. M. Grant Hamilton ..	Colorado, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, New York, Michigan, Iowa .....	2,780 00
7. J. D. Pierce .....	Illinois, Pennsylvania, Virginia .....	2,701 35
8. Hugh Frayne .....	Pennsylvania, Vermont, New York, New Jersey .....	2,661 38
9. Henry M. Walker .....	Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas .....	2,608 79
10. H. L. Eichelberger ..	Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Illinois .....	2,559 67
11. John A. Flett .....	New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio .....	2,535 47
12. T. H. Flynn .....	Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Maryland, West Virginia .....	2,471 50
13. Cal Wyatt .....	Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Indiana .....	2,231 46
14. Jacob Tazelaar .....	New York, New Jersey, Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maryland, Maine .....	2,175 12
15. Santiago Iglesias .....	Porto Rico .....	1,941 50
16. W. C. Hahn .....	Pennsylvania .....	1,475 34
17. James Leonard .....	Ohio, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Georgia .....	1,416 15
18. J. Fitzpatrick .....	Illinois .....	1,331 00
19. F. McCarthy .....	Massachusetts .....	1,069 88
20. A. E. Holder .....	New York, Washington, D. C.; Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia .....	1,008 58
21. Cornelius Ford .....	New Jersey .....	442 50
22. W. E. Terry .....	California, New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina .....	290 75
23. John O. Walsh .....	California .....	231 65
24. T. F. Tracy .....	Washington, D. C. .....	200 00
25. A. E. Ireland .....	Pennsylvania .....	181 67
26. J. Ainey .....	Canada .....	171 90
27. Frank L. Rist .....	Ohio .....	110 70
28. J. W. Smiley .....	California .....	88 40
29. Ed. L. Tucker .....	Ohio .....	64 00
30. E. A. Bowerman .....	Oklahoma .....	60 00
31. E. Padilla .....	Porto Rico .....	60 00
32. J. Luther Langston ..	Oklahoma .....	60 00
33. W. J. Pfeiffer .....	Indiana .....	57 40
34. J. C. Shanney .....	Ohio, Missouri .....	53 19
	Paid to District Organizers in amounts less than \$50 .....	1,206 45
		<b>\$48,359 68</b>

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HEADQUARTERS.

The following statement shows that during the twelve months ending September 30, 1906, there has been issued from headquarters an average of 1,101 letters, circular letters, and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by express and post .....	2,466
Packages of literature and miscellaneous supplies for organizers and others .....	118,148
Official and circular letters in two-cent envelopes .....	61,000
Circulars and circular letters in one-cent envelopes .....	151,136
Total .....	<b>352,460</b>

**HIGH DUES.**

The prestige and power of the American Federation of Labor is growing each year. It is today recognized by all members of society as voicing the hopes and aspirations of the organized workers of America, yea the organized and unorganized workers of the world.

Twelve years ago but 67 international unions, 10 state bodies and 83 city central bodies were affiliated, with an annual income of \$31,806.27; today there are affiliated 119 international unions, 39 state bodies, 595 city central bodies, and four departments (Building Trades, Metal Trades, Railway Employees and Label Trades), with an income of \$232,377.84 for the fiscal year.

Nearly every international organization has greater power today to protect its membership than 12 years ago. That still greater success has not been achieved by a number of international unions is due in a great measure to the fact that they were organized and continued on the basis of a cheap per capita tax, a form of organization which fails to provide funds necessary for organizing work to hold and increase membership. In many instances when the organizers of the American Federation of Labor have formed unions of various crafts and callings in affiliation with these international unions, the internationals failed to retain the members, because, they did not have the necessary funds to support them during a prolonged strike or lockout. Nearly all the secession movements have occurred in the international unions having a low per capita tax. Continued success of an international organization can only be achieved by a per capita tax that will enable it to protect its members, and those dependent upon them, in all exigencies. High dues, weekly strike benefits, out of work benefits, sick benefits, and old age pensions will hold members in good standing no matter how distressing may be their condition. International organizations without funds have no resources other than spasmodic efforts by strike to secure improved conditions, and for success, even then, must depend on voluntary contributions of other organizations to sustain their members. Those who are engaged in the work of our movement well understand the gigantic task which each organization has in hand, in maintaining and defending the interests of their respective memberships, and can realize that in doing this work alone, they are sometimes taxed almost to the full limit of their financial capabilities. It is difficult to secure ample funds from voluntary contributions to carry on a strike, except where conditions are brought to light, that arouse the indignation of even the public, as in the case of the recent strike of the unorganized, alien, and exploited workers of McKees Rocks, Pa. I might say here that before an adjustment of that strike was secured, a demand was made by the American Federation of Labor for an investigation by the Government, as to whether or not these workers were receiving the American standard of wages, the standard which the representatives of the companies of the iron and steel industry declared, before a committee of Congress, would be retained as the result of a high tariff, while, on the other hand, a reduction of the tariff or its abandonment would mean a reduction of wages. Notwithstanding the fact that a high and prohibitive tariff has been enacted, we find two of our international unions struggling against the efforts of a subsidiary company of the steel trust to destroy their organizations and thus sweep out of its way, every vestige of organized effort, which has in the past stood as a barrier to the exploiting of the alien workers below the level of the conditions at McKees Rocks, if, indeed, a lower level is possible. The tasks and work of an international union demand a high per capita for resultant benefits.

**LABOR PRESS.**

The labor press is becoming more and more a vehicle through which the membership is being informed as to the necessity of organization. The encouragement that clean cut labor papers, that hew to the line of trades unionism, can give to the organized workers is difficult to estimate. They are of inestimable benefit. A city central body, without an official organ, having the respect and confidence of the rank and file of the organized workers, can not accomplish the maximum results.

**IN CONCLUSION.**

In conclusion, I desire to say that I feel called upon this year to convey my most sincere appreciation—

To the officers of the international organizations for their splendid assistance and support in carrying into effect the instructions of the Minneapolis Convention, the decisions of the Executive Council and the enforcement of the laws of the American Federation of Labor, as

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

well as their prompt response and successful efforts in having their local unions affiliate with the central and state bodies holding charters from the American Federation of Labor;

To the central and state bodies for the unanimity with which they have responded to the call for the enforcement of section 1, Article XI, of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor by suspending from affiliation seceding, dual, independent, and suspended unions—a unanimity that will set at rest, for all time, the idea that some members of organized labor have been, and are now, trying to inculcate into the minds of the wage-workers that the decisions rendered and laws enacted by the conventions of the American Federation of Labor can be ruthlessly set aside at the behest of forces hostile to chartered national and international unions, and, in some instances, to the American Federation of Labor;

To the organizers of the American Federation of Labor for the faithful and splendid work performed by them during the past year;

To my colleagues of the Executive Council for their assistance, encouragement, and advice which has enabled me to more readily and effectively perform the duties which devolved upon me.

All of which I respectfully submit for your consideration.

FRANK MORRISON,

*Secretary, American Federation of Labor.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:*

It is with a considerable degree of satisfaction that I submit this, my twentieth annual report, as Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor. In all the years that I have been Treasurer, there has never been a time when it would have been possible to have submitted so favorable a financial report as at present. The funds of the organization are at high tide. The income is excellent and the expenses as reasonable as it is possible for them to be and carry on the work of the Federation. When I reported to you a year ago, our money which was deposited on certificates was only bearing two per cent, with the exception of three certificates. During the year, however, I have been enabled whenever certificates were renewed, to renew them bearing three per cent, which I find is as good interest as can be had anywhere in the country from financial institutions of first-class standing. The detailed statement of receipts and expenses and the balance on hand and where it is deposited you will find below. During the year there has been collected interest and turned over to the Secretary the sum of \$2,950. The last convention directed me to make such investigation as was possible as to whether or not by any means the funds of the organization could be protected absolutely from attacks that might come through the courts. I have submitted the question and talked it over with two of the most competent and most friendly attorneys that I know in the United States. We have discussed the matter from all viewpoints that we could think of, and there is no way that the ends desired can be accomplished except it be by perjury on the part of the officers of the Federation should they ever be cited into court regarding the question of the funds of the organization. No matter what line of action might be taken by the courts nor what policy we might have pursued as to the disposal of our funds, unless they had been absolutely expended, when put upon the witness stand in court, only by perjury could the officers avoid indicating where the funds were. It is not worth while for me to say perhaps that under such circumstances the only way for the Federation to do business is to do it perfectly straightforward, handling its funds as they are now handled and transacting its business clear and open before the world. In fact, under any circumstances, that is the only way that the labor movement ought to transact its affairs—perfectly straightforward and open to the world. While temporary evasion and secretive methods may seem to win, permanently they can not do so. The straightforward method, which is the only one in keeping with the fundamental principles of trade unionism, is the only one that should be considered by this convention; and I recommend that nothing be attempted along the line that was suggested by the action of the last convention. In spite of a great deal of opposition and an immense amount of noise from the opposition, not only outside the unions, but to some extent inside, trade unionism has made substantial progress in the United States and Canada during the past year. I am convinced from such observation as I have been able to make that there are more union shops in the United States and Canada today than there was a year ago. The talk of the open shop, so-called, is mighty loud. It is a good deal like a charivari party. It attracts people's attention, but it has no substantial effect upon industrial conditions and the union shop is gaining ground every day. It makes for peace in industrial life. It makes for high-class products. It makes for the production of the commodities at the least possible cost. And there are more people getting to understand this continuously. Consequently trade agreements between the unions and their employers are on the increase. The prospects for the future are bright. I don't belong to the pessimists. I would rather die full of hope than to live seeing everything on the dark side. I believe we have substantial reason for hope. And I bid the trade unionists of our great organization to continue to work for substantial progress for the working classes. Trusting that my transaction of the

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

business of the organization as it came into my hands may have proven satisfactory, I herewith submit the detailed report of financial transactions for the year.

INCOME.		EXPENSES.	
Received of Secretary Morrison:		Paid Warrants:	
1908.		1908.	
October.....	\$14,801 88	October.....	\$14,890 97
November.....	5,897 60	November.....	12,841 62
December.....	9,868 81	December.....	17,170 51
1909.		1909.	
January.....	22,180 75	January.....	14,275 76
February.....	28,067 04	February.....	15,899 43
March.....	55,240 42	March.....	55,443 53
April.....	18,414 88	April.....	15,103 80
May.....	15,096 15	May.....	11,251 74
June.....	12,294 76	June.....	11,777 22
July.....	11,460 89	July.....	11,890 20
August.....	13,192 47	August.....	11,322 45
September.....	25,224 29	September.....	12,954 64
Balance October 1, 1908.....	186,627 89		
Total funds .....	\$369,005 53	Total expenses .....	\$208,702 07

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Total funds.....	\$369,005 53
Deduct total expenses.....	208,702 07
Leaves in hands of Treasurer.....	\$165,303 46
Leaves in hands of Secretary.....	2,000 00
October 1, total funds .....	\$167,303 46

The funds of the Federation in the hands of the Treasurer are deposited as follows in  
Bloomington, Illinois, banks:

On certificates of deposit—	
State National Bank, six certificates .....	\$45,000 00
People's Bank, five certificates.....	30,757 24
Third National Bank, three certificates .....	30,000 00
McLean County Bank, six certificates .....	30,000 00
German-American Bank, three certificates .....	15,000 00
State National Bank, subject to check.....	14,596 22
Total funds .....	\$165,303 46

Total funds handled in my 20 years as treasurer, \$2,015,330.86.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN B. LENNON,  
Treasurer.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., October 1, 1909.

Secretary Morrison read the following communications:

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 8, 1909.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

Hon. J. O. Reaume was pressed for time to keep his appointment this morning, and in the hurry of it all did not get the enclosed communication, prepared by Sir James Whitney. Sir James was particularly anxious that it be read by the Minister. Hon. J. O. Reaume requests that you do so in his stead.

With best wishes, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. MAISONVILLE,

Sec'y to the Minister.

Mr. James Simpson, Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, Nov. 5, 1909.

Dear Doctor Reaume:

As you are aware, circumstances beyond my control will prevent me from being present, as I intended, to welcome to the city and to the Province the American Federation of Labor.

I, therefore, desire to make up as far as possible for my absence by requesting you to assure the members of the Federation that we offer them a hearty welcome, and hope their stay here may be satisfactory in every respect, and furnish them with pleasant recollections later on.

Be good enough, also, to offer this general and formal welcome on my part, and when you do so, please read this letter.

Yours, faithfully,

J. P. WHITNEY.

Honorable Dr. Reaume, etc., etc.

The President submitted the following list of committees to be printed without reading:

**COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS:** Jo Evans, D. W. Ottinger, Frank L. Rist, J. T. Carey, John Sullivan, Thos. Rumsey, James Reid, David Kirby, Thomas Butler, M. Murphy, W. G. Powlesland, E. T. Stevenson, James Raymond, C. W. Wilkerson, Abram Rosenberg.

**COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT:** W. B. Wilson, Andrew Furuseth, P. J. McArdle, George L. Berry, Owen Miller, John A. Moffitt, Frank Duffy, Thomas F. Tracy, C. O. Pratt, Eugene Sarber, John S. Whalen, George P. Foster, Cornelius Ford, James L. Gernon, T. J. Creager.

**COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY'S REPORT:** Jas. F. McHugh, W. T. Brown, Edw. J. McGiven, Wilbur Braggins, Jas. H. Hatch, James B. Connors, Anthony McAndrew, John Morrisey, Charles A. Dougherty, M. P. McDonald, Patrick Daley, M. J. O'Brien, T. M. Daly, James Garvey, H. P. Smith.

**COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S REPORT:** Robert Glockling, L. A. Tanquary, Ben Commons, Maier Schwartz, J. W. Morton, J. P. O'Reilly, Miss Olive Sullivan, W. J. Dougherty, John Dohnay, James E. Dwyer, Fred. C. Daniel, W. D. Van Horn, T. W. Cassiday, C. J. Eisenring, Wm. Hall.

**COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS:** James Duncan, John P. Frey, B. A. Lar-

ger, Herman Robinson, John T. Dempsey, John C. Harding, Geo. R. French, D. D. Mulcahy, Edward Hirsch, W. R. Ferguson, P. M. Draper, Thomas Farrell, P. J. Doherty, Thomas F. O'Leary, Geo. B. Howley.

**COMMITTEE ON LAWS:** John B. Lennon, John H. Walker, T. A. Rickert, Lee M. Hart, J. Tazelaar, C. L. Shamp, Thomas Van Lear, O. P. Smith, John Mangan, R. G. M. Ross, Jerome Jones, W. H. McKinstry, Henry Ott, E. Kovelski, John A. Voll.

**COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION:** Henry B. Perham, W. D. Mahon, Frank T. Hawley, Roady Kenahan, T. V. O'Connor, Frank Gehring, P. C. Winn, Edward F. Ward, H. J. Conway, C. W. Agnew, J. J. Pfeiffer, Charles H. Lee, Geo. A. Hally, John J. Hynes, Harry DeVeaux.

**COMMITTEE ON LABELS:** S. L. Landers, John F. Tobin, Jacob Fischer, Joseph Proebstle, J. Mahlon Barnes, James W. Dougherty, Homer D. Call, Max S. Hayes, John J. Manning, Jere L. Sullivan, Thomas Sweeney, Joseph Winkler, E. Lewis Evans, Miss Agnes Nestor, Chris. Kerker.

**COMMITTEE ON ADJUSTMENT:** James O'Connell, T. L. Lewis, James Wilson, John T. Smith, A. S. Lowe, Hugh Stevenson, D. A. Carey, James P. Maher, W. E. Klapetsky, T. J. Sullivan, John Golden, Matthew Wall, Isaac Coomb, C. A. Bachelder, Thos. J. Duffy.

**COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION:** Joseph F. Valentine, Victor A. Olander, Edward B. Goltra, James J. Freely, Wm. J. Tracy, P. F. Richardson, Miss Sadie Spraggon, John T. Butler, Ernest Bohm, Samuel Botterill, G. W. Savage, Hugo Miller, Frank Butterworth, Thos. P. Menton, C. W. Fear.

**COMMITTEE ON STATE ORGANIZATION:** John R. Alpine, John J. Joyce, T. W. McCullough, Joseph A. Franklin, Chas. S. Mote, Timothy Healey, Santiago Iglesias, Stephen J. Fay, Thos. McManus, M. M. Lollo, John J. Griffin, J. J. Kepler, D. D. Driscoll, Thos. McGovern, Steve Welheuser.

**COMMITTEE ON LOCAL AND FEDERATED BODIES:** John Mitchell, Jos. N. Weber, J. W. Kline, Thos. Flynn, F. X. Noschang, James A. Roberts, Thos. J. Curtis, R. E. Woodmansee, Sam De Nedrey, E. E. Russ, John A. Kelly, Patrick T. Barry, Daniel J. Tobin, Frank J. Hayes, Thos. Humphrey.

**COMMITTEE ON BUILDING TRADES:** William D. Huber, Frank M. Ryan, M. O'Sullivan, Peter C. Cook, Wm. J. McSorley, Frank J. McNulty, Herbert Crampton, Thos. B. Clark, Matt. Comerford, Frank Feeney, R. P. Walsh, D. D'Allesandro, C. A. Cullen, Chas. H. Leps, Wm. A. Brennan.

**COMMITTEE ON BOYCOTTS:** D. A. Hayes, James M. Lynch, Thos. L. Hughes, W. Q. Sullivan, Victor Altman, M. J. Hallinan, D. F. Manning, Max Zuckerman, Chas. Dold, August Molter, W. A. Vickery, P. J. Jordan, H. A. Cooper, Louis Kemper, C. W. Fry.

At 6.30 p.m. the convention was adjourned to 9.00 o'clock a.m., Tuesday, November 9th.

## Second Day—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9.30 o'clock a.m. Tuesday, November 9th. President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Ricardo, Kerher, Koch, Noschang, Mote, Kline, Dohney, Fay, Monaghan, Rickett, Larger, Landers, Altman, Schwarz, Rosenberg, Price, Fry, Wilkerson, Weber, Winkler, Elsenring, Sheret, McGivern, Tracey (W.), Iaravicini, Berry, Braggins, Manlove, Commons, Pratt, Huddleston, Milford, Ottinger, Hawley, Murphy, Sawyer, Evans (E. L.), Hatch, Calvert, Menton, McKinstry, Manuel, McGovern, Thompson, Garrett, Hoffman, Bailey, Tucker, Huggins, Koveleski, Ruden, Maupin, Burkhart, Martin, Breen, Ferguson, Dougherty, Anderson, Raleigh, Voll, Russ, Smith, Roderick, McDonnell, Maubray, Somerville.

Secretary Morrison read the names of the delegates appointed on committees at the previous session and printed in the proceedings of Monday afternoon's session.

**President Gompers**—Since the list was printed it has been found that two delegates named are unable to attend the Convention. If the Convention will permit, changes will be made and the names of one or two new members of the committees will be announced. The chair asks if the Convention will confirm the appointments when made.

A motion was made and carried that the appointments to be made by the President be confirmed.

**President Gompers**—The report of the Executive Council will now be submitted to you and read by First Vice-President Duncan. The reading of an important report containing matters of vital interest should receive your attention, and your closest attention. I want to add my appreciation to the appreciation expressed by Vice-President Duncan last evening of the close attention paid by you to the reading of the reports of the officers. There are very many matters in the report of the Executive Council which you must determine in this Convention. I ask for Vice-President Dun-

can the same consideration shown the other officers of the Convention during the reading of their reports.

Vice-President O'Connell in the chair.

### REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

First Vice-President Duncan, for the Executive Council, read the following report:

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 8, 1909.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:

It is provided by the laws of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council shall make an annual report of the most important matters which have been considered by that body during the year, and which may require still further consideration by the delegates assembled in Annual Convention. It is in conformity with this that we now submit our Annual Report.

During the year the Executive Council has held six meetings, as follows:

Denver, Colorado, immediately after the adjournment of the Denver Convention.

At Headquarters, in January.

At Headquarters, in April.

In New York, in June, prior to President Gompers' departure on the European trip.

At Headquarters, in October.

At Toronto, since our arrival Saturday morning.

We, as a body also attended the two days' session of the A. F. of L. Industrial Educational Committee at Washington, D.C.

As you are aware, it has been the custom for many years for the Executive Council to meet from time to time during the Convention. However, inasmuch as the work of the Convention is so important, and year by year more engrossing, we would suggest that only

those matters of the most pressing and immediate importance should be submitted to the Executive Council during the Convention, and that all other matters be taken up at the meeting which will be held immediately after the adjournment of this Convention.

During the year, President Gompers has submitted to the Executive Council, either by letter or telegram, 91 subjects dealing with various matters, some of the most important of which we shall make part of this Report.

During President Gompers' absence abroad, Secretary Morrison submitted a number of subjects. Those of importance are also incorporated.

### UNIONS.

From the reports of our President and Secretary, which have already been made to you, you have been informed as to the number of international unions chartered during the year, and the numerical strength that the Federation has thereby gained. As far as practical and possible, representatives of the Federation attended the conventions of the various affiliated international unions which were held during the year; and when this was not possible, letters and telegrams of fraternal greeting, encouragement and good cheer were sent to them. While we recognize that in issuing charters to national and international unions, the laws of our Federation provide for first consideration to be given to the rights and the interests of those unions already organized and chartered, yet we are all agreed that the best interests of the trades involved, as well as the movement in general, are served by having the organization of every trade and calling as far as practical and possible, enrolled under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

It might not be amiss also to call attention to the fact that a special letter was addressed to the secretaries of the various national and international unions, urging them, by direction of the Denver Convention, to so amend their constitutions as to provide for the affiliation of their locals with the city central bodies and the state federations of labor.

The replies received would indicate that this recommendation has been

acted upon favorably, and will be fully carried into effect.

### ORGANIZATION.

The Denver Convention adopted a number of resolutions providing for organizers, all of which were submitted to the Executive Council. To the limit of the Federation funds, we have endeavored to comply with these requests to the very fullest of our ability. The special corps of organizers who have been continued from year to year, and those who have been additionally appointed, have rendered valuable service. The reports which have been submitted to you bear evidence of this fact. We recommend the continuation of the organization work to the very fullest limit of the financial ability of our Federation, and we further recommend to, and urge, our international unions and all organized labor to a greater activity in the organization of the yet unorganized workers.

### NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Authority was given us for the erection of a building, to be used as the offices of the American Federation of Labor, at a cost not to exceed \$80,000. President Gompers, Vice-President O'Connell and Secretary Morrison personally inspected a number of sites which were proposed to them. There were many difficulties encountered, however, one of them being that valuable buildings are on some of the most desirable sites. In some instances, such buildings could, with comparatively little expense, be converted into suitable offices, though, of course, it is desirable that a new building be erected. Investigation, however, shows that if a site is purchased in or near the business centre of Washington, the cost of erecting a suitable building would exceed the amount decided upon by the Denver Convention.

In the meantime, we believed that the best interests of the work of the Federation necessitated an immediate change in our headquarters, and therefore authorized the renting of suitable offices in a newly erected office building in the city of Washington. This arrangement has proved temporarily satisfactory. The propositions submitted by various real estate dealers, and all of the correspondence in connection



with this matter, are still receiving our consideration.

#### **BREWERY WORKERS—FIREMEN— TEAMSTERS—ENGINEERS.**

The matters in dispute between these organizations have only been partially adjusted. We have endeavored to be helpful, however, by every means at our command. The Engineers and Brewery Workers entered into an agreement at Denver, the Brewery Workers' action being subject to the approval of their organization. This agreement has been ratified by both organizations.

At the June meeting in New York City, Vice-Presidents Mitchell and Valentine and Treasurer Lennon were appointed as a committee to endeavor to bring about an adjustment between the Brewery Workers, Firemen and Teamsters. Further conference will be held with the representatives of these organizations during the early part of this Convention, and the result will be reported to you later.

#### **GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS—FLINT GLASS WORKERS.**

We reported to you at Denver that we authorized and directed President Gompers to notify the state federations of labor, the city central bodies, and President Rowe of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, that all local unions of the American Flint Glass Workers shall be excluded from representation in the state federations and city central bodies until such time as the Flint Glass Workers' Union shall comply with the decision rendered by the American Federation of Labor, and to which the representatives of that organization agreed at our Minneapolis Convention.

In reply to the letter which President Gompers issued in conformity with these instructions, a few central bodies and state federations of labor objected to their being required to unseat the delegates from the Flint Glass Workers. We, therefore, directed Secretary Morrison to issue a circular letter to the affiliated central bodies and state federations of labor, giving a review of the case, and directing that the locals of the Flint Glass Workers should be detached or unseated before August 1st, or the charters of such central bodies

and state federations of labor would stand revoked under the constitution of the A. F. of L.

For your information and convenience, as well as for our records, this circular letter is made part of our report to you. It is as follows:

Washington, D.C., July 6, 1909.  
To City Central Bodies and State Federations of Labor:

At the recent meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, held in New York City, June 15-19, 1909, further consideration was given to the matter of the failure of some of the chartered central bodies and State federations of labor to comply with the instructions conveyed in the circular letter, issued by President Gompers, under date of September 28, 1908, communicating the decision of the Executive Council relative to unseating locals of the Flint Glass Workers. Upon the issuance of this circular, protests were received from ten central bodies, which protests were acted upon at the April (1909) meeting of the Executive Council, with the result that a decision was rendered directing these central bodies to unseat the Flint locals by June 10, 1909, or incur the penalty imposed by the Constitution of the A. F. of L. These cases have been specifically covered by that decision, but there are other instances where Flint organizations are still seated. In view of these circumstances, the Executive Council at its last meeting rendered a decision specifying the period within which the central bodies and State federations not covered by the decision rendered at the April meeting, shall carry these instructions into effect. This decision is as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to issue a circular letter to all central bodies having representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers Union affiliated therewith, the circular to contain a review of the efforts made by the Executive Council to adjust the relations between the two organizations, quoting the request for a conference to carry out the terms of the agreement and the refusal of the American Flint Glass Workers to comply with the agreement; stating the action of the American Flint Glass Workers in invading the bottle trade and quoting the letter of President Rowe, of the Flints, to J. J. Meyers, of Glenshaw Glass Company, of Glenshaw, Pa.; and be it further

Resolved, That Secretary Morrison notify State bodies and central bodies to expel all local unions of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, on or before August 1, and that the charters of central bodies and State bodies failing to comply with this decision of the Executive Council shall stand revoked on that date, with this proviso, however, that all central bodies that were notified to expel delegates and have not complied, to be communicated with and in-

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

formed that if they have not complied with the communication received from President Gompers, that they return their charters to the American Federation of Labor.

In accordance with the directions of this decision, I will review the efforts made by the officers of the American Federation of Labor to arrange an adjustment of this controversy upon the basis which would enable them to issue a charter to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union in conformity with the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor. The specifications of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor are clear cut on the matter of the issuance of charters, and for reference I herewith quote the provisions covering same:

Section 2, Article 9: No charter shall be granted by the American Federation to any National, International, Trade or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions; no affiliated International, National or Local Union shall be permitted to change its title or name, if any trespass is made thereby on the jurisdiction of an affiliated organization, without having first obtained the consent and approval of a convention of the American Federation of Labor; and it is further provided that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

When the American Flint Glass Workers' Association filed application for charter to the American Federation of Labor, protest was filed by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, on the grounds that the Flint Glass Workers claimed jurisdiction over bottle making. During the progress of the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L. the representatives of both organizations were given several hearings before the Executive Council, which rendered the following decision on the application:

On the application of the American Flint Glass Workers of America, for a charter it was decided that charter be issued upon the condition that they refrain from making bottles and fruit jars, which constitute a class of work performed by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Copy of this decision was furnished to the representatives of the Flint Glass Workers, who submitted the following answer.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 22, 1906.

Mr. Frank Morrison,  
Secretary American Federation of  
Labor.

Dear Sir and Bro.: We have decided to accept and hereby apply for said charter in accordance with the terms of your letter of the 19th instant, and, accordingly, we hereby request that we be seated as delegates to the A. F. of L. convention now in session.

Fartherally yours,

(Signed) T. W. Rowe,  
John F. Tobin,  
T. J. Conboy.

In view of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which provides that an organization shall have held its charter at least thirty days prior to the convention, to be entitled to representation therein, of course, the request to be seated in the Minneapolis convention could not be granted. In the matter of the acceptance of the conditions upon which charter would be issued, the Executive Council decided that a conference should be held at A. F. of L. headquarters between the representatives of the Flint Glass Workers and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association for the purpose of perfecting an agreement in accordance with the terms of the Minneapolis decision. The conference was held, with President Gompers representing the A. F. of L., but the representatives of the Flint Glass Workers refused to comply with the conditions set forth in the decision, to which they had agreed in the letter above quoted, stating finally they had no intention of doing so. This has been fully borne out by the subsequent increased invasion by the Flint Glass Workers of the rights and jurisdiction of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, which is proving a serious menace to the Glass Bottle Blowers in their efforts to protect conditions of employment. Attached, I submit in evidence a facsimile copy of a letter, addressed by President Rowe, of the Flint Glass Workers, to the Glenshaw Glass Company, of Glenshaw, Pa., in which the price offered to this firm to secure jurisdiction over their plant is \$1.25 below that being paid under the rules of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, and received by their members employed in this plant. The Glass Bottle Blowers have offered evidence of the action of the Flint in other instances, in securing jurisdiction over plants by making concessions to the firms upon the conditions enforced by the Glass Bottle Blowers.

President Rowe charged President Gompers with making a false report to the Executive Council upon the conference, between the representatives of the two organizations, in stating that he (President Rowe) had renudiated the acceptance of the Minneapolis decision, and also charged President Gompers with misrepresentation in his statement to the Denver convention, when this question was under discussion. (See

copy of President Gompers' letter to President Hayes, attached.)

Under date of October 3, 1908, President Rowe, of the Flint Glass Workers, sent a letter to the local unions of his Association, bearing on the circular to central bodies issued by President Gompers with instructions to unseat the Flint locals, in which Mr. Rowe made the following statement:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has not the power to revoke a charter of a central body if a central body refuses to deny you representation. A charter can only be revoked by a two-thirds vote of a convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the proper attitude for your delegates to assume is to have the central body notify President Gompers that they will not deny representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union all the rights accorded to delegates from any other bona fide labor union.

I do not desire here to indulge in any criticism of the spirit of Mr. Rowe's advice, but I deem it essential to refer to same in order to disabuse any wrong impression which may have been created thereby. The provision to which he makes reference, governing the revocation of a charter, applies only to National and International Unions (Art. IX., Sec. 12), and has no bearing on central bodies, State branches, or local unions. The Minneapolis convention emphasized the requirement of central bodies to conform to the regulations governing these organizations in the Constitution of the A. F. of L. by the following action:

It has been brought to the attention of the Grievance Committee by protests handed to the Committee on Credentials and referred to us, that a number of central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are violating the laws of that body by seating the representatives of dual and seceding organizations, or those who are antagonistic to the Federation and its affiliated bodies and illegally unseating or refusing to admit delegates representing National or International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Your Committee recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to rigidly enforce the laws of the American Federation of Labor governing the action of central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Any central body failing to comply with the laws shall have its charter revoked.

There has been some criticism because of the attitude of the Executive Council on this question, but it should be borne in mind that this matter has been thoroughly discussed at three conventions of the American Federation of Labor where the representatives of the Flint

Glass Workers were granted the floor and given the fullest opportunity to present their case, and each convention has rejected the proposition to give the Flint Glass Workers a charter. It is not reasonable to suppose that three conventions would be of the same mind, did not the evidence strongly tend toward the same conclusion. The Flint Glass Workers want a charter, but they want it on their own terms, without regard to the conditions upon which it can be lawfully issued. It is not a matter of sentiment or sympathy with the Executive Council, but a question of law as it is plainly written.

It is a source of deep regret to the Executive Council that the Flint Glass Workers have forced the necessity for their discipline, realizing as we do that the labor movement can ill afford such contention within its ranks, when we need the closest bonds of fraternity and friendship, and sincere desire for mutual cooperation and assistance, in order to successfully combat the great odds against which it is arrayed.

To the extent that harmony prevails within our ranks, in the same degree will our strength develop; it is to this end that the trade union movement seeks to impress upon labor organizations the necessity of lawful and orderly relationship, and it should be the effort of every affiliated union, as it is its duty, to emphasize and aid particularly in the enforcement of those decisions which have for their object the recognition and promotion of this great principle.

For the guidance of your body, I desire to repeat that part of a decision rendered by the Executive Council at the meeting held in New York City, June 15-19, 1909, which relates specifically to the enforcement of the instructions to unseat locals of the American Flint Glass Workers:

Resolved, That Secretary Morrison notify State bodies and central bodies to expel all local unions of the American Flint Glass Workers Union, on or before August 1, and that the charters of central bodies and State bodies, failing to comply with this decision of the Executive Council shall stand revoked on that date, with this proviso, however, that all central bodies that were notified to expel delegates and have not complied, to be communicated with and informed that if they have not complied with the communication received from President Gompers, that they return their charters to the American Federation of Labor.

Anticipating your prompt compliance with the above decision of the Executive Council, and to be advised thereof on or before August 1, 1909, I am,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.



Toledo, O.

August 31/08

Mr J. J. Meyers

Glenshaw Glass. Co

Glenshaw Pa

My Dear Sir,-

Replying to your favor will state that we will allow three members at \$3.75 each to operate the English machine and if you introduce automatic shears to out off the glass, we will allow one member to gather for the machine at \$5.00 a day, day work, until a piece work price can be agreeably established and not interfere with the boys to instal to attend to the transfer and taking the article out of the mould.

This will be done for your company, providing you give us jurisdiction over your glass blowing department.

If this is interesting to your Company, we will gladly meet you to complete the details of carrying out such a plan.

This is confidential to you and your company.

Yours truly

Washington, D.C., April 29, 1909.  
 Mr. D. A. Hayes, President, Glass Bottle  
 Blowers' Association of the United  
 States and Canada, 930 Witherspoon  
 Building, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Dear Sir and Brother: Your favor of recent date to hand, and contents noted. The meeting of the Executive Council intervened since then, and I have had to keep important engagements out of the city, as well as attending to pressing work here, all of which have delayed an earlier reply. Of course, you will understand that I do not underestimate the importance of this matter, but I was conscious that, though important, an immediate reply was not essential.

Now, in regard to the statement of Mr. Rowe, denying that he declared that he had no intention of carrying out the agreement which he and his colleagues signed at Minneapolis, and denying further that he declared his purpose to fight your Association until the claim of his union to make bottles was conceded, I desire to say that it seems to matter little to Mr. Rowe what statement he may make at one time, whether it be consistent with a statement he may make at another. The fact is: that he did make these declarations in the conference held in the office of the

American Federation of Labor, and at which his colleagues were present, and at which you and your colleagues and I were in attendance. He made these declarations absolute and without qualification, and repeated them in answer to my question.

Surely one need not even depend upon memory as to Mr. Rowe's change of attitude, or if he did not change his attitude he had no intention of carrying out the agreement he signed. The Minneapolis agreement which Mr. Rowe and his colleagues signed contained the provision that the American Flint Glass Workers "REFRAIN FROM MAKING BOTTLES AND FRUIT JARS." This was the condition upon which a charter was to be issued to the Flints, and, as I say, was signed and agreed to by Mr. Rowe and his colleagues, for the Flints. And yet in his report to the 1908 convention of the Flint Glass Workers, Mr. Rowe, as President, declared that the organization should not surrender a factory to the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, and these factories to which he referred were the factories making bottles. They could have references to no other factory.

The above I repeat in my remarks to the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. when this subject was under consideration. They were made in the pres-

sence of Mr. Rowe, and they were then not denied. Indeed, it seems peculiar that any denial of them should be made by Mr. Rowe, in view of the agreement he signed and his subsequent official declaration printed in the official proceedings of the 1908 convention of the Flint Glass Workers.

You can readily appreciate how much I am impressed with the necessity for unity, harmony and co-operation, and I would go to almost any lengths to accomplish that purpose, for the interests of the Glass Workers, whether those belonging to your Association, or of the Flints are near and dear to my heart. It is my firm conviction that if the Flint Glass Workers' Association would take a broad-minded, comprehensive view of the situation, the very best of feeling could be brought about. They could co-operate to the common interests of the men in the trade and work on the common end of furthering and promoting the welfare of all the workers of our country. In any way that I can be helpful to the attainment of that much desired purpose, you may rest assured I shall be most pleased to serve.

With best wishes, I am,

Faternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

We are gratified to be able to report further that only one central body has refused to comply with the decision. That is the central body of Fostoria, Ohio, and its charter has been withdrawn.

The course we have taken in the case of the American Flint Glass Workers is in compliance with the instructions of the Minneapolis Convention to the Executive Council, to enforce the laws of the A. F. of L., and if they failed or refused to do so, to revoke their charters. We trust our action in these matters meets with your approbation.

#### ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

During the year 1908, a schism arose in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which brought a division of officers and unions. Two sets of officers claimed to represent the International Union, both in rivalry and antagonism to each other. The matter was fully reported to the Denver Convention, and we recommend that, in considering the subject, the official printed proceedings of the Denver Convention be made part of this record. At Denver the entire subject was discussed, and a special committee of five appointed to confer with contending parties, for the purpose of endeavoring to reach

an agreement. Before President Gompers announced the committees, he submitted the names of the committee to the representatives of both parties for their approval, and they agreed to the fitness and impartiality of the men. Laboring several days and nights at Denver, the committee submitted an agreement, signed not only by the committee, but by the representatives of both contending parties. For the purpose of a clear understanding of the entire matter, we can do no better than to quote a circular we authorized to be issued. It accurately sets forth the circumstances which led to the course which was necessary for your Executive Council to pursue in order to carry out the action of the Denver Convention, the constitution, laws and policies of the American Federation of Labor. The circular is as follows:

Washington, D.C., Feb. 11, 1909.

**Central Bodies, State Branches and Organizers:**

Dear Sirs and Brothers: The Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, having under consideration the controversy existing in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, appointed a special committee for the purpose of endeavoring to restore harmony in that organization, the special committee, consisting of W. A. Sexton, D. S. Fitzgerald, John B. Lennon, R. P. Rubin and James E. Roach.

After prolonged conferences, in which the representatives of both sides participated, and were given ample opportunity to state their respective positions, an agreement was reached, signed by the representatives of both sides, and unanimously endorsed by the Denver Convention, as follows:

**Memorandum of Agreement and Stipulation Entered Into by the Opposing Factions in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in Pursuance of the Report of a Special Committee Appointed by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:**

**First**—It is hereby agreed that a convention of all the locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be called in St. Louis on January 18, 1909. Every local organization in good standing on September 15, 1908, shall be entitled to representation in this convention.

**Second**—The officers of both opposing forces shall submit to the representative of the American Federation of Labor, appointed by President Gompers, a complete list of the organizations in their possession, not later than Nov. 28, 1908. The list of organizations thus submitted shall be considered by both

opposing forces as an official roster of the coming convention.

**Third**—It is further agreed that both of the opposing forces will at once notify the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers their desire that each local respond to the call for the said convention to be held January 18, 1909, incorporating in the same in concise form the action of the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

**Fourth**—It is further agreed that all suits at law or court processes of any character relating to the affairs of the organization shall be at once withdrawn.

**Fifth**—It is further agreed that all necessary and legitimate expenditures of the opposing forces of the organization shall be defrayed by the proper officers, signing warrants and checks in accord with the laws of the International Brotherhood. In case any questions arise relative to the payment of any bill which cannot be adjusted amicably by the fiscal officers, it is agreed that the same shall be referred to the convention of January 18, 1909, for final adjustment.

**Sixth**—It is also further agreed that after the convention has been convened and the delegates have been seated in the convention as accredited delegates the rules of the procedure and laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be taken as authority.

**Seventh**—It is further agreed that all funds now on hand and those hereafter received by either side to this controversy shall be made a special trust fund and placed in a bank in Springfield, Illinois, said bank to be designated by President Gompers. Funds now on deposit drawing interest shall not be transferred to Springfield trust fund until after interest is due and payable.

**Eighth**—It is hereby further agreed that the action of the convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., January 18, 1909, shall be accepted by both sides to the controversy as final and binding to the end that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be maintained in one complete organization.

**Ninth**—It is also further agreed that the recommendations of the special committee shall be complied with (a copy of which is hereby attached) where not specifically detailed in these stipulations.

**Tenth**—It is hereby agreed by and between the opposing forces of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers represented by F. J. McNulty, Peter W. Collins, J. J. Reid, J. W. Murphy, F. J. Sullivan, and J. E. McCadden, that from this date there shall not be any suits at law or in equity filed by either of the aforesaid opposing forces, for any cause whatsoever, connecting in any manner the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers pending the convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., January 18, 1909.

**Eleventh**—It is hereby agreed that should the referendum vote be against

the holding of the convention on January 18, 1909, a convention will be called at once in accordance with the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

(Signed) J. J. REID,  
H. W. SHERMAN,  
H. W. OTTER,  
H. S. WHALEN,  
F. J. SULLIVAN,  
F. J. McNULTY,  
PETER W. COLLINS,  
S. J. FAY,  
FRANCIS J. SWEET,  
M. S. CULVER.

Signed November 20, 1908.

Witness: M. GRANT HAMILTON.

In the meantime the vote of the members defeated the proposition to hold a convention and this was therefore abandoned.

President Gompers being unacquainted with the names or the condition of the bank at Springfield, communicated with W. D. Ryan, Delegate from the Miners' to the American Federation of Labor Convention, and secretary of the United Mine Workers of America whose home is in Springfield, Ill., asking him to suggest the name of a bank. He recommended the Lincoln National Bank, and President Gompers, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, designated the Lincoln National Bank.

Further complying with the terms of the agreement, President Gompers, with the advice of the Executive Council, appointed M. Grant Hamilton to aid in every way as a representative of the American Federation of Labor, to carry the agreement into effect. All of this was without avail by reason of the point-blank refusal of Mr. Reid and his associates, claimants to the Presidency and other offices, respectively, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to accept the bank designated.

Thereupon Frank J. McNulty and others, claiming to be president and other officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and J. J. Reid, and others, claiming to be president and other officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its meeting at Washington, D.C., January 11-16, inclusive. Every effort was made to bring about an honorable adjustment of the controversy, to reconcile the contending parties, and to heal the breach and division so that one comprehensive International Union of the Electrical Workers might be accomplished.

Mr. McNulty, for himself and his associates, had discontinued all litigation before the courts, had accepted the name of the bank designated for the deposit of the funds, and declared the readiness of himself and associates to do everything within their power to bring about unity.

On the other hand, Mr. J. J. Reid, and his associates, stated that they had not discontinued litigation and suits before

the courts, that they had begun new suits since the agreement was reached, and that they would not discontinue them as provided by the agreement, and that they would not accept the Lincoln National Bank as designated for the deposit of the funds of the organization. Mr. Reid and his associates repudiated every condition of the agreement voluntarily and solemnly entered into at Denver and ratified by the unanimous vote of the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Therefore, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in the interests of the Electrical Workers, of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and of the general labor movement, decided to and does recognize Mr. Frank J. McNulty as President, Mr. Peter W. Collins as Secretary and Mr. J. E. McCadden as Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and urges that Electrical Workers' Local Unions recognize Mr. McNulty, Mr. Collins, and Mr. McCadden as such bona fide officers of the Brotherhood and no others until their successors shall be duly elected.

The Executive Council also decided to and urgently requests and appeals to all organized labor of America to recognize Messrs. Frank J. McNulty, Peter W. Collins and J. E. McCadden as the bona fide officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and to recognize such local unions only as entitled to full recognition, which are in full affiliation with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of which Messrs. McNulty, Collins and McCadden are President, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

By order of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

With best wishes, I am,

fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 8, 1909.

By reason of the continued refusal of J. J. Reid and those he represents, who repudiated the Denver Convention agreement, it became necessary to issue another circular, addressed to all members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as from the correspondence received at headquarters there appeared to exist considerable misapprehension as to who were the duly constituted, authorized and recognized officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and for the purpose of bringing about the best possible unity, we issued a circular to the members of the International Brotherhood

of Electrical Workers, giving the status of the case up to February 15, 1909. It is as follows:

Owing to the fact that a large number of communications from Local Unions of Electrical Workers are being received at this office requesting information relative to the controversy among the Electrical Workers, it is deemed advisable to present for your knowledge a short synopsis by Organizer M. Grant Hamilton, who was appointed at the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor to assist in the carrying out of the agreement entered into by the opposing factions in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It is as follows:

Springfield, Ill., February 12, 1909.

Samuel Gompers, Esq.,

President American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sir and Brother.—Agreeable to your request I herewith transmit to you a condensed statement of my efforts to adjust the controversy existing in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

After my appointment by you as arbitrator an agreement was entered into and signed by both sides to the controversy. (This agreement was reproduced in full and is incorporated in the official decision reached by the Executive Council, which has been sent to all local unions of the Electrical Workers.) Immediately after the adjournment of the convention at Denver I proceeded to Springfield, Ill., to assist the signers of the agreement in carrying out the provisions of the same.

This agreement stipulated that all suits and other court proceedings should at once cease implying that all hostilities should immediately be discontinued. This proved not to be the case. The agreement was signed November 20, but as soon as F. J. Sullivan could reach Springfield action was taken by himself and J. W. Murphy to stop the payment of checks issued in Denver by Secretary Peter W. Collins, and these checks went to protest on November 25. The checks having been indorsed by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, after the signing of the Denver agreement, the side represented by J. J. Reid and others directly repudiated the good offices of the American Federation of Labor and made it apparent that Reid and his associates had no regard, not only for the agreement which had been signed by them, but also for the integrity of the American Federation of Labor.

This action was clearly in defiance of the letter and spirit of the agreement, and clearly indicated that there was no desire on the part of the side represented by Reid to carry out its provisions to re-unite the Brotherhood.

The agreement made provision that President Gompers should select a bank wherein the funds of the organization should be deposited. The Lincoln Na-

tional Bank was designated in accordance therewith.

Immediately upon the selection of this bank F. J. Sullivan point blank refused to accept, attaching no reasons therefor that were tangible or cogent.

All suits at law or in equity were to be withdrawn immediately.

The side represented by J. J. Reid and others utterly refused to carry out this provision. In fact, not only have they ignored the letter and spirit of the agreement, but have instituted new suits as late as last month (January), J. J. Reid having admitted this fact before the Executive Council at its last session.

Every possible effort was made to have these suits withdrawn by the Reid side. I met in conference at Cleveland, Ohio, with J. J. Reid, Louis Gelb, Oliver Myers, together with F. J. McNulty and Peter W. Collins. In the office of the attorneys for Gelb and Myers. Gelb had instituted the suit tying up the organization's funds in Cleveland. Myers had filed a cross-petition to release a portion of the funds. After a thorough discussion of the agreement Reid, Gelb, and Myers repudiated the agreement against the interest of the Electrical Workers and best judgment of the highest tribunal of labor.

The convention which was to have been held on January 18, 1909, in pursuance of the agreement failed in the referendum, and consequently could not be held legally.

According to the terms of the agreement, however, I notified both sides that efforts must at once be made to secure another call for a convention.

To this not a single word has been heard from the side represented by Reid. In fact, no attempt was made to carry into effect that provision by Reid and his associates.

On the other hand, McNulty and Collins furnished me with the requisite number of calls from Local Unions in five separate districts to call for a referendum on holding a convention. Upon the complete failure of the Reid side, however, to act in this matter, I advised that the Local Unions be requested to withdraw their petitions for the referendum to hold a special convention. This for the reason that nothing could be accomplished with only one side to the controversy represented at a special convention.

During the negotiations my efforts were exerted to the end that the agreement be complied with by both sides. It became my duty, however, to inform you that the side represented by Reid failed in every particular, save one, to comply, and that one exception was that Sullivan did submit what was claimed to be a roster of the Local Unions holding allegiance to him and his associates. Aside from the exception noted not a single attempt was made to redeem the obligations entered into, and were it possible the Reid side became more hos-



tile and bitter than before the agreement was signed.

On the other hand, President McNulty and Secretary Collins complied with every provision of the agreement, and in every other way aided to the best of their ability in an effort to reach an amicable adjustment.

There is one matter which is of so much importance that I deem it advisable that every local union of Electrical Workers should be informed upon the same.

Reid, Sullivan, and others, make claim that the convention held in St. Louis was legal. That they are in doubt that the convention was legal is best evidenced by the fact that they have instituted suits in the courts to determine that very issue.

There is approximately \$83,000 tied up by litigation in Cleveland, and also about \$3,000 in a Springfield, Ill. bank. Reid and his associates declare that this money will revert to the side which he represents as a result of the suits instituted. It is unnecessary for me to make any argument why this statement is incorrect.

It can be taken for granted, no matter how extravagant the claims of Reid and his associates, that the money now tied up by litigation will finally be awarded to the organization recognized by the American Federation of Labor and offered at the present time by McNulty, Collins and McCadden.

Yours fraternally,

M. GRANT HAMILTON,

General Organizer, A. F. of L.

The above report of Organizer Hamilton is accurate in every particular, and therefore all Local Unions should at once align themselves with the bona fide International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of which Frank J. McNulty is president; Peter W. Collins, secretary, and J. E. McCadden, treasurer, to the end that unity and material progress may be achieved. The interests of the Electrical Workers must be protected, and the attempt to dissipate the funds of the organization by endless litigation effectually stamped out that one comprehensive Brotherhood of Electrical Workers may be restored and maintained.

After voluminous correspondence with headquarters, and in many instances, investigation on the part of special representatives of the A. F. of L., it was ascertained that a few of the state bodies and a number of the central labor unions had refused to abide by the decision of the American Federation of Labor, and instead of enforcing Section 1, Article XI., had given their support and recognition to the seceding body of Electrical Workers, represented by Mr. Reid and his followers. After exerting every means at our command to have State and central bodies comply with the Federation Constitution and suspend the

seceding unions of Electrical Workers, there was no alternative but to revoke the charters of the following state and central bodies for failure to comply with Section 1, Article XI., of the Constitution: Iowa State Federation of Labor, August 10, 1909; Ohio State Federation of Labor, October 14, 1909; Logansport, Indiana, September 1, 1909; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, October 1, 1909; Davenport, Iowa, September 27, 1909; Detroit, Michigan, September 18, 1909; Duluth, Minn., October 7., 1909; St. Louis, Mo., September 14, 1909; Atlantic City, N.J., Sept. 28, 1909; Albany, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1909; Hornell, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1909; Jamestown N.Y., October 2 1909; Cleveland, Ohio, September 20, 1909; Newark, Ohio, October 8, 1909; Toledo September 22 1909; Connellsville, Pa., Sept. 18, 1909; Dallas Texas, October 5, 1909; Sherman, Texas, October 4, 1909; Ogden, Utah, October 4, 1909; Everett, Washington, October 1, 1909.

The following central bodies since their charters were revoked, have complied with the Constitution, and, in accordance with compliance, their charters were restored:

Logansport, Ind., September 20, 1909; St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18., 1909; Albany, N.Y., October 27, 1909; Jamestown, W. Va., October 27, 1909.

List of central bodies whose charters have been revoked for failure to comply with Section 1, Article XI. of the Constitution by supporting seceding local unions of Flint Glass Workers: Steubenville, Ohio, July 26, 1909; Fostoria, Ohio, August 7, 1909; Charleroi Pa., August 1, 1909.

The following central bodies, since their charters were revoked, have complied with the Constitution, and in accordance with compliance, their charters were restored:

Steubenville, Ohio, October 1, 1909; Charleroi, Pa., October 27 1909.

#### PROTESTS AND APPEALS.

Protests and appeals have been received from the following state and central bodies against the action of the Executive Council in enforcing Section 1, Article XI. of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor: State Bodies: Iowa, Ohio. Central Bodies: Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio; Toledo Ohio; Davenport, Iowa; Cedar Rapids,

Iowa; Indianapolis, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis.; San Francisco, Cal.

These protests and appeals, with the correspondence in relation thereto will be placed in the hands of the committees to which they may be referred.

#### WOOD-WORKERS—CARPENTERS.

In conformity with the action of the Denver Convention President Gompers attended the Convention of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers, which met in Chicago in March to endeavor to comply with the intent and purpose of the Minneapolis decision affecting the interests of the Carpenters' and the Wood-Workers' organizations, and the invitation was also extended by the Wood-Workers to the officers of the United Brotherhood. The failure of the Brotherhood to have a representative present during the convention has, in our opinion, tended to intensify the feeling and widen the breach between them.

In the meantime the Wood-Workers protest against the action of the Executive Council in endorsing the Union Label of the United Brotherhood.

Upon a suggestion, an invitation has been extended to the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood-Workers' International Union to have their officers or delegates to this Convention, or both to meet in joint friendly conference in this city during our Convention and endeavor to reach an honorable adjustment of the controversy existing between them. In that form, or through this report, the subject matter is placed before you for your further action.

#### AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS — U.

##### B. OF CARPENTERS.

Complaints continue to be made by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners that the delegates from their local unions are denied representation in the various central bodies by reason of the protest of the local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the central bodies in some instances taking the position that the locals of the Amalgamated Society are dual organizations.

We are endeavoring to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., and have notified a number of central bodies that if they do not admit

delegates from these local unions their charters will be revoked. The situation, as you can very readily appreciate, is most unsatisfactory, and demands your earnest consideration.

#### MACHINISTS — ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS.

We have continued our efforts during the year to secure an adjustment or understanding of the jurisdictional questions at issue between the International Association of Machinists and the International Union of Elevator Constructors, or an amalgamation of the two. President Gompers, by request of the officers of these two organizations, met with them twice in conference, and upon his departure for Europe, the matter was placed in the hands of Vice-President Duncan to continue the efforts at adjustment. Further conference will be held by Vice-President Duncan with the representatives of these two organizations during the Convention, when we hope to report adjustment or amalgamation.

#### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CAR WORKERS — BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN.

At our Convention in Denver last year, an agreement was entered into between the representatives of these two organizations, aided by Chairman Perham of the then newly-formed Railroad Employees' Department of the A. F. of L. This agreement provided for a referendum vote of the membership of the two organizations, the appointment of a committee from each of five members, with full power to act with a representative of the A. F. of L., for the purpose of formulating a plan of amalgamation. The officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, also to put a referendum vote the question of affiliating with the A. F. of L. The vote taken by the Brotherhood was in favor, that of the International Association against the proposition.

However, still desirous of amalgamating the two organizations, or of securing some mutually satisfactory agreement between them, the correspondence was continued with them, and at a later meeting of the Executive Council, the following agreement was entered into between the representatives of the two

organizations, Vice-President Perham acting for the A. F. of L.:

Victoria Hotel, New York City,

June 15, 1909.

At a meeting which took place in the Victoria Hotel, June 15, 1909, an informal discussion took place between a committee from the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and two members of the Executive Board of the International Association of Car Workers, relative to the amalgamation of the two organizations, the Committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen having full power to act and the International Association of Car Workers not. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America stated that their committee, having full power to act, would remain as it was until their convention. Brother H. B. Perham, who had been called into the controversy by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, suggested that the International Association of Car Workers report to their Executive Board what had taken place, and they agreed to recommend to their Executive Board the submitting of the plan for their consideration of asking their membership to authorize the appointment of a like committee, with power to act, at a time and place to be mutually agreed upon, provided said meeting, if held, shall not be later than October 15, 1909.

H. B. Perham, Chairman;  
Frank L. Ronemus,  
Frank Hall,  
J. W. Bartholomew,  
George E. Webster,

For Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

C. W. Gibson,  
T. H. Condon,

For International Association of Car Workers.

We were later advised that the Executive Board of the International Association declined to submit the question to a referendum vote.

In view of the fact that the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America voted to affiliate with the A. F. of L., application for charter was made by its officers. We have had this application under consideration, but were in hopes that amalgamation of the organizations would be completed. We, therefore,

held the matter in abeyance. We have not given up hope that amalgamation may be accomplished, even at this Convention, but unless this Convention or the Executive Council is advised on or before the close of this Convention that amalgamation will be affected, we recommend that the Executive Council be authorized to charter and affiliate to the A. F. of L. an amalgamation of the men in this industry under one charter.

#### LONGSHOREMEN OF THE PACIFIC.

Attention was called last year to the independent organization of Longshoremen of the Pacific Coast, and the application made by that organization for affiliation to the American Federation of Labor. In conformity with your instructions, we have used our best efforts to effect the reaffiliation of the Longshoremen of the Pacific with the International Longshoremen's Association.

A letter written by President O'Connor of the International Association of Longshoremen, about two weeks ago, in which he states: "We have been successful in getting twenty-five of the independent locals back into our international. There is no question but that within the next ten or twelve days we will have the other five, which will give our international a complete chain of locals from Santiago to Vancouver." And he assures us that the members of his organization appreciate very much the efforts put forth on their behalf by the American Federation of Labor.

Thus has been consummated a unity which will make for the good not only of the men particularly in interest, but of the general labor movement.

In connection with this subject, we desire to officially inform this Convention that the International Longshoremen's Association has formally complied with the desire of the American Federation of Labor, and adopted the title under which it is now known, that is, "The International Longshoremen's Association."

#### QUARRY WORKERS—PAVING CUTTERS.

The jurisdictional controversy between the two organizations, to which reference is made in Resolution No. 76 of the Denver Convention, was, by the Convention, referred to the two inter-

national unions involved for final settlement, the understanding being that a member of the Executive Council should meet in conference with them. Vice-President Mitchell was appointed to act in this capacity, and, by consent of both parties, was made arbitrator. He met in conference with the representatives of both organizations, and on March 1st rendered the following decision, which was accepted by both sides and approved by the Executive Council:

"Between now and April 30th, the date upon which the contract of the Paving Cutters expires, the members of the Paving Cutters' Union employed at the quarries of the firms named herein, and the officers of the local and international parties to this submission, make every possible effort to have the quarry workers employed by Messrs. McIntosh, Brodie, and Borton Brothers become members of the Quarry Workers' Union of North America; and

"Whether they fail or succeed in their efforts to organize as members of the Quarry Workers' Union, the men now employed as quarrymen, the officers and members of the Paving Cutters' Union, prior to May 1st, notify the firms in question that they (the firms) must recognize the jurisdiction of the Quarry workers' Union over men employed as quarryworkers; and

"In the future contracts or agreements be made with the two organizations acting together, or with both of them acting separately.

Since that time the Paving Cutters have requested that the matter be reopened, but inasmuch as both parties agreed in advance to abide by the decision rendered in the case, the Paving Cutters were advised that the American Federation of Labor expected both parties to abide thereby.

#### INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS.

Resolution No. 64 of the Denver Convention deals with the controversy between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Local No. 10 of that organization. The committee of the Denver Convention, to which the subject matter of this resolution was referred, recommended, and the Convention approved, that the decision of Ar-

bitrator Ford in this case, and as reported to you at Denver, should be enforced by the Executive Council. Arbitrator Ford had decided that local No. 10 should pay one-half of its per capita tax it owed. This the local refused to do.

The International then waived the payment of one-half of the per capita tax due provided the local would pay the full per capita tax from the month of October, 1908. The local refused to comply, but stated it would pay per capita tax beginning January, 1909.

After continued and unremitting efforts to enforce Arbitrator Ford's award, the Executive Council decided as follows:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as it is evident that neither party has lived up to the spirit of the award made by Arbitrator Ford, the Executive Council is of the opinion that a fair settlement of the dispute would be that Local No. 10 be reinstated in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union by the payment of their tax from and including the month of January, 1909; and be it further

"Resolved, That if Local No. 10 refuses to abide by this decision, the Central Federated Union of New York City be notified (as per the Constitution of the A. F. of L.) to unseat their delegates; and if the International Ladies' Garment Workers refuse to comply with the decision, and issue charter to Local Union No. 10, the Executive Council will therefore refuse to take further action in this case."

#### MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS.

We made a report to the Convention last year of the efforts which had been made during that year to effect an agreement between the Electrical Workers and the Theatrical Stage Employees, regarding the question of jurisdiction over Moving Picture Machine Operators; that it developed later that the Actors' organization also made claim to jurisdiction, and that a conference was thereupon held in New York City between the representatives of the three organizations, when it was shown that the Theatrical Stage Employees, at their convention, held July 19, 1908, had repudiated the agreement entered into between their officers and the Electrical

**Workers.** Our Convention directed that President Gompers should arrange a conference at the earliest possible date, between the representatives of these three organizations, for the purpose of finally settling the matter in controversy.

This conference was held January 29, 1909, at the New York office of the American Federation of Labor. An agreement between the three organizations was entered into as follows:

In pursuance of the direction of the Denver, Colorado, Convention of the American Federation of Labor, representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, and the Actors' National Protective Union, met in conference with President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, at No. 25 Third Avenue, New York City, on January 29th, 1909, and then and there discussed the subject of jurisdiction over "Moving Picture Machine Operators," and as to the course of the organizations vitally in interest regarding the efforts of some theatrical managers to transform the character of their entertainments to overcome fair treatment and fair salaries to members of the theatrical profession.

It was understood that though no formal action could be interposed to whatever natural transition may be undertaken, but it was agreed by the representatives of the organizations above mentioned that they pledge themselves to exert every effort to prevent the substitution of moving picture machine entertainments to take the place of members of the theatrical profession, by reason of any controversy arising relative to salaries, treatment or other conditions between members of the theatrical profession and theatrical managers.

In the event of any controversy arising, contemplated by this agreement, the executive officer of the organization most directly interested shall invite the representatives of the two other organizations, parties to this agreement to meet in conference, and there endeavor to effect whatever arrangement may be necessary to carry this agreement into effect.

For JOHN J. BARRY

LEE M. HART

For I. A. of T. S. L.

WM. S. GODSHALL,

A. K. ARTENTON,

JACOB SOLOMON,

For I. B. E. W.

HARRY DEVEAUX,

For A. N. P. U.

Approved and Endorsed.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President A. F. of L.

However, several central bodies have requested advice from time to time during the year as to which international union should be recognized as having jurisdiction over Picture Machine Operators; their respective local unions represented in the central bodies making the complaint having come into conflict over the question of jurisdiction.

A conference will be held between the representatives of the two organizations during this Convention, and report will be made to you later as to the result.

#### SHEET METAL WORKERS — STOVE MOUNTERS.

We have continued our efforts during the year in behalf of securing an adjustment of the jurisdiction dispute existing between these two organizations. A conference between their respective representatives has been arranged to be held during this Convention. Report as to the results of this conference will be made to you later.

#### PAPER HANGERS — PAINTERS.

We are advised, and report to you, that at the forthcoming Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, which will be held in Cincinnati next month, it is expected that the constitution of that organization will be amended so that the Paper Hangers' jurisdiction claims and the rights of those who are exclusively paper hangers, as they are related to the painter-paper hangers (members of the Brotherhood) will be so defined as to prevent any disputes in the future.

In this case, as in all others, we insist that the terms upon which smaller organizations become amalgamated with larger bodies are sacred agreements, which should be adhered to, unless the rights guaranteed the smaller body are waived with its consent. Unless this

principle is observed, we cannot hope to adjust by amalgamation many of the jurisdictional disputes which disturb and threaten the solidarity of our movement.

The officers of the Brotherhood state that they anticipate that the Paper Hangers' Unions will be well represented at that Convention, as well as the members of the Brotherhood who are engaged in both branches of the trade, and that a special committee will be appointed to take the matter under consideration. It is earnestly hoped that such action will be taken at that Convention as will obviate any further controversy between the two branches of the trade.

#### **PAPER MAKERS—SULPHITE WORKERS.**

We are gratified to be able to report to you that a mutually satisfactory agreement having been entered into between the organization of the Paper Makers and the organization of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers, the objection of the former to charter being issued to the latter has been withdrawn. Therefore, we authorized the issuance of a charter to the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, and this organization is now in full affiliation to the American Federation of Labor.

#### **BOILERMAKERS — UNITED BOILERMAKERS.**

President Gompers called and took part in several conferences during the year between the representatives of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and United Boilermakers for the purpose of endeavoring to secure some mutually satisfactory basis of agreement whereby the two organizations could be merged into one. Through correspondence and through co-operation of some of the special organizers of our Federation, these efforts were continued. We are now exceedingly gratified to report that an agreement has been entered into, signed by the officers of both organizations, whereby amalgamation has been effected.

#### **HOD CARRIERS AND BUILDING LABORERS — COMPRESSED AIR**

#### **AND FOUNDATION WORKERS.**

We are gratified to be able to report that a signed agreement has been entered into between the representatives of these two organizations, as regards the disputed points of jurisdiction existing between them. The agreement is as follows:

##### **—Agreement.—**

Victoria Hotel, N. Y. C.,  
June 16, 1909.

Agreement entered into by and between the International Compressed Air and Foundation Workers of the United States and Canada, parties of the first part, and the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, parties of the second part, to wit:

First—That the Compressed Air and Foundation Workers, parties of the first part, shall not perform any work on a building, tunnel or shaft foundations unless compressed air is used; and it is further agreed that any member of the International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union desiring to work under the jurisdiction of the International Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Union of the United States and Canada will pass a physical examination and be admitted to membership.

Second—That the International Hod Carriers' and Builders' Laborers' Union of America will not perform any work on foundations of buildings, tunnel, shaft or coffer dam where compressed air is used; and be it further agreed that any member of the International Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Union of the United States and Canada desiring to become a member of the International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America must qualify before the Examining Board.

For International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers of America.

(Signed) D D'ALESSANDRO, Pres.  
Committee of International Compressed Air and Foundation Workers of United States and Canada:

(Signed) WM. TUCK, Int'l Pres.;  
JAMES KILLORAN,  
MAURICE HOWARD.

Approved by the American Federation of Labor.

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS, Pres.

Ratified by Executive Council, June 16, 1909.

# **BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT AGREEMENT.**

The Denver Convention directed that the jurisdictional controversies between the Plumbers and Steam Fitters, the Plasterers and Tile Layers, the Plasterers and Cement Workers, the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers should be referred to the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. for adjustment.

We, therefore, desire to report that agreements have been entered into between the several organizations, as follows:

## **PLUMBERS—STEAM FITTERS. BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.**

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1909.  
**UNITED ASSOCIATION JOURNEY-  
MEN PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,  
STEAM FITTERS AND STEAM FIT-  
TERS' HELPERS,**

vs.

## **INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA.**

### **—Working Agreement.—**

1st.—Each of the above-named organizations shall refrain from organizing Steam Fitters and Helpers in cities and localities where the other organization has already covered the territory in accordance with its own laws prevailing prior to November 1st, 1908.

2nd.—Each organization will submit a list of their bona-fide locals, covering localities that have been controlled from the time that this decision is intended to be operative. Such list of locals must be certified to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department.

3rd.—In cities where the work is jointly controlled by locals of the I. A. Steam Fitters and the U. A. Steam Fitters, the two local organizations shall each be required to appoint a committee of three men, who shall draft working rules regulating wages and hours in that particular locality, and establish a minimum initiation fee, by which a member may be admitted to either organization, and such agreement, when

made, shall be respected and enforced by the internationals herein named.

4th.—Each organization shall use its best endeavors and all possible means to thoroughly organize the Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers in localities unorganized. Such unorganized localities shall be deemed a legitimate field for organizing work of the organization whose representatives shall first commence the work of organizing.

In the event of failure upon the part of the first claimant to organize the locality in question, it shall be considered open field for operation.

5th.—The International Unions herein named shall each appoint a committee of three, who shall meet at the call of the President of the Building Trades Department, and thereafter at stated periods, to settle such grievances as may arise, and devise ways and means for the general good will of all, as provided for in Section 6, to the end that a solidification, federation, or permanent understanding may be brought about in the pipe-fitting industry.

6th.—If at any time the Joint Committee provided for in Section 5 fail to agree on the selection of an umpire, the President of this Department shall appoint a member, whose duty it shall be to decide the question at issue. Such decision, when rendered, shall be final and binding, and shall remain in full force and effect until mutually amended by and with the consent of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department.

7th.—Each general organization shall, under no circumstances, allow the forming of locals or admittance of men into locals when there is a lockout or strike between the employers and either organization.

8th.—Any member of either organization entering the territory of the other, either on his own account, or by reason of having been sent by his employer, shall join the local union in whose territory he desires to work, and conform to the laws of the organization controlling the territory; but in no case shall other than the prevailing conditions be imposed upon the member entering the locality.

9th.—It is understood that in the event that either of the two parties fail to comply with the provisions of this decision by failure to par-

ticipate in any conference called by the President of this Department for the purpose of adjusting any existing differences, the subject matter in contention shall be referred to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, and the decision reached by the Executive Council shall be final and binding upon all local councils affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

10th.—This decision must be maintained inviolate by the respective internationals and local councils; nor shall affiliated local councils permit violations of the terms of this decision by locals of either international declaring a strike to abridge any condition herein named.

This decision shall be considered in full force and effect on and after February 15, 1909.

To insure and guarantee permanent peace among the Building Trades, the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department herewith recommend that each organization to this dispute shall take a referendum vote of their membership on the advisability of eliminating all divisional lines of trade demarcation, so that each member may follow the avocation that his knowledge and ability best equip him for, and so determine whether one international trade union or organization may be established in the pipe-fitting industry.

This referendum in question shall be taken in duplicate, copies of which shall be furnished to the Building Trades Department, and shall be made returnable on or before the first day of January, 1910.

The above is a true copy of the action of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in the dispute of:

The United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers

vs.

The International Association Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.

Given at Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 13, 1909.

(Signed) WM. J. SPENCER,  
Secretary-Treasurer Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

## PLASTERERS—CEMENT WORKERS.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, 1909.

—Supplement.—

Agreement entered into between the representatives of the Operative Plasterers' International Association and the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers at the Headquarters of the Building Trades Department on January 16, 1909.

The Operative Plasterers' International Association claims for its members all exterior and interior plastering, whether of stucco, cement or any patent material, when done in and by the usual methods of plastering.

We contend the covering of all walls, ceilings, soffits, piers, columns, or any other part of a construction of any sort, when any part of said construction is covered with any plastic material in the usual methods of plastering, is the work of the plasterers.

The above claim is recognized by the representatives of Cement Workers as not to apply to the construction of any concrete work in building erection, or the forming or casting of asphalt or cement blocks, nor does the term "Compo" employed in the above claim refer in any manner to concrete construction.

Signed on behalf of American Brotherhood Cement Workers,

ALFRED TRACY,

T. E. KEOUGH,

Signed on behalf of Operative Plasterers' International Association,

JOHN DONLIN,

PETER G. COOK.

Signed on behalf of Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.,

WM. J. SPENCER, Sec.

Attest:

JAMES KIRBY, President.

## PLASTERERS—TILE LAYERS.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1909.

This agreement made and entered into by the Operative Plasterers' International Association and the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union, for the purpose of defining the demarcation lines of jurisdiction covering the preparation of walls and ceilings for reception of tiles.

1st.—It is agreed that on all walls upon which a foundation or base coat is put on by the Plasterers, ample room



conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and in the same city where the conventions of the Federation are held.

7. The officers of each department shall report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor what action, if any, has been taken by the Department, either through its Executive Board or through conventions upon any and all matters that have been referred to the Department of the Federation.

8. The officers of the various departments shall submit a quarterly report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor of the work done by their department, and its general conditions.

9. At all regular meetings of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, there shall be present during some period of the council meeting either the President or Secretary, or both, of each department, to take up with the Council matters that may be of mutual interest.

10. A page of each issue of the "American Federationist" to be available to, and to be used by, each department for official report or for publication of some subject identified with the Department.

11. National and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. shall also become affiliated with any department in which they may be eligible.

We recommend that the foregoing General Rules for departments be incorporated in and made a part of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

#### BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY INJUNCTION SUIT— CON- TEMPT PROCEEDINGS.

On March 11th, 1909, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia rendered a decision upon the appeal of the American Federation of Labor et al. from the injunction which Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia issued Dec. 18, 1907, upon the petition of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis.

The decision modified the original injunction. It eliminated the prohibition of free press and free speech as to printing or discussing "anything" in

relation to the Buck's Stove and Range Company, or discussion of the injunction itself, but it still restrains freedom of the press, in that it forbids by injunction the publication of the "Buck's Stove and Range Company" on the "We Don't Patronize" list. This decision of the Court of Appeals, and the accompanying opinions form a most important addition to the history of judicial action in relation to labor.

The original injunction not only prohibited the publication of the Buck's Stove and Range Company in the "We Don't Patronize List" of the American Federation of Labor, but also enjoined the right of free press and free speech, forbidding any reference whatever to the Buck's Stove and Range Company, either oral or printed, and prohibiting the publication and mailing of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST or any other printed or written matter containing any reference to the Buck's Stove and Range controversy. The discussion of the injunction itself and the principle upon which it was based, were prohibited by the very terms of the order.

It will be remembered that the American Federation of Labor immediately complied with the original injunction issued December 18, 1907, which became operative December 23, 1907, to the extent of removing the Buck's Stove and Range Company from the "We Don't Patronize List." Editorially and by speech and circulars and in convention the officers of the American Federation of Labor, however, continued to protest against the deprivation by injunction of the constitutional liberties of free press and free speech.

President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, upon the petition of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, were subsequently required to show cause why they should not be punished for alleged contempt of the court, because they had exercised these rights, and on December 23, 1908, were sentenced by Justice Wright to imprisonment for twelve, nine and six months respectively. The appeal by the American Federation of Labor against the original injunction was then pending. It is upon this appeal that the decision of March 11th, 1909, was rendered. An appeal from Justice Wright's opinion and sentence in the

contempt case was taken to the same Court of Appeals.

In the April, 1909, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST there were published the full text of the decision and the widely differing opinions of the three judges.

The Court of Appeals on Tuesday, November 2nd, 1909, handed down its decision, the majority and minority opinions. Much to our disappointment and contrary to our expectation, the majority opinion affirmed the decision and sentence of Justice Wright. President Gompers having fully covered the subject matter in his report, we do not deem it necessary to enter upon it in further detail.

We recommend that an appeal be taken from the decision rendered in both the original injunction, as well as the contempt cases growing out of it. We cannot permit these decisions to go unchallenged. They affect fundamental rights, and either the courts or Congress must safeguard them.

We again enter our protest against the application of the writ of injunction in labor disputes (unless where an injunction would lie if there were no labor dispute). We hold that the ordinary use of the injunction writ in contentions between workers and employers is an unwarranted interference with the rights and liberties of the workers and is intended and its influence used to intimidate workers, especially when they are engaged in a struggle for improved working condition. It is a fact, however, that such injunctions are issued.

It should be borne in mind that in these proceedings, Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison did not have the constitutional and traditional right of trial by jury. All the circumstances in this case go to prove that conviction would not have followed if the case had been submitted on its merits to a jury of their peers. We hold that, excepting where contempt is in the presence of the court, the liberty of no citizen should be committed to the keeping of any one man, regardless of who he may be or what position he may hold; on the contrary, we hold that a citizen charged with violating an injunction, the penalty of which involves imprisonment, should have the same legal right to a trial by jury that is always ac-

corded to a person charged with violation of the criminal law. To deny the right of trial by jury is to take from the people the protection and priceless heritages which were secured by them after centuries of perseverance, struggle, sacrifice, exile and even martyrdom. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among men as to any controversy between labor and capital, no good citizen of our country who treasures freedom can rest secure until trial by jury becomes so well recognized and so firmly established in our legal jurisprudence that no man will ever again attempt to deny this essential and historic right. No class has suffered so much from the tyranny of autocratic power as the working people; none struggled more heroically than they to secure the blessing of true liberty, free government, free speech, free press and trial by jury, and it now devolves upon the wage earners to protect, defend and maintain inviolate this priceless principle of equity and justice.

For convenience we give a bibliography of the principles involved in our contention:

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY ON BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE CO. INJUNCTION.

Comprising Editorials and Extracts from American Federationist and References to Convention Proceedings of the American Federation of Labor 1907, 1908, 1909.

Oct., 1907—Editorial—American Federationist—"Van Cleave seeks injunction against A. F. of L."

Nov., 1907—Convention Proceedings—Report of President Gompers, p 35-38.

Nov., 1907—Convention Proceedings—Report of Executive Council, p. 90-91.

Nov., 1907—Convention Proceedings—Report of Committee on Injunction suit (Buck's Stove and Range Co.), p. 6, 212-215.

Feb., 1908—Editorial—American Federationist—"Free speech and free press invaded by injunction against A. F. of L.—Review and Protest."

Feb., 1908—Order granting the injunction (Buck's Stove and Range Co.)

Aug., 1908—Editorial—American Federationist—"Essence of Labor's Contentions on Injunctions."

Aug., 1908—Editorial—American Fed-

erationist—"Van Cleave hales us to court for contempt."

Sept., 1908—Petition of Buck's Stove and Range Co. (Contempt Proceedings.)

Oct., 1908—Editorial—American Federationist—"Injunction Contempt Proceedings."

Nov., 1908—Convention Proceedings—Report of President Gompers, p. 14-16.

Nov., 1908—Convention Proceedings—Report of Executive Council, p. 80.

Nov., 1908—Convention Proceedings—Resolution No. 72 in re Buck's Stove Co. Injunction Suit, p. 158.

Nov., 1908—Convention Proceedings—Reports of Committee on Buck's Stove Co. Injunction Suit, pp. 217 and 233.

Jan., 1909—Judge Parker's Argument on Contempt Proceedings. (American Federationist.)

Feb., 1909—Justice Wright's Decision and Sentences. (American Federationist.)

Feb., 1909—Editorial—American Federationist—"Justice Wright's Denial of Free Speech and Free Press."

March, 1909—Editorial—American Federationist—"As Others View Justice Wright's Decision."

April, 1909—Court of Appeals' Decision. (American Federationist.)

April, 1909—Editorial—American Federationist—"Buck's Stove and Range Co. Injunction Modified."

May, 1909—American Federationist—"Judge Parker's Argument on the Appeal From Justice Wright's Decision."

#### LEGAL DEFENSE BEFORE THE COURTS.

The American Federation of Labor authorized and levied an assessment, as well as an appeal, for voluntary contributions, so that we might be provided with sufficient funds to warrant a thorough defense of the officers of our Federation through the established legal tribunals.

The receipts from all sources, that is, assessment and voluntary contribution, netted the sum of \$52,713.60. Up to the present we have expended for attorneys fees, retainers expenses, stenographic court reports, printing appeals, etc., \$14,689.23. Much of the expenditure is yet to be made, but for the present

additional financial assistance for legal defense is unnecessary.

#### LEGISLATION.

The Denver Convention had under consideration various subjects of legislation in the interests of labor, all of which, in due course of time, being placed in the hands of the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L., with instructions to use their best endeavors to secure the enactment of the several measures. The report of the Legislative Committee upon these several subjects is published in full in the American Federationist of this year. For a fuller understanding of the effort to secure laws at the hands of Congress in the interest of the workers, it is suggested that the reports of the President and Executive Council to former conventions, and the reports of the Legislative Committee, as published in the American Federationist in recent years, be considered in connection herewith. President Gompers has already reported to you in detail upon these several measures, and, therefore, it is unnecessary for us to make further reference to them in this report.

#### LIBEL SUIT.

Volunteer Organizer Aybar, Porto Rico.

We reported to you at Denver the case of the libel suit against Organizer Aybar, editor of a labor paper in Porto Rico, and that it has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Upon investigation we found that this case was entered on the Supreme Court Docket, September 21, 1908, and that the number of other cases docketed ahead of the case of Organizer Aybar showed that in all probability it would not be reached this year.

#### UNIFORM LAWS TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE.

You directed the Executive Council at Denver to continue the investigation of this subject, compiling and tabulating such data as can be secured for the information of the Convention and the trades enumerated in general. In connection therewith, we would say that a meeting of the governors of the several states has been called for the purpose of, among other things, devising ways and means to establish uniform laws to protect life in the various states. This conference will be held in the City of Washington, January 5, 6, 7, 1910. We recommend that you should authorize

the Executive Council to appoint representatives of the A. F. of L. to attend this conference.

### SOME SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Denver Convention having under consideration that portion of President Gompers' report, dealing with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in many labor cases, and particularly in the Hatters' case, directed that there should be compiled and published as widely as possible, the decisions of special interest to and affecting labor which have been rendered by the Supreme Court within the last fifteen years. We directed President Gompers to proceed with this compilation. For your convenience and the convenience of the committee to which this matter will be referred, President Gompers' report to us of his investigations into and compilation of this matter is hereby quoted in full. It is as follows:

"Washington, D.C., April 12, 1909.

To the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sirs and Brothers,—In compliance therewith (the Denver Convention action) I herewith report 101 cases, dating from Jan. 16th, 1893, when the first decision coming within the period mentioned was recorded. It is an Employers' Liability case (Kohn vs. McNulta), and may be found in United States Report No. 147, page 263. The last case is also a decision upon Employers' Liability; it is the Standard Oil Company vs. Edward Anderson, and this will be recorded in United States Report 212, page 215, when printed.

For your convenience, and as a method which I think will enable you to see at a glance the range of subjects which appear to me to be strictly labor decisions, appended hereto are the titles in alphabetical order and the number of cases which are noted under the same. Following it I specify the cases in detail, under each title giving the citations from the United States reports, the first number of which represents the number of the volume and the second the page at which the decision is to be found.

As you are aware, we have a few of those decisions already in print in a public document, and I have three others,

namely, the Anderson Liability, the Moyer False Imprisonment, and the Oregon Woman's Laundry Case in pamphlet form for copying, if directed. Herein are cited a number of cases, and it would be necessary to make some direction as to which in your judgment it is advantageous to compile verbatim. Arrangements with some law office or law library will be necessary to be made for the use of United States reports from which authentic copies may be made. With the assistance of our Legislative Committee every effort has been exerted to collect all of the citations of cases which have been deemed of interest and applying to labor. However, it may be possible that, with our limited knowledge of the law, additional cases may have been omitted.

### TITLES OF CASES.

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10. Garnishment of Wages.....	1
11. Habeas Corpus .....	3
12. Hack Drivers Right to Solicit Custom .....	1
13. Hours of Labor—on Eight Hours—on Ten Hours—For Women Employed in Laundries .....	5
14. Injunctions .....	3
15. Intimidation—Conspiracy ...	2
16. Mechanics Lien .....	1
17. Mine Regulations .....	2
18. Payment of Wages in Scrip..	2
19. Peonage .....	1
20. Safety Appliances on Rail roads .....	4
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Employee Action for Wrongful Discharge and Protection of Employees as Members of Labor Unions—		
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Employers' Liability—		
(a) Howard vs. Illinois Central Railroad; (b) Brooks vs. Southern Pacific Railroad .....	207	463

These cases were decided January 6th, 1908, and were the first and only test of the Federal Statute relating to liability of common carriers in interstate commerce. The Act under which these cases were decided was approved by the President June 11th, 1906.

The following cases cited under this

head are appeals on this subject carried to the United States Supreme Court for various causes, among which are the well-known "Assumption of Risk, Contributory Negligence, and Fellow Servant Responsibility" species of arguments:

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Southern Pacific Railway vs. Pool .....	160	438	Holden vs. Hardy (Utah Constitution Test Case..	169	366
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Examination and Licensing of Pilots—			St. Louis Consolidated Coal Co. vs. Illinois .....	185	203
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(a) Moyer vs. Peabody, Bell & Wells (advanced sheets) .....	212	78	Knoxville Iron Co. vs. Harbison .....	183	13
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			(a) Robertson vs. Baldwin (the Arrago Case) ....	165	275
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			Wages, A Preferred Lien in Bankruptcy Cases—		
			Shropshire, Woodliff & Co. vs. Bush .....	204	186
			Note—(a). Citations so denoted are in print in our office.		
			OLD AGE PENSIONS.		
			The last annual convention directed		

that we should have drafted a bill providing for Old Age Pensions, such bill to be introduced either in the legislatures of the several States or in Congress, our action in this particular to be based upon the result of our investigation as to whether such legislation would be more readily secured through the individual action of the several States, by federal legislation, or by both methods.

We have given this matter our very careful consideration at our several meetings during the year. We finally requested Congressman W. B. Wilson, who is a delegate to this Convention from the United Mine Workers of America, to prepare a brief and bill upon this subject. They are as follows:

#### THE BILL.

An Act to Organize An Army Corps, Prescribe Qualifications for Enlistment Therein, Define The Duties and Fix The Compensation and Term of Enlistment of Privates, and for other purposes.

Be It Enacted, Etc. That immediately after the passage of this act, an Army Corps shall be organized in the Department of War, under the direction of the President, to be known as the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army.

Sec. 2. The Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army shall be composed of persons not less than sixty-five years of age.

Sec. 3. Any person who is sixty-five years of age, or upwards, and who has been a resident of the United States twenty-five consecutive years, and a citizen of the United States fifteen consecutive years next preceding the date of application, and who is not possessed of property amounting to more than fifteen hundred dollars in value, free of all incumbrances, or an income of more than two hundred and forty dollars per annum, and who has not sequestered, or otherwise disposed of property or income for the purpose of qualifying for enlistment as hereinafter provided, may make application, in writing, to the Secretary of War, for enlistment in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to enlist and enroll such applicant, for the term of his or her life, as a private in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army, without regard to the physical condi-

tion of the applicant, provided that persons related as husband and wife shall not both be eligible for enlistment, enrollment and service therein at the same time, and in case of dispute as to whether husband or wife shall be enlisted and enrolled, as herein provided, the question shall be decided by the Secretary of War, by and with the approval of the President.

Sec. 4. The pay of a private in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army shall be one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, to be paid in quarterly installments, as pensions are now by law paid, provided, that ten dollars per annum shall be deducted from the pay of each private, and retained in the treasury of the United States, for every one hundred dollars' worth of property in excess of three hundred dollars, and for every ten dollars per annum income in excess of one hundred and twenty dollars, possessed by such private.

Sec. 5. Arms and ammunition shall be furnished to privates in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army at the discretion of the Secretary of War, but no sustenance shall be furnished to them except the pay herein provided.

Sec. 6. No private, or applicant for enlistment as private, shall be required to leave his or her home for the purpose of enlistment, enrollment or service in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army, nor shall they be required to assemble, drill or perform any of the other manoeuvres, nor be subject to any of the regulations of the United States Army, except as herein provided.

Sec. 7. Privates in the Old Age Home Guard of the United Army shall be required to report annually, in writing, to the Secretary of War, on blanks furnished by him for the purpose, the conditions of military and patriotic sentiment in the community where such private lives, but no private shall be discharged, disciplined, or otherwise punished for failure to make such report.

Sec. 8. The number of persons enlisted in the Old Age Home Guard of the United States Army shall be in addition to the number of officers and privates now required by law in the United States Army.

Sec. 9. All acts and parts of acts in-

consistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

#### THE BRIEF.

Blossburg, Pa., June 11, 1909.

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Gentlemen,—I am submitting to you herewith, for your consideration and criticism, a Bill which I have prepared for presentation to Congress, on the subject of old age pensions. In doing so, I desire to offer a few observations on the general principles involved in old age pensions, and particularly on the provisions of this bill.

Every form of government has its limitations. That is particularly true of Democracies having written constitutions. But, when, in addition to the general limitations provided by the founders or builders of constitutional governments, for the protection of citizens in their natural, individual and collective rights, you have a form of government which has derived all its powers from written concessions made by a number of different States, each claiming absolute sovereignty within its own boundaries, except in those things which it has specifically conceded in writing to the general government, you are confronted by a system of limitations which it is extremely difficult to overcome, when seeking legislation of a nature not included in the special grant of powers by the several states to the general government.

That is the form of the Federal Government of the United States. Yet its purpose is broadly set forth in the preamble to the constitution. It says: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

Thus it will be observed that two out of the six specified purposes of the government are the establishment of justice and the promotion of the general welfare, both of which purposes are included in the desire for the establishment of an old age pension.

No one will for a moment contend that any title to property exists anywhere

except by virtue of the laws enacted by government, and the only method by which those titles are successfully defended is through the government; that is, through the power of the people collectively. Every person who owns land, tools or other machinery, the products of labor or other accumulations, holds his title to them through the law, enforced by the strong arm of the government. The law prescribes methods by which property may be secured and how it can be retained. It gives and defends the title to all real estate, and acts as the arbiter in all disputes growing out of that title or the possession of personal property. Every corporation is a law-created, law-protected body that could have no existence but for the law and no power or property but for the government. No contract mutually entered into can be made binding upon the contracting parties except by the power of the people collectively, expressed and enforced through their laws. Wealth cannot be accumulated and held by any individual or corporation in large quantities without the fostering care of the law and government. Destroy both, abolish all law and all government, and immediately property rights cease to exist. The only title would be the strength and cunning of the individual. We would return to the "Good old plan

To let him take who has the power,  
And let him keep who can."

It follows then that he who has the greatest amount of wealth receives the greatest amount of protection from law and government. It protects him in the possession and enjoyment of it in life, and in conveying it to his heirs at death. The man who possesses property has a decided advantage in life over the man who possesses none. In order to produce or earn a livelihood, people must have the use of property upon which to work. The man who has the property can dictate the terms upon which he will permit another to use it. The law protects him in that right, consequently he has a law-created and law-protected advantage over the workman who is without property upon which to work. He will not let on any other terms than those he considers profitable. During his entire lifetime the propertyless workman must continue to give a share of what he produces in the form of profits to his employer in return for the opportunity



of earning a living. The compensation received seldom exceeds the household requirements "economically administered." When the time comes that the physical and mental faculties begin to decline, when his powers of brain and brawn can no longer be profitably employed, no means have been accumulated by him with which to sustain existence. Surely, then, society at large, to which he has given a lifetime of labor, which protects his employer and others in their title to property, should protect him in his right and title to a comfortable existence during the remainder of his days.

The state at the present time recognizes a part of its duty to the old, the sick, the injured and the incompetent, as is shown by the establishment of poorhouses and hospitals. But our poorhouses are organized and maintained on the principle of a charity rather than an obligation which society owes to its superannuated workers. The application of the principles of charity in that case is unjust. Society, in carrying out its own ideas of economic law, has left them, after a lifetime of hard labor, completely stranded, like shipwrecked mariners on the arctic shores of time. It owes them a living and should pay its debts.

We cannot contemplate the closing scenes in the life of a self-respecting workingman without feeling some of the anguish that tears his soul. The struggle with poverty on the one hand and the pride that cannot bend to accept charity on the other.

Then we feel the forcefulness of the words of Burns:

"Look not alone on youthful prime,  
On manhood's active might;  
Man then is useful to his kind,  
Supported in his right;  
But see him on the edge of life,  
With cares and sorrows worn.  
Then age and want, oh, ill-match'd pair  
Shows man was made to mourn."

But even those that agree that a pension should of right be given to those who are too old to continue in active service and who are without means to maintain themselves differ as to whether or not men who have been

convicted of crime should be included in the grant. The violation of the law may or may not involve moral turpitude. But in either event the primary object of imprisonment is not the welfare of the convict, but rather the protection of the community. And if society, in order to protect itself, deems it necessary to deprive one of its number of his liberty, thereby preventing him from providing for his old age, it is cruel to turn him adrift in his senility, to gather his living, like a stray dog, at the ash heap.

It is difficult to devise a direct method by which old-age pensions can be granted by the Federal government. But if part of the purpose of the government is to establish justice and promote the general welfare, then any method of providing old-age pensions which the constitution will permit should be utilized. The Federal constitution expressly specifies that Congress shall have the power "to raise and support armies." It has exercised that power from the beginning without question. It has on various occasions specified the minimum age limit of enlistment. It can make the limit either high or low. It can make it high for one branch of the service and low for another, and can enumerate the duties to be performed, making them either light or heavy, fixing the compensation in accordance with its own judgment.

It is upon that principle of constitutional law that the bill which I have presented for your consideration has been based. There are other methods by which the same result may be attained. The same object might be reached by the enactment of a Federal law granting a pension to all men, above a certain age, who have been engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, and to government employees, and then secure direct pension laws in the different States. There can be no question of the right of the government to grant a pension to its own employees if it so desires, but when it comes to dealing with interstate commerce another problem is presented. If I correctly understand the decision of the Supreme Court in the employers' liability law case, a railway worker may be engaged, within a state, in switching or hauling a car of freight destined for another state, and yet, if he does not cross the state line in the performance of his

labor, he is not engaged in interstate commerce. If that interpretation is correct, it would materially reduce the number of persons that could come within the scope of the law. At this point another difficulty presents itself. The men it is proposed to pension would no longer be engaged in interstate commerce. They would be retired. Would the Supreme Court uphold the right of the government to pension men who were not actually engaged in interstate commerce during the time for which the pension was allowed, under the terms of the interstate commerce clause of the constitution? There is at least an element of doubt in it. The difficulty of securing favorable legislation in 46 separate states is so apparent that it only has to be mentioned to be understood.

The constitution might be amended by giving additional powers to the Federal government. But with the attempt to amend it along those lines, the whole question of states' rights would be raised, which, together with the opposition to the proposition itself that it will inevitably receive from the selfish possessors of wealth, would make the task an almost hopeless one.

One of the grave problems in connection with the establishment of old-age pensions is the raising of revenue to meet the payments. The same principle that makes it a duty of the government to provide for its superannuated workers would require that the means to do so should be raised by a tax on property, incomes, bequests and inheritances, so far as it is within the power of the Federal government.

From every point of view, the method herewith proposed seems to be the most feasible. It places the pensioner in the direct employment of the government; it enlists him in the army of the United States under the direction of the President, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy; it enumerates the duties to be performed, limits the punishment for failure to perform them, and stipulates the compensation to be received for the service required.

I have not as yet introduced the measure in Congress, but will await with interest your favorable or unfavorable

criticisms or any amendments you may have to suggest.

Fraternally yours,

W. B. WILSON.

We recommend that this bill and brief be referred to a Committee of this Convention, to report the conclusions to you as soon as possible before adjournment. We cannot but commend the ability and sincerity of purpose shown by Congressman Wilson, and we desire to express to him through this medium our great appreciation of his valuable contribution on this difficult problem.

### INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Denver Convention, which comprehended the appointment of a special committee on Industrial Education, we beg to submit the following report:

A special committee on Industrial Education was appointed to consider the subject matter therein contained. The resolution creating the special commission reads as follows:

"The President, in conjunction with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, be and is hereby authorized to appoint a special committee of at least fifteen, to be composed of a majority of trade union members of this Convention, who will serve without compensation and incur no expenses other than necessary and legitimate expenditure within the judgment of the President and Executive Council to investigate the methods and means of industrial education in this country and abroad, and to report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the next annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor."

In accordance with its provisions there were appointed as members of the Committee the following:

John Mitchell, Chairman, Headquarters, Civic Federation, 10096 Metropolitan Bldg., New York City.

John Golden, President Textile Workers, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.

James Wilson President Pattern Makers' League, 403 Neave Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Agnes Nestor, Secretary Glove Workers' International Union, Room 506, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, National Wo-

man's Trade Union League, 372 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.

Charles P. Neill, Commissioner Bureau of Labor, Washington, D.C.

W. B. Wilson, Congressman, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Frank Duffy, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hugh Frayne, Sheet Metal Worker, 1711 Summit Ave., Scranton, Pa.

James O'Connell, Machinist, Executive Board, care Room 405, McGill Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Charles H. Winslow, Mass. Com. of Industrial Education, Arlington, Mass.

Edward Hirsch, Editor, North & Balt. Sta., Baltimore, Md.

James Roach, Iron Moulder, Albany, N.Y.

Rev. Charles Stelzle, Dept. Church and Labor, Room 700, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Stuart Reid, General Organizer A. F. of L., Lynn, Mass.

By unanimous request at its first meeting:

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C.;

James Duncan, First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, Quincy, Mass., and

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C., were elected to serve as members of the Committee.

The initial meeting of the Committee was held in New York on August 21, and continued during the following day. The two days' sessions served for the purpose of considering and deciding upon the policy to be pursued. At these meetings information was received by the various members, from its Chairman and others, who were requested to appear before them, and with the information imparted, together with an exchange of views, considerable progress was made.

The second meeting was held in Washington, D.C., October 22-23. The Committee early realized the necessity of going directly to those for information who had made a study of the subject, and with this point in view extended invitations to some of the foremost educators, business men and publicists, as well as others, to appear before them, and as a result much valuable informa-

tion was placed at the disposal of the Committee. The following is a list of the persons invited to appear before the Committee:

W. B. Prescott, International Typographical Union, Commission on Supplemental Trade Education.

Charles F. Richards, Originator of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

Leslie W. Miller, Principal, Pennsylvania Museum and School of Arts.

Dr. Herman Schneider, Dean of the University of Cincinnati.

John M. Shrigley, President Williamson Free School for Mechanical Trades.

A. Lincoln Filene, of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, Mass.

Paul H. Hanus, Professor of Education, Harvard University.

Frederick P. Fish, President Massachusetts State Board of Education.

Dr. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York.

Arthur D. Dean, Chief, Division of Trade Schools, New York Education Department.

C. W. Cross, Superintendent of Apprentices, New York Central Lines.

Miss Ella M. Haas, District Inspector, Department of Inspection of Workshops and Factories of the State of Ohio.

Charles R. Towson, Secretary, Industrial Department, the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

J. C. Monaghan, Secretary National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President National City Bank of New York.

Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, President Stevens Institute of Technology.

Mr. V. Everitt Macy, of New York.

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Institute.

Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chief, Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior.

Mr. C. W. Burket, Editor American Agriculturist.

T. J. Foster, International Correspondence School, Scranton, or representative, Raymond Robins, Chicago.

The net results of this meeting clearly indicated that our committee was pursuing a practical policy in its investigations, and that much valuable data and information were obtained. That there was much confusion in the public mind concerning industrial education was

manifest. The Committee conceived it imperative that honest differences of opinion be considered and pointed out, and that an effort be made to help solve this great problem.

Organized labor favors that plan of industrial training that will give our boys and girls such a training as will help them to advance after they are in the industry.

Organized labor believes that there are pressing educational needs which can be at least partially solved by the introduction of industrial training; it is aware that boys and girls do not always have the opportunity to enter the field of employment which will best contribute to their development either physically, morally or intellectually. Those who leave school change from one unskilled occupation to another, and gain but little or nothing in efficiency. Labor believes that industrial education between the ages of 14 and 16 years ought to awaken in these children a new school interest, and so help retain them in school longer and contribute more to their development; it believes that if such industrial training took the children between the ages of 14 and 16 when they are of little value in a business way, at a time when the education they have received is of advantage so far as it goes, but hardly fits them for actual working places, that it would serve to give them the proper training to prepare and enter some branch of actual vocational work.

We believe that as much attention should be given to the proper education of those who are at work in our industries as is now given to those who prepare to enter professional and managerial careers, simply to balance justice and make it necessary to give to the wage-earning classes and the common industries such equivalent as we can for what the present schools are doing for the wealthier classes, as well as for the professional and managing vocations.

The personal observations and first-hand information obtained here and in European countries which embrace the general plan of Industrial Education in the various countries; details of schools at present in operation, both as regards the courses of study and the administration and financing; the views of some of the foremost authorities in industrial education, and the attitude of both

employer and organized labor toward the instruction provided by numerous schools operated by means of state, local and municipal subsidies, and by private funds, have all been collated.

That the impressions made by our individual and joint study were profound is not saying too much, and the magnitude of the problem did not lessen. In considering the subject of the present status of Industrial Education it seems necessary to emphasize the need of a thorough and intense study of the future effect on American industries and the efficiency of the American workers, and the full realization of their prosperity, and it is deemed expedient that this question be given the broadest and fullest consideration and discussion by this Convention.

The report of the special committee on Industrial Education will be submitted to you in printed form. As that report itself shows, it is not sufficiently exhaustive, thorough and comprehensive to warrant final action, yet it is confidently believed that it is an accurate statement of fact, and the best that could be ascertained and presented with in so brief a time as the Committee had at its disposal.

We recommend that the Committee be continued for at least another year; that they co-operate with the Executive Council and all other bodies having for their purpose extending public industrial education.

#### IMMIGRATION.

In regard to the subject of immigration, upon which previous Conventions have directed investigation, your attention is again called to the report we had the honor to submit to the Denver Convention, and in it the references to immigration from European countries, and particularly of Russia and Italy. You recommended that the President of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to confer with the representatives of the Italian government and report to the Executive Council thereon.

In connection therewith we would say that President Gompers reported to us that he held conferences at Washington with the ambassadors of several countries and that, later on, he "held conferences with the representatives of some of the governments in Europe, a most interesting interview having taken place

with him, the Commissioner General of Immigration of Italy, and other governmental officers in Rome, and primarily had interviews and conferences with the representatives of the workers in many cities of Italy. From his report it would indicate that there is no subject more generally discussed in Italy by government representatives, as well as labor men of all occupations, than that of emigration of their countrymen to the United States. From the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration of Italy is shown the fact that fully one hundred thousand Italians left the shores of their country for the United States in the first three months of the present year. It is also clear that there are comparatively few of Italy's city skilled workmen who leave their country for the United States; that the stream of emigration is from Southern Italy, where the workers are agricultural and unskilled; that in many sections such large numbers have emigrated as to leave a dearth of toilers to perform the necessary work. One important influence of this fact has been toward raising the wages of those who remained.

It has been found that the government of Italy has sought to discourage emigration of its people, but finding that a most difficult task, has aimed to beneficially regulate it. In some quarters, agreements, or even treaties were suggested, into which, of course, it was not within the power of the President of the American Federation to enter into. At Naples the representatives of labor asked that the American Federation of Labor supply the funds for an office, with two or three men employed by us there, who would help in the organization of the Italian workers, and to aid in discouraging or diverting emigration of Italian workers.

In regard to Russian immigrants, we can only again call attention to the fact, that while we realize that some further restrictions are necessary to the immigration of these and other people to America, we also realize the fact that the deportation of immigrants who come from Russia to our shores would practically mean handing them over to the tender mercies of a brutal autocracy.

This entire subject of immigration is so important in all its bearings upon

the welfare of our people, that it deserves our deepest consideration and concern, and we urge further investigation and study in order that the most practical results may follow.

### ORGANIZED FARMERS.

Beginning with the Minneapolis Convention, the A. F. of L. has taken a very great interest in securing co-operation and in obtaining proper information regarding the Farmers' organizations of our country. The A. F. of L. has been represented at their conventions by fraternal delegates and visitors. The state organizations of the A. F. of L. have co-operated with the Farmers' organizations until, in some parts of the country, a very close friendship and alliance have come into existence. The organization of the Farmers is for the same primary purposes as the organization of the wage-workers in the cities and towns to secure better prices for the commodities they raise; to decrease, in so far as that may be possible, the hours of labor and the arduousness of their toil. They have already accomplished much in this direction. The officers of the Farmers' organizations are alert, progressive men, and through them and the trade union movement with which they are coming in contact, they are becoming practically educated upon economic questions that are bound to result in permanent good, both to the Farmers and to the workers in industry. They are especially efficient in the sale of label-made products, and if this field is thoroughly cultivated by the trade unionists having labels, great results can and will be obtained. The spirit of friendliness and fraternity which they have expressed and exhibited by their actions towards the trade union movement is deserving of our commendation. Our efforts should be continued to promote the growth of the harmony now existing between the Farmers' unions of the country and the American Federation of Labor, and all the affiliated bodies of both.

### THE EXECUTION OF FRANCISCO FERRER.

The execution of Francisco Ferrer of Spain has aroused a world-wide sense of indignation and protest. At our meeting held at headquarters shortly after his execution we adopted resolutions expressive of organized labor's

protest, for the cause of free speech, free press and free education has found in Francisco Ferrer another martyr. We recommend that this Convention endorse the preambles and resolutions adopted upon the subject.

#### EXTRADITION OF RUSSIAN AND MEXICAN FUGITIVES.

We called attention last year to the steps we had taken in behalf of defending the extradition of Jan Pouren. While approving our action in this case, you directed that we should have an interview with the President of the United States, to the end that the traditional right of asylum for political refugees should be preserved in the republic of the United States. Therefore, on January 14th we had an hour's conference with the President and submitted to him in writing the case of Jan Pouren, as well as the case of Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal, Librado Rivera, and other members of the Mexican Liberal Party, who were arrested in Los Angeles, Cal., August 23, 1907, at the instance of the Mexican Government.

In his formal written reply, the President submitted the following review of these matters from the Secretary of State:

"The treaties and statutes of the United States contain adequate provisions for safeguarding the right of asylum for political refugees. Every specific case mentioned in the memorandum is covered by such provisions of treaty and statute. In each specific case where a demand for extradition is made by a foreign country and the person demanded claims to be a political refugee, there is always a question of fact raised as to whether the assertion of political character is true or not. This question under the laws of the United States is to be decided judicially in the first instance by a United States Commissioner acting as a magistrate and proceeding upon evidence taken under oath, and in the second instance by the Secretary of State, reviewing the decision of the Commissioner upon the evidence. If the question of fact is determined in favor of the person demanded, the law forbids his extradition and protects him in his right of asylum. If the question of fact is decided against the person de-

manded, his extradition is required by law because there is no right of asylum in his case.

"Under these circumstances there would appear to be no occasion for the interposition of the authority of the President, and no opportunity for such interposition unless it were to interfere in the performance of judicial duties or to recommend to Congress changes in the law which are not, and are not alleged to be, necessary."

This entire matter is submitted to you for such further advice as you may deem the circumstances of these and similar cases warrant.

#### CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

The Denver Convention recommended that the Executive Council should at all times use its best efforts to assist in legitimate work which has for its object the protection and conservation of the natural resources of our country. Shortly after the Denver Convention, that is, December 9-11, the Conservation League and the National Rivers and Harbors Congress met in the City of Washington. We authorized President Gompers, Vice-President O'Connell and Secretary Morrison to represent the Federation at the meetings of these two bodies, and to act with the Joint Committee on Conservation. It might be well here to state the National Conservation Committee is now co-operating with the Conservation Committees of forty National Organizations, including the American Federation of Labor, and with the Conservation Commissions of thirty-two States.

We also appointed a permanent Conservation Committee of the American Federation of Labor, composed of President Gompers, Vice-Presidents Mitchell, O'Connell and Hayes, and Secretary Morrison.

A plan for co-operation among the conservation commissions was adopted at the general conference in March of this year. The plan is comprehensive and contains an outline for an inventory of the water resources, forest resources, land resources, mineral resources and for the public health. With all of the recommendations and the features of the plan, the Committee and the Executive Council are in entire accord. Inasmuch, however, as the features enu-

merated, other than that of public health, concern us generally as citizens, they are not fully enumerated here. They can easily be obtained and will be gladly furnished to anyone interested. That with which we, as representatives of the wage earners are primarily concerned, is covered under the caption Public Health. In that the plan provides, among other things, the following:

"Facilities for protecting individual and family health."

"Prevailing knowledge of hygiene and sanitation."

"The means of maintaining the health. . . ."

"Offices, boards and commissions, and educational instrumentalities, laws and regulations governing hours and conditions of labor."

"The whole morale of the nation in its relation to the states, . . . of immigration, imported disease and vice."

"Effect of immigration on labor and production, influence of immigration on customs and institutions."

"The relation between the public health and current industries. . . . Of mine and factory inspection, fires, floods, storms, accidents connected with railways, vessels, effects of noxious fumes, dust, etc. Effects of confinement and excessive hours of labor, means of reducing accidental and other losses and risks."

"Benefits of desirable and necessary improvements in length of life, accelerated growth in population, increased comfort and earning capacity, augmented efficiency and intensified humanity and patriotism."

From this brief statement of the plan adopted, as well as a fuller understanding of the entire scope of the plan for the conservation of the natural resources of America, it will be observed why we have approved the report of the Committee and the plan agreed upon. We recommend to this Convention that the Committee be continued and every effort made to assist in the consummation of this most highly necessary purpose for which the commission was formed.

#### COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY.

As a consequence of the agitation of

organized workmen, several state governments have given consideration to the matter of legislation providing for the revision of antiquated principles of law relating to compensation and liability for those injured in the course of their employment. In the hope that some specific relief from the evils of our present liability laws may be obtained, the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and New York have created commissions upon which representatives of labor have been appointed, whose duty it is to investigate into the cause and effect of industrial accidents, and to recommend such legislation as will either automatically compensate the victims of such accidents, or to recommend such modification of existing law as will make it less difficult to secure adequate recovery in suits for damages. Such legislation would do much to obviate the wastefulness and delay, which characterize and have been the history of suits in recovery of damages for industrial accidents. While we recognize that ultimately workmen's compensation for accidents must become the settled policy of government, and to attain which we must continue our earnest efforts, yet in the meantime we should give our assistance and support to legislation that will remove, or substantially modify the unjust bars to recovery founded upon the doctrine of "assumption of risks, contributory negligence, fellow-servant and waiver of rights," and we urge upon the legislators and commissions, the passage of such measures as are necessary to the proper protection of life and limb, and where accidents in industry occur, from whatever cause, the victims or dependents should be legally entitled to adequate compensation or the means of recovering full recompense in suits for damages.

#### ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE.

The distribution of the circular containing the charts declared for by the Pittsburg Convention and giving correct information how to prevent, and to assist in eradicating tuberculosis has been continued. The State Federations of Labor and the city central bodies have been particularly urged to secure the enactment of laws by the various State Legislatures, requiring the pro-

vision of proper and sanitary sleeping accommodations and shelter for workmen engaged in the construction of public works. It is our desire and endeavor to co-operate in every way within our power in every fight which is being waged against the dreaded and insidious disease.

None are more interested in the prevention, arrest and eradication of the great white plague and other communicable diseases than are the men of labor. We have done, and will continue to do our duty in the premises. We distributed broadcast printed documents, urging our fellow-workers as to proper laws, methods of sanitation, food, work and conduct, in order that the best may be done to save our people from the ravages of the disease. Investigation has demonstrated clearly that one of the most insidious means of communication and spread of the germs of disease is through second-hand clothing and bottles. We urgently recommend the adoption by this Convention of a resolution demanding from the duly constituted authorities, Boards of Health included, that laws or regulations shall be enacted or formulated prohibiting the sale of second-hand clothing or second-hand bottles unless they have been cleansed and renovated under the direction and supervision of a representative of Boards of Health.

#### FILLING JUDICIAL VACANCIES.

We make the suggestion, and recommend that organized labor take appropriate action looking toward the naming of citizens for filling vacancies by appointment that may occur in the Supreme Courts of the United States, Federal Courts throughout the Judicial Districts and Circuits in the United States, and for new courts that may be hereafter created.

#### PRESIDENT GOMPERS' EUROPEAN TRIP.

Concurring fully in the action of the Denver Convention, directing President Gompers to visit Great Britain and several other European countries for the purpose of attending several conventions and congresses, as well as making a study and investigation of labor conditions abroad, we authorized Secretary Morrison to make the necessary arrangements to defray his expenses on this trip. His expenses cover his barest

possible necessities. We take this occasion to correct the false statement published, that the expenses of any other person were incurred by our Federation in connection with this trip. President Gompers has already made a report to you as to the result of his investigation and study. At our meeting, held immediately after his return, he submitted a summary of the entire trip. We are confident that his trip will bring good results.

#### LINCOLN CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE.

We are gratified to be able to report that the centennial of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1909, was universally observed by organized labor throughout the United States. Congress passed a law, and the President signed it, making the 12th of February, Lincoln's Centennial Birthday, a legal holiday, but did not make February 12th of each year a legal holiday. A few States have made the natal day of our martyred President a legal holiday, and our efforts should be continued to have the legislatures of all the States, as well as the United States Federal Government, enact laws making February 12th a general legal holiday.

In connection with this subject, we should say, that reports from central bodies, as well as from local unions, show that appropriate and interesting memorial exercises were held under the auspices of their respective organizations, to which the general public was invited. As an Executive Council, though we were not in session on that date, yet as individual members, we participated in the Lincoln Memorial services in our respective localities.

#### THE PASSING OF VICE-PRESIDENT MAX MORRIS, AND EX-SECRETARIES AUGUST McCRAITH AND FRANK K. FOSTER.

It is but fitting in this report that we should refer to the deep loss the labor movement has sustained in the death of Vice-President Max Morris, on June 6, 1909. Not only labor men, but public men and many business men of prominence and hundreds of people who knew him intimately, in public, business



or in a social way, during his lifetime, feel in his death that they have suffered a great personal loss. He has known throughout the country as one of the leading and best representatives of the trade union movement. He was elected Vice-President and member of the Executive Council at the Kansas City Convention, A. F. of L. in 1898.

For thirteen years he acted as Secretary-Treasurer of the Retail Clerks' International Union and as editor of its official journal. Under his direction and by his work, faithfulness and ability, the International Association grew strong and influential, improved the condition of the Retail Clerks of the country and added materially in the moral and social uplift of the workers and of the people generally.

He served in the State Legislature of Colorado as a member of the House. He was three times elected by the labor vote and accomplished much in securing the enactment of laws in the interest of labor and of the people generally. He represented the best thought and activity of our cause in the labor movement of the West and represented the A. F. of L., the bona-fide trade union movement in the highest and most effective form.

At our June meeting we adopted a series of preambles and resolutions which later we had handsomely engrossed and presented the same to Mrs. Max Morris, the widow of our deceased beloved brother and colleague.

Chairman O'Connell—At the request of President Gompers, the letter from Mrs. Morris will be read at this time.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 3, 1909.  
To Samuel Gompers, President, American Federation of Labor:

My Dear Mr. Gompers,—I am in receipt of the memorial volume containing the resolutions passed by the Executive Council on the death of my dear husband, Mr. Morris. Will you kindly accept, for yourself and your fellow-members of the Council, my most fervent thanks for these kindly evidences of your deep sympathy? I know well how closely he was tied to each of you personally, as well as to the able work for which his heart was always beating and his mind was ever alert.

From practically every organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor I have had expressions of sincere sympathy, and I would, therefore, kindly ask you, my dear Mr. Gompers, to read this letter to the Convention, so that it may go on your records as my most heartfelt appreciation of all these expressions, as well as of the many

other kindnesses that have come to me in my great bereavement, from the friends of labor in America.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. MAX MORRIS,

1209 Elizabeth St., Denver, Col.

On June 27th, at Waverly, Massachusetts, our friend and fellow-worker, Frank K. Foster, was called to join the great majority. To those who knew him no words extolling his great intellect are necessary; to those who did not know him, yet have read his thoughts, it need only be said that, either on the platform advocating labor's cause, or in the editorial sanctum drawing on his brain power in the inculcation of human liberty and betterment, his every effort was a classic.

During his life, Brother Foster was at one time Secretary of our Federation and held other important official positions in the labor movement, never failing to render valuable service to the cause so near and dear to his heart. In labor annals his masterful reply at Faneuil Hall to the attack of former President Elliot, of Harvard, on trade unionism will ever be remembered and cherished.

It is not often that it becomes necessary in our report to you to report the demise of three well-known and active men in the labor movement. We now refer to the death of former Secretary of our Federation, August McCraith, which occurred during this year. While not actively engaged in the labor movement in an official capacity at the time of his death, yet Mr. McCraith efficiently served as Secretary of the American Federation of Labor during the years of 1895-6. His work was greatly constructive. He will be remembered by many, and the news of his death was a great shock and grief to his numerous friends.

#### ELECTION VICE-PRESIDENT PERHAM.

By the demise of Brother Max Morris a vacancy was caused in the office of Fourth Vice-President, which, under Section 9 of Article IX. of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, we were required to fill. Inasmuch as our meeting was to be held so shortly after Brother Morris' death, we refrained from filling the vacancy by voting through the mails, but did so at our meeting during the week be-

ginning June 14th. In doing so, however we followed the course usually pursued at our conventions when vacancies have occurred; that is, that other Vice-Presidents in rotation resign and were elected to fill the Vice-Presidencies in their respective higher order. We then elected Brother Henry B. Perham, President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Chairman of the Railway Employees Department of the A. G. of L., as Eighth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the balance of the unexpired term.

#### WE DON'T PATRONIZE

In view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, holding our labor organizations liable under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the Denver Convention directed that the various national and international unions, as well as directly affiliated local unions, be consulted as to their wishes whether the publication of the "We Don't Patronize" list in the "American Federationist" should be restored. The instructions of the Denver Convention were duly carried out, and we recommend the further consideration of the subject be referred to the Executive Council. We urge that each affiliated organization more thoroughly advertise the names of firms which employ union labor and conduct their establishments under sanitary conditions.

#### CONCLUSION.

In this conclusion to our report, we feel it incumbent upon us to not only partially repeat the concluding paragraphs of our Denver report, but to lay the greatest emphasis upon the primary fact that the great central thought and intent of the American Federation of Labor is an improved standard of life and a more intense loyalty and devotion to the fundamental and original spirit of liberty of thought, act and expression to all our people. As our unions grow and expand, so, in a corresponding sense will the blessings of unity, fraternity, solidarity and economic independence develop; as our organizations grow riper in years, the experience the members gain will show them the wisdom of fortifying their treasuries with funds ample to the maintenance of greater fraternal and economic benefits; higher dues, wise and economical management of the organiza-

tions along business standards will create greater confidence in the value and importance of the organizations by all the members. It will make for absolute permanency of all our organizations. The successes of some will be made an example for others, consequently greater advances will be made among all, and the social and moral uplift will become a stimulating aspiration for all to attain; therefore, we urge our fellow unionists to exert even greater effort in organizing the yet unorganized workers, so that not only our (trade union) movement may be strengthened, but that its beneficent influences may become rapidly extended to the advantage of all our people.

Remember the hope of the workers and the permanent safety of American institutions are dependent upon the fidelity of the American trade unions to jealously and rigidly preserve.

On every available field of activity we must press home to an early and successful conclusion the legislation we find necessary at the hands of our municipal, state and federal governments. By a common concert of action and by a determined effort these remedies can be secured, and with them a fuller fruition of our hopes for a higher and fuller life, and the wider distribution of all the blessings of our modern civilization, not only for the producing millions who toil, but for all our fellow citizens.

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS, President;  
JAMES DUNCAN, 1st Vice-Pres.;  
JOHN MITCHELL, 2nd Vice-Pres.;  
JAMES O'CONNELL, 3rd Vice-Pres.;  
D. A. HAYES, 4th Vice-Pres.;  
WM. HUBER, 5th Vice-Pres.;  
JOS. VALENTINE, 6th Vice-Pres.;  
JOHN R. ALPINE, 7th Vice-Pres.;  
H. B. PERHAM, 8th Vice-Pres.;  
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer;  
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

Vice-President O'Connell—The matter contained in the report of the Executive Council will be assigned to the various committees by the President.

#### REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Delegate McKee, Chairman of the Committee, read the following report:  
To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention of

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Reported by  
 J. A. McKEE Chairman  
 J. A. McKEE Secretary  
 On motion the report of the Com-  
 mittee was adopted.  
 At 12.20 o'clock p. m. a recess  
 taken until 9.00 a. m. Wedne-  
 sday November 10th.

### THIRD DAY—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9.00 o'clock a.m. Wednesday, November 10th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Ricardo, Brennan, Conway, Fay, Monaghan, Feeney, Price, Weber, Elsensing, Speret, Dold, Foster, Goltra, Paravecini, Manlove, Braggins, Mahon, Commons, Pratt, Steidle, Huddleston, Milford, Freel, Lawyer, Evans, Hatch, Ott, Calvert, Sweet, James, Lee, Bruten, Berger, Thompson, Garrett, O'Leary, Lippman, Rist, Bailey, Tucker, Tooker, Huggins, Ruden, Maupin, Burkhart, Pena, Martin, Roberts, Voll, Roderick, McDonnell, Mawbray, Curtia.

President Gompers—The chair feels it incumbent upon him to officially and with very great sorrow call attention to the fact that one of our number, a delegate to this Convention, met with accidental death by asphyxiation in his room the night before last. Just after the close of Monday's session, our deceased brother waited upon me and asked if it would not be possible for me to stop over at Niagara Falls on my return trip. He was very urgent and almost insistent. I promised to give him an answer some time later during the Convention. He was with us only a few hours on Monday. Last night, while one of our committees was in session, one of the coroners of the city of Toronto made known the fact that one of our number had been found dead in his room. The committee, as soon as possible, took action. I was informed of the sad affair, and with the committee, Vice-President Duncan, Vice-President O'Connell, and Vice-President Huber, went to the undertaking establishment. It seems to me that, under the circumstances, we should not only take official recognition of the demise of our fellow-delegate to this Convention, but that we should, in some form, manifest our respect for his memory and make some suitable arrangement to have his remains taken to his home by one of the representatives of

labor of the City of Toronto. If the Convention agrees to the suggestion, the chairman will appoint one or two members of organized labor of the City of Toronto to accompany the remains of Earl E. Russ to his home, the expense to be borne by the Federation.

William Glockling, President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, was appointed by President Gompers to accompany the remains of Earl E. Russ to his home in Niagara Falls, N.Y.

President Gompers—As a further mark of respect to the memory of Earl E. Russ, I ask the delegates to rise and remain in silence for one minute.

The entire delegation arose and stood in silence for one minute.

Secretary Morrison read the following cablegram:

Stockholm, Nov. 7.  
American Federation of Labor Convention, Toronto:

Three hundred thousand Swedish workmen have fought severe fight for rights of their trade unions since three months. Struggle still going on, with solitary help from abroad. Organized workmen hope to bring victory home at last. Swedish trade unions cannot be crushed. With compliments and wishes for good results of Congress.

Fraternally,

LINDQUIST,

General President of Swedish Trade Unions.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

To the 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that we have examined the following credentials, and recommend the seating of the delegates as follows:

Stenographers and Typists' Union No. 12246 of Brooklyn, N.Y.—Miss E. C. Morris, 1 vote.

City Laborers' Protective Union No. 11002—Thomas McManus, 1 vote.

Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades—Athol McClain, 1 vote.

The following organizations, having liquidated their indebtedness, are entitled to representation, and we therefore recommend the seating of their delegates as follows:

Joplin, Mo., Trades Assembly—C. W. Fear, 1 vote.

Du Bois, Pa., Central Trades and Labor Council—Samuel Bruce, 1 vote.

The protest against the San Francisco, Cal., Labor Council having been withdrawn we recommend the seating of the delegate, John A. Kelly with 1 vote.

We beg to report further that we had before us the delegate-elect from the Buffalo, N.Y., United Trades and Labor Council and the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for a hearing on the protest of the Carpenters against the seating of the representative of the Buffalo, N.Y., United Trades and Labor Council, and recommend that the delegate be not seated, because of the violation of the Constitution of the A. F. of L. by the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N.Y., in retaining in its body a dual local union of Millwrights.

We further report on the credential of A. L. Urlick from the Des Moines, Iowa, Trades and Labor Assembly, and recommend that he be not seated, for violation of the Constitution of the A. F. of L. by the Des Moines, Iowa, Trades and Labor Assembly in retaining in its body a seceding organization of electrical workers.

We further report on the credential of H. Mechelstetter from the Sioux City, Iowa, Trades and Labor Assembly, and recommend that he be not seated, for violation of the Constitution of the A. F. of L. by the Sioux City, Iowa, Trades and Labor Assembly, in retaining in its body a seceding organization of electrical workers.

We further report that a credential was presented for Mr. Otto H. Zimmer from the Labor Educational Association of Ontario. We recommend that he be not seated.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. CABLE, Chairman;

T. J. HUMPHREY,

R. A. McKEE, Secretary.

A motion was made and seconded

that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

Delegate Lipman spoke briefly in opposition to the report of the Committee.

Delegate Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, spoke in favor of the report of the Committee, and discussed at some length the conditions existing in Buffalo in regard to the United Trades and Labor Council and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The supplemental report was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Vice-President Huber in the chair.

Delegate Frey, for the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, read the following report:

#### REPORT OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO CONVENTION OF BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS, CITY OF IPSWICH, SEPTEMBER 6, 1909:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

GREETING.—Brothers, as your delegates to the Forty-second Annual Convention of the British Trade Union Congress, we desire to submit the following report:

This Congress convened on September 6th in the Public Hall of the City of Ipswich, there being present 495 delegates, representing 1,701,000 trade unionists. The convention was given a most cordial welcome to the city by the Mayor, who in a tactful speech expressed his interest in the welfare of the trade union movement in Great Britain. Dressed as he was in his official robes of fur and crimson, with his attendant in blue and gold livery, it gave a tinge of the picturesque and mediaeval to the platform. After other addresses, the most forceful being by Sir Daniel Goddard, the convention proceeded to the work before it, the first order of business being the president's report, which was submitted by Bro. David Shackleton, who as the fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress made so favorable an impression at our Norfolk convention in November, 1907.

This report, while brief, struck the keynote of the convention, in that portion which read:—"Trade unionism no longer waits upon the orthodox political parties to carry out its wishes, nor are its objects confined to purely trade union matters, but a wider and more generous view is taken by trade unionists of their duties as citizens. To-day trade unionism and labor has no fewer than 63 representatives on the floor of the House of Commons voicing the aspirations and desires of organized labor. The success of direct labor representation is adequately proved by reference to the result of the present

Parliament in contrast to any previous Parliament."

Much of the convention's time was given to the consideration of those industrial problems which our British brethren are endeavoring to solve through legislative effort. The final action of the delegates being an instruction, or recommendation, for the guidance of their representatives in Parliament.

The Parliamentary Committee, in their report, covered the results of the labor party's efforts in Parliament during the year, and its attitude toward those labor measures which had not as yet been incorporated into the law. Several bills of more than ordinary interest had been secured since the previous Congress. One establishing the Miners' Eight-hour Bill, was secured during the autumn session, and went into effect on July 1st, 1909. The Trade Boards Bill, which provides for the introduction of Wage Boards in the following industries: — Ready-made tailoring, cardboard box making, machine-made lace, and net finishing, and ready-made blouse trade. These boards will be empowered:—1st, to fix a minimum standard of wage, and to enforce that minimum when fixed; 2nd, to act as centres of information and organization; 3rd, to nourish and cherish the interest of the workers, and to foster a healthy state of industry within the particular trade in which they operate. These boards will have the authority, after hearing both sides, that is to say, the employers and employees in the so-called sweated trades, to establish a minimum wage rate, which they will have the power to enforce. We found from the action of the delegates that the principles involved in this bill met with their endorsement and hearty support. At present the bill affects but a few of the sweated trades, and it is the intention to extend its influence to others as time passes.

The successful operation of this law will place in the hands of those appointed for this purpose by the Government the power to regulate the minimum wage rate in certain industries.

One of the most important measures enacted into law during the year was the Labor Exchanges Bill, which authorizes the Board of Trade to establish labor exchanges, through which the unemployed will be assisted in securing work. The bill as it passed the House of Lords reads as follows:

#### LABOR EXCHANGES BILLS.

To provide for the establishment of Labor Exchanges and for other purposes incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) The Board of Trade may establish and maintain in such places as

they think fit Labor Exchanges, and may assist any Labor Exchanges maintained by any other authorities or persons, and in the exercise of those powers may, if they think fit, co-operate with any other authorities or persons having powers for the purpose.

(2) The Board of Trade may also, by such other means as they think fit, collect and furnish information as to employers requiring workpeople and workpeople seeking engagement or employment.

(3) The Board of Trade may take over any Labor Exchange (whether established before or after the passing of this Act) by agreement with the authority or person by whom the Labor Exchange is maintained, and any such authority or person shall have power to transfer it to the Board of Trade for the purposes of this Act.

(4) The powers of any central body or District Committee and the powers of any Council through a special committee to establish or maintain under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1906, a Labor Exchange or unemployed register shall, after the expiration of one year from the commencement of this Act, not be exercised except with the sanction of and subject to any conditions imposed by the Local Government Board for England, Scotland, or Ireland, as the case may require, and that sanction shall not be given except after consultation with the Board of Trade.

2. (1) The Board of Trade may make general regulations with respect to the management of Labor Exchanges and otherwise with respect to the exercise of their powers under this Act, and such regulations may, subject to the approval of the Treasury, authorize advances to be made by way of loan towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment has been found for them through a Labor Exchange.

(2) The regulations shall provide that no person shall suffer any disqualification or be otherwise prejudiced on account of refusing to accept employment found for him through a Labor Exchange where the ground of refusal is that a trade dispute exists, or that the wages offered are lower than those current in the trade in the district where the employment is offered.

(3) Any general regulations made under this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made.

(4) Subject to any such regulations, the powers of the Board of Trade under this Act shall be exercised in such manner as the Board of Trade may direct.

(5) The Board of Trade may, in such cases as they think fit, establish Advisory Committees for the purpose of giving the board advice and assistance in connection with the management of any Labor Exchange.

3. If any person knowingly makes any false statement or false representation to any officer of a Labor Ex-

change established under this Act, or to any person acting for or for the purposes of any such Labor Exchange, for the purpose of obtaining employment or procuring workpeople, that person shall be liable in respect of each offence on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10.

4. The Board of Trade may appoint such officers and servants for the purposes of this Act as the board may, with the sanction of the Treasury, determine, and there shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament to such officers and servants such salaries or remuneration as the Treasury may determine, and any expenses incurred by the Board of Trade in carrying this Act into effect, to such amount as may be sanctioned by the Treasury, shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

5. In this Act the expression "Labor Exchange" means any office or place used for the purpose of collecting and furnishing information, either by the keeping of registers or otherwise, respecting employers who desire to engage workpeople who seek engagements or employment.

6. This Act may be cited as the Labor Exchanges Act, 1909.

All of the regulations governing these Exchanges were not embodied in the bill, but the President of the Board of Trade, the Hon. Winston Churchill, consulted with the labor representatives in Parliament relative to these.

While the convention was in session in Ipswich the President of the Board of Trade announced in the House of Commons that he proposed to make the principal appointments himself, but that he had decided to refer all the substantial appointments to a small independent Committee of Selection, consisting of a large employer of labor, a Civil Service Commissioner, and as the representative of organized labor David Shackleton, M.P., the President of the British Trades Union Congress. As a supplement to this bill the Government stands pledged to introduce next year a limited scheme of out-of-work insurance, compulsory in its character, including at first the following group of trades:—House building and works of construction, engineering, machine and tool making, ship and boat building, vehicles, sawyers, and general laborers working at these particular trades.

A detailed report of the convention's work is not being submitted, as there were many matters acted upon which were local in their character, and had no general bearing upon the important trade union problems which contain international interest. Some of these, however, may be of sufficient interest to warrant brief mention. For some time the Salvation Army, in its efforts to assist the unemployed, has opened workshops, and in these has produced articles which, when placed upon the open market, came into direct competition with those produced under trade union conditions. As the wages

paid to the workers by the Salvation Army were comparatively cut of all proportion to trade union rates, and their product was sold below the ordinary market prices, these workshops had resulted in jeopardizing the average workman's wage rate and standard of living, with the result that strong representations had been made to General Booth, with whom, unfortunately, no satisfactory understanding had been reached. A Parliamentary investigation into the industrial scheme of the Salvation Army had been desired by some of the delegates, but the belief that such an investigation might prejudice public opinion against this organization, whose motives as a whole seem to be for the benefit of the unfortunate, prompted the convention to leave the question in the hands of the Parliamentary Committee for the time being. Attention has been called to this subject because of the industrial questions which certain policies of this organization have raised in the United States and in Canada, reference to which was made in the report of our delegate to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at the Denver Convention of 1908. A resolution calling upon the Government to appoint a Minister of Labor, with full Cabinet rank, was adopted by the convention. The Parliamentary representatives were instructed to prepare a bill, having for its object the prevention of evictions of workmen during industrial disputes.

The work of the convention as it progressed gave an insight of the power which has been placed in the hands of the trade unions since they secured direct Parliamentary representation. One instance supplying a pointed illustration being a dispute which arose between the Railway Clerks' Association and the North-Eastern Railway Co. over the railway company's refusal to allow some of its clerks to affiliate themselves with the Railway Clerks' Association. The railway company having a bill in Parliament, the labor members, with one exception, united in opposing this bill, with the result that it was not allowed to pass until the railway company and the Clerks' Union had reached an understanding on the questions in dispute satisfactory to the latter. The one member who had failed to support the efforts of the labor representatives in Parliament in their opposition to the bill just referred to received a most severe rebuke from the convention.

After being in session six days the convention adjourned, having re-elected Mr. David Shackleton as president and Messrs. J. R. Clynes, of the National Union of Gasworkers and General Laborers, and A. H. Gill, of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, as fraternal delegates to the 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

It may be of interest to know that as the result of your delegates' presence in Europe that international agreements relative to the exchange of

cards and other matters of mutual interest have been entered into between the Metal Molders' Unions of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Austria, and France, and the International Molders' Union of North America, and that a similar agreement with the English union only awaits formal action before becoming a reality, and with the German Garment Workers and the British Garment Workers with the United Garment Workers of America.

In bringing this brief report to a close we desire to give expression to our deep appreciation of the many courtesies extended to us by our British brethren, from the time of our arrival in Liverpool, where we were received by a committee appointed by the officers of the Congress, until the close of the convention. Every attention was given to our comfort and welfare, and we would be untrue to the sentiments which resulted from the hearty and whole-souled reception which was extended to us if we failed to give due acknowledgment of the hospitality and the friendly spirit which we encountered on every hand. These few words cannot express the full measure of our appreciation, but they may in a small way acquaint you with the cordiality of the reception extended to your delegates.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. FREY.

B. A. LARGER.

On motion, the report was received and made part of the records of the Convention.

Vice-President Perham in the chair.

Delegate Jones read the following report:

**REPORT OF FRATERNAL DELEGATE  
FROM THE AMERICAN FEDERATION  
OF LABOR TO THE CANADIAN  
TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS.**

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Delegates:—

Most cordially I wish to thank you for the honor bestowed upon me, as your fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, held in the City of Quebec, in September, and desire to submit to you the following report:

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, and Sir George Garneau, Mayor of Quebec. Reports and business in French and English. The Congress was also addressed by Mr. Will Crooks, Labor Member of Parliament of the Imperial House.

With a splendid attendance of thorough representative characters, which showed in the initiative of this great Convention that the work to be done would be done in a representative manner, and with credit not only to the delegates and their several organizations, but to the entire labor world,

the Congress was in session five and a half days, with one session extending to midnight.

To use a very expressive, but perhaps inelegant, phrase, every delegate was "right on the job." Good, clean, honest men, who sat erect in their seats, with eyes and minds glued right to the business in hand. Those men were there for the purpose of helping their fellows with their legislation, and they were real statesmen in that they saw more than just the personality of self or opponent.

They watched closely the proceedings; they delved deeply into the questions before them, and they tried to see clearly, for they knew and felt the weight of responsibility. They were living in the present and working for the future.

Alfonse Verville presided, a member of Parliament from Canada, and an estimable gentleman, a man as big in heart as the position he holds in the country. P. M. Draper is secretary of the Congress, another gentleman of whom it may well be said. "He loves a man because he is a man, and therefore is a brother."

Liberality of spirit seemed to be the governing motive of these people, and this will be emphasized when I state that even in the election of officers, all of which were closely contested, some being decided by one and two votes, the utmost good feeling existed, and none congratulated the winners more heartily than the losers did.

These people showed that they were deeply interested in the great and growing future of the International Trades Union movement, and they were loyalty personified toward the international movement as against the national—or Canada for Canadians—movement. They believe, and proved their belief by their actions, that the trades union movement can not and should not be an affair left to each country to work out by itself. They not only recognized the futility of this, but they recognized its utter selfishness.

This was the 25th annual gathering of the Congress, and when it is stated that delegates were present from every industrial centre in Canada, from Victoria, B. C., in the far West, to Sydney, N. S., in the extreme East, it is not only made clear that it was a very representative body, but an important one.

There were represented in the Congress 102 delegates, representing 22 trade and labor councils, and 68 international local trades unions.

Jurisdictional disputes were conspicuous by their absence.

The union labels were given close attention, and strong resolutions were passed encouraging locals and central bodies to popularize them in their respective localities.

In fact, the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress appears to be wholly designed for the purpose of securing legislative enactments that will be of



lasting and effective value to the men and women of labor. It may also be added that their work has not been in vain, if that be its mission, by a reference to the valuable work it has done along this line.

While the Congress seems to be working for improved conditions of the workers of Canada along legislative lines—looking to the Government for the needed relief, they seem far from disposed to plunge the workers into the tempestuous uncertain sea of partisan politics—but rather along sane and conservative lines. They pin their faith on the justness of their cause and the reasonableness of their demands. Notwithstanding the Congress was composed of delegates speaking two different languages—French and English—one not understanding the other, one distinctive and crowning virtue stood out boldly and was made manifest more than once during the deliberations of the Congress, the loyalty of the Canadian Trades Unionist—French and English—to the International Trades Union movement—as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor. We have no more loyal adherents and advocates of the International Trades Union movement than can be found in the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. The National movement—or Canada for Canadians policy—is as odious to these people as the non-union, or open shop policy is to the men and women of labor in the States. They are not indifferent to the activity of certain people in the interest of this alleged national movement, and the support it might, and no doubt did receive from certain quarters, but are doing their utmost to overcome such influence, and with the aid of the A. F. of L. the Congress will soon eradicate this national "plague."

From the tenor of the arguments during the discussion of a peace resolution, it was plain that, while our Canadian brothers are loyal subjects of Great Britain, it will take more than a fancied insult to that country, or an attack on commercial interest to arouse them to arms against their fellow-workers of America or any other country. The following terse resolution by our honored delegate from the Congress, Brother F. Bancroft, may not be inappropriate, and very concisely puts the situation:

Resolved, as the capitalists cause all war, therefore resolved that they be allowed to do all the fighting.

The following resolution by Delegate Simpson is embraced in this report, feeling sure it will meet with a response from this body.

THAT WHEREAS nearly one hundred years have elapsed since the war in 1812-14, which was terminated under conditions abolishing armaments of war along the International frontier between Canada and the United States, and the effects of an unbroken century of peace and goodwill between the two countries has attracted the atten-

tion of the whole world; therefore, be it resolved, that this convention endorse the action of the Canadian Peace Association in petitioning the Government of Canada to join the United States in holding a demonstration in commemoration of this event of such world-wide significance, and recommend that all wage workers of Canada sign the petitions to be circulated and presented to his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada in Council.—Concurred in.

In the report of the Executive Council, one of the most important recommendations was that calling a convention of the citizens of Canada for the purpose of presenting the views of those opposed to the advocacy of militarism, to the Parliament. In explanation of their recommendation they stated that they opposed the introduction of military training in schools, and the expenditure of such vast sums of money for the maintenance of such institution, thereby sowing the seed of love for war in the on-coming generation.

This Executive Board also reported that a Minister of Labor had been appointed in the Dominion Cabinet, and expressed their idea that this Minister would be of very great beneficial help to the workers of the Dominion.

Referring to the right of the workers to strike, they stated that this right would never be relinquished willingly, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, 1907, which question they stated was made unmistakably plain in the wording of said Act.

Speaking of the present Convention, which we have the honor of holding in Toronto, I shall give their exact words, as I deem this expression one of interest to the entire convention here assembled:

"It is with the greatest pleasure that we refer to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Toronto in November next. It will do much to cement the strong friendship already existing among the organized workers of North America, and its coming will do much to silence the attacks of some of the employing classes in Canada who, for a purpose, are so thoroughly in favor of a strictly Canadian organization. Organized labor throughout Canada extends to the American Federation of Labor the warmest welcome, and best wishes for success.

In speaking of the Exclusion Act, presented to Parliament by the Honorable Senator McMullen, and its defeat, the Ex-Com. said that the defeat of this Act spoke well for the fairness of the Senators who by a majority defeated the Act which would have excluded from Canada all officers of international trade unions.

They reported that the depression of times had thrown many out of work, but that a wave of prosperity was now in sight, and that in a short time all

workers would again be back in employment.

In addressing itself to the American Federation of Labor and their struggle to maintain the rights of free speech and free press, the Executive Committee submitted the following:

Your Executive need hardly refer to the great struggle being waged by the A. F. of L. for the maintenance of the rights of free speech and a free press. That is something that every delegate is familiar with. Canadians recognize that the fight is one that is common to all organized workers, and they quite understand that the struggle in the United States is but the prelude to the same sort of endeavor to crush out the unions that will be made in Canada. Greed knows no flag. The sympathy of Canadian workers is heartily and sincerely with President Gompers in the great fight that he is making, and the best wishes of the Congress are offered to him for his ultimate success. We cannot too strongly emphasize our position that the injunction process must not be abused as it has been, both in the United States and in Canada. It is a "back door" procedure that must be sparingly and cautiously used. Nor should it ever be granted to prevent a free and full discussion of the relations between capital and labor. There is, after all, something worse than "contempt" of Court, and that is defiance of the Court. It is to be hoped that the day will never come when the respect now given by our people to the judges of the land will be replaced by any other feeling, but if, as Junius says, "the subject who is truly loyal will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures," then organized workmen in common with other citizens will maintain their rights at whatever cost.

The Executive Committee for British Columbia in their report stated that the workers had not met so continuously the menace of the immigrants, such as the Asiatics, Japanese, and Hindus, this year as they had previous years, since the protest made on behalf of the laboring people through the Trades and Labor Congress.

The Executive Committee for the Province of Quebec stated that again Mr. Verville, President of the Congress, had been elected to the House of Commons by a majority larger than any candidate before in the entire country had ever obtained.

The nomination of Mr. Louis Beuloin, member of their Provincial Executive Committee, as second vice-president of the International Union of Machinists, was mentioned with pleasure, while the nomination of Mr. Thos. Fisher, also a member of the same committee, for sixth vice-president of the Painters, was mentioned with a great deal of fervor. Perhaps it would be well to quote their language: "In congratulating them heartily, we must say that there is nothing better calculated to tighten the bonds of brotherhood and

friendship between the two nations than such appointments of our union men to elevated positions in international unions, and we hope that before long all unions will follow the same example."

This same committee reported that the Legislative Council had refused to discuss the bill presented them for the abolition of property qualifications for candidacy for office, and recommended that the only recourse left was to organize a campaign for the abolition of the Legislative Council for the Province of Quebec.

The National Movement was reported by this same committee to be "circumscribed and unimportant." The daily papers reported a National Typographical Union as being organized, but after investigation, was found to be unsupported.

A resolution by Delegate P. M. Draper calling attention to the appointment of Mr. Jos. Ainley, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, as organizer for the American Federation of Labor, was adopted, and stated that they thought no better choice could have been made.

Each and every Province showed considerable legislative work accomplished, and further legislation started with splendid hopes for its success. The interest and tenacity shown by the members of organized labor in Canada with regard to legislative matters is indeed commendable, and will no doubt redound to ultimate good in the future.

Mr. C. L. Bain, secretary-treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, was invited by the president to speak. He gave a brief but most splendid review of some important measures confronting both the workers in Canada and the United States. He was received enthusiastically and with pleasure by the assemblage.

Discussion was entered into with regard to the Salvation Army and their part in the immigration of foreigners as workers.

The report on immigration was devoted largely to the means of the Salvation Army, and their indiscriminate immigration tactics.

The report of Parliamentary Solicitor O'Donoghue was received with interest. His report showed that the most important measures from an organized labor standpoint were the creation of a Department of Labor and the appointment of a responsible Minister; the defeat of the McMullen Bill to exclude officers of international trade unions, and an increase in the salaries of letter carriers.

A lengthy report was made by the Executive Committee in regard to many questions which had been referred to them during the last meeting. A few of their recommendations will show what the Canadian Congress is striving to do along these lines.

The Federated Association of Letter Carriers expressed their thanks to the

Congress for their persistent efforts in their behalf in securing better conditions through the last Parliament, and requested that a move be put on foot to secure a universal eight-hour work day; which request was granted, by concurring in their resolutions.

One important protest was made by the Congress, against the employment of private constables and police by private corporations, with the same powers that the regularly appointed police and constables of the Government have, and asked that a law be passed making this unlawful, and that where additional protection was necessary that the municipality put on extra forces and pay such expense.

Resolutions were adopted expressing their disapproval of aggressive warfare, and asked that before the Government of Canada undertook any change in the laws that the question be submitted to the people of Canada by referendum vote.

The action of the A. F. of L. in placing another organizer in the territory of Eastern Canada and Newfoundland was endorsed.

Through a resolution, presented by Delegate John T. Richardson, of the Toronto District Labor Council, and adopted by the Congress, the Provincial Legislature will be requested to prohibit the sale or purchase of any second-hand bottles or jars, and will also be requested that the Legislature prohibit any person, firm, or corporation from selling any goods or merchandise in any such second-hand bottle or jar. The reason for this was set forth in a manner unmistakably true, when it was stated that much disease was caused by dirty bottles and jars being collected from garbage barrels, alleys, and other unsanitary places, causing much sickness.

The Congress re-endorsed the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union as the only bona fide union stamp in the shoe trade entitled to the support of organized labor.

A resolution offered by Delegate G. M. Dupont, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, of Montreal, was adopted, providing that the Congress use its influence to get the Government to have all the uniforms of the civil and railway employees manufactured by union labor and bear the union label.

I find our friends active with regard to the universal short work day, and much energy being put forth to shorten the hours of work.

Among the officers of the Congress named are nine vice-presidents, each representing their respective Provinces, and to them largely is entrusted the legislative work of the Congress for that territory. A reading of their respective reports gives evidence of effective work in that direction.

The following officers were elected for the current year:

President, William Glockling, Toronto.

Vice-president, Gustave Francq, Montreal.

Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa.

Delegate to the American F. of L., Fred Bancroft, Toronto.

On the subject of immigration a report submitted showed that immigrants from the U. S. for 1905-09 numbered 59,832. These were chiefly farmers and their dependents, with both capital, stock, and agricultural experience.

Active steps were taken to relieve the members of the United Mine Workers of Glace Bay, and a resolution was passed denouncing the Provincial Workmen's Association for the kidnapping of Pat McDougall.

I cannot close this report without returning thanks to the Congress and to the people of Quebec for the kind and hospitable and more than generous manner in which your representative was received and treated. Every courtesy and consideration was shown, and on every hand was it made manifest that a trade unionist is at home in any country where trades unionists abide. In the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress the A. F. of L. have true and loyal brothers, men whose zeal and devotion to the International Trades Unions' cause cannot be questioned.

They stand ready to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood of all the toilers of the civilized nations, and strengthen and bring about a greater degree of co-operation and solidarity.

The men do not lack in patriotism; there is no task they would not willingly undertake to preserve the bond of fraternity and good will existing between the international unions of Canada and the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

JEROME JONES.

On motion, the report was received and made part of the records of the Convention.

President Gompers announced the distribution to various committees of the following portions of the President's report and the report of the Executive Council:

#### Reference of President's Report.

"Organization and Growth," to the Committee on Organization; "Summary of Injunctions, Contempt and Appeals," to the Committee on President's Report; "Free Speech—Free Press," to the Committee on President's Report; "Court of Appeals Decision," to the Committee on President's Report; "Legislation—Anti-Trust Law—Injunctions," to the Committee on President's Report; "Injunctions," to the Committee on President's Report; "Eight-Hour Bill," to the Committee on President's Report; "Employ-

ers' Liability and Automatic Compensation Laws," to the Committee on President's Report; "Department of Labor," to the Committee on President's Report; "Ship Subsidy Bill," to the Committee on President's Report; "Asiatic Exclusion," to the Committee on President's Report; "Census Bill," to the Committee on President's Report; "Convict Labor," to the Committee on President's Report; "Child Labor," to the Committee on President's Report; "Immigration," to the Committee on Resolutions; "Litigation," to the Committee on President's Report; "The Boycott—Judicial Opinion," to the Committee on President's Report; "Labor's Practical Political Action," to the Committee on President's Report; "Department and Labor Conference," to the Committee on Resolutions; "Industrial Education," to the Committee on Education; "European Tour," to the Committee on President's Report; "Fraternity of Labor," to the Committee on Resolutions; "Hatters' Strike—Steel Workers' Strike," to the Committee on President's Report; "Porto Rican Movement," to the Committee on President's Report; "American Federationist," to the Committee on President's Report; "Labor Press," to the Committee on President's Report; "Organizers," to the Committee on President's Report.

#### REFERENCE OF REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

"Affiliation, International Unions," to the Committee on President's Report; "Organization," to the Committee on Organization; "Brewery Workers—Firemen—Teamsters—Engineers," to the Committee on Adjustment; "Glass Bottle Blowers—Flint Glass Workers," to the Committee on Resolutions; "Electrical Workers," to the Committee on Law; "Protests and Appeals," to the Committee on Law; "Wood Workers—Carpenters," to the Committee on Adjustment; "Amalgamated Carpenters—U. B. of Carpenters," Committee on Building Trades; "Machinists—Elevator Constructors," to the Committee on Adjustment; "International Association of Car Workers—Brotherhood of Railway Carmen," to the Committee on Adjustment; "International Ladies' Garment Workers," to the Committee on Adjustment; "Moving Picture Machine Operators," to the Committee on Adjustment; "Sheet Metal Workers—Stove Mounters," to the Committee on Adjustment; "Paper Hangers

—Painters," to the Committee on Adjustment; "Strike of Swedish Workmen," to the Committee on Resolutions; "Union Label Trades Department," to the Committee on Union Label; "Railroad Employees' Department," to the Committee on Organization; "Union Label Law Digest," to the Committee on Union Label; "General Rules Governing Departments of the American Federation of Labor," to the Committee on Law; "Buck's Stove and Range Company Injunction Suit—Contempt Proceedings," to the Committee on President's Report; "Legal Defense before the Courts," to the Committee on President's Report; "Legislation," to the Committee on President's Report; "Libel Suit," to the Committee on President's Report; "Uniform Laws to Protect Human Life," to the Committee on President's Report; "Some Supreme Court Decisions," to the Committee on President's Report; "Old Age Pensions," to the Committee on Resolutions; "Industrial Education," to the Committee on Education; "Immigration," to the Committee on Resolutions; "Organized Farmers," to the Committee on Resolutions; "Extradition of Russian and Mexican Fugitives," to the Committee on Resolutions; "Conservation of Natural Resources," to the Committee on Education; "Compensation and Liability," to the Committee on Resolutions; "Anti-Tuberculosis Crusade," to the Committee on Resolutions; "President Gompers' European Trip," to the Committee on President's Report; "Lincoln Centennial Observance," to the Committee on Resolutions; "The Passing of Vice-President Max Morris and ex-Secretaries August McCraith and Frank K. Foster," to the Committee on Resolutions; "We Don't Patronize," to the Committee on Labels; "Conclusion," to the Committee on Resolutions.

President Gompers—The chair desires to say a word in regard to the lecture of Dr. William H. Tolman, we saw and heard here last Monday evening. Perhaps there is no one thing more deserving of the consideration of our fellow-workers than the safety and protection of the lives and limbs of the men and women of labor. I am quite confident that in no country on the face of the globe are there so many workers ground to death and maimed as there are in America; and there is, perhaps, no country, certainly no civilized country, in which there is such backwardness in the

devices for the protection of life and limb as obtains in America. Dr. Tolman is very earnestly engaged in spreading the light, in order that the best known devices may be placed in all our industries to protect life and limb and health. During the early part of the Convention, I mentioned the fact of a visit in Munich, Germany, to the museum where are exhibited safety devices for the protection of life and limb and for the best possible sanitary conditions. It is one of the museums established in Germany so that the people may become educated to what science has done and to insist upon the installation of these devices for the protection of their lives, their limbs and their health. Dr. Tolman has in view bringing about the establishment of a number of just such museums in America, and in a talk I had the pleasure of having with him, he desired that this matter should come before the Convention and that a committee might be appointed or selected, or perhaps the Executive Council authorized, to co-operate with him and others in any movement to bring about the best possible means of education to the people of all the continent, in order that we may stop this holocaust of human destruction.

Treasurer Lennon—I move that the matter be referred to the Committee on Education. (Seconded and carried.)

President Gompers announced that the special order of business for ten o'clock Thursday morning would be addresses by the Fraternal Delegates to the Convention.

Delegate Conners moved that the chairman appoint a special committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Earl E. Russ.

The motion was seconded and carried, and President Gompers appointed as such special committee, Delegate Conners, Chairman; Delegate Proebstle, and Delegate Agnes Nestor.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

Providence, R.I., Nov. 10, 1909.

Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor Convention, Toronto, Canada:

Providence C. F. U. sends greeting to Convention.

CHARLES B. MALPUS,

Recording Secretary.

Secretary Morrison read a communica-

tion from Hugh McCaffery, Corresponding Secretary Ancient Order of Hibernians of York County, inviting delegates who are members of the A. O. H. to attend the meetings of that organization during their stay in the city.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Professor Frances Squire Potter, General Corresponding Secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Professor Potter spoke at some length in behalf of the cause she represents, and said in part: This is, of course, a great age of federations. I have spoken of what I regard as the educational influence of your own federation. It has practically put into effect its principles of education more than perhaps any other federation of the civilized world, and so strongly do I feel on this subject, that I think it would be justice for any man or woman belonging to a trade or a profession which has a union, and who refuses to stand by that union, to be debarred from the advantages the trade unions have brought about. There are other federations which have come together and which are working under difficulties with which you should be qualified to sympathize. You are looking forward to the time when there will be no strikes, no starvation, no injustice; when there shall be universal peace. There is another great federation in this country, the Federation of Women's Clubs. They are not an army ready to direct their forces at any given moment to any given point as you are. Twenty years ago they were united in little art and literary clubs; to-day they are organized for civic and municipal activities. Their municipal and political activities continually are growing, and at their next meeting there is to be in their platform the question of woman suffrage put before them. Many of the largest women's clubs in the country have already stood for it and are agitating for it.

The suffrage movement has grown within the last year or two into a meteoric movement; it is one of world-wide importance at the present time. The women of Finland are sitting in legislative bodies; the women of the British Isles already have the vote on equal qualifications with men on every point except the Parliamentary vote. The women of the Scandinavian Penin-

sula, the women of New Zealand and Australia have the vote. Only four States of our Union have it on equal qualifications with men.

You all know the indignation you feel when anyone makes an offer to buy your vote, or when coercion is brought to bear upon you to influence your vote, but you men do not know the indignity of not having a vote either to sell or to be coerced. You do not know the indignation the American women felt when the Committee on Tariff Reform said to us, "You can go back to your homes and talk these things over in your women's clubs and other harmless organizations, but your opinion will not influence us." On the day this reply was given to women who sought to influence the committee on tariff reform in favor of articles in general use by women, a very polite hearing was given a committee of lumber men.

You have, at your previous Conventions, offered suffrage resolutions, for which we are extremely grateful, and I trust that before this Convention is closed, you will repeat, and perhaps intensify, those resolutions. With many other of our officers, I have hoped that in America no militant suffrage movement will be necessary. We have not had the political training the English women have had, but we have had something different from what they have had, and which, I believe, will dominate our campaign. I refer to our public school system. We have that system which makes democrats, and our men and women have gone through that system together. They have gone through the high schools of the country, and in our Western States, through our State Universities together.

Every bit of our propaganda literature that goes out has the Union Label on it. We call the attention of women coming to our headquarters to buy this literature to that Label, and ask them to employ it themselves. When, this fall, a matter of printing of some importance came up at the end of a week, and we could not get a Union printer to do the work, we held it over to the following week, rather than give it to a non-union printer. I think women are rather afraid of the word "machinery." To us it means jar and jangle and danger and bloodshed. But when one goes into the hall of modern machinery,

and sees the machinery carrying the largest wheel in the world revolving noiselessly and smoothly, and the other wheels going on in silence around it, one begins to see the poetry of machinery. It is a demonstration of power so sure, so silent; it moves with the stillness of the earth turning on its axis; it is not machinery we will be afraid of, as we were of the antiquated machinery that did not use the energy of society, and therefore was dangerous to society. And women's energy has justified itself as already being in the life of this country, and it ought to get into the machinery of the country; and if our organizations could co-operate in reasonableness, we could not only perfect the machinery of our country, but we could lift the whole machinery, and sustain it in the upper air.

I thank you for your attention, and ask you for your co-operation and for your resolutions.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor—Greeting:

We, your Committee on Rules and Order of Business, beg leave to submit the following report:

##### RULES.

We recommend the adoption of the following rules for the government of the Convention:

Rule 1—The Convention shall be called to order at 9 a. m., remain in session until 12 o'clock noon, reassemble at 2 p. m., and continue in session until 5.30 p. m., except on Saturday, which shall be a half-holiday.

Rule 2—If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall, at the request of the Chair, take his seat until the question of order is decided.

Rule 3—Should two or more delegates rise to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4—No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks except it be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5—A delegate shall not speak more than twice upon a question until all who wish to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so.

Rule 6—A delegate shall not speak more than twice on the same question

without permission from the Convention.

Rule 7—Speeches shall be limited to ten minutes, but the time of speaking may be extended by vote of the Convention.

Rule 8—A motion shall not be open for discussion until it has been seconded and stated from the Chair.

Rule 9—At the request of five members, the mover of a motion shall be required to reduce it to writing.

Rule 10—When a question is pending before the Convention, no motion shall be in order, except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall have precedence in the order named.

Rule 11—Motions to lay on the table shall not be debatable, except as limited by Roberts' Rules of Order.

Rule 12—A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall receive a majority vote.

Rule 13—That the reports of committees shall be subject to amendments and substitutes from the floor of the Convention, the same as other motions and resolutions.

Rule 14—Any delegate failing to present his card within 30 minutes after the Convention is called to order shall be marked absent, but in the event of unavoidable absence he may so report to the Secretary and be marked present.

Rule 15—It shall require at least 30 members to move the previous question.

Rule 16—All resolutions shall bear the signature of the introducer and the title of the organization he represents.

Rule 17—No motion or resolution shall be voted upon until the mover or introducer has had a chance to speak, if he or she so desires.

Rule 18—No resolutions shall be received after Friday's session, November 12, without unanimous consent of the Convention.

Rule 19—When a roll-call vote has been taken, and all delegates or delegations present have had the opportunity to record their votes, the ballot shall be declared closed.

Rule 20—When a roll-call ballot has been ordered, no adjournment shall take

place until the result has been announced.

Rule 21—Roberts' Rules shall be the guide on all matters not herein provided.

Rule 22—The main body of the hall shall be reserved for delegates.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1—Reading Minutes of previous session, which will be dispensed with unless called for.

2—Report of Committee on Credentials.

3—Report of Officers.

4—Report of Regular Committees.

5—Report of Special Committees.

6—Unfinished Business.

7—New Business.

8—Election of Officers.

9—Good of the Federation.

10—Adjournment.

D. W. OTTINGER, Chairman;

FRANK L. RIST,

J. T. CAREY,

JOHN SULLIVAN,

JAMES REID,

DAVID KIRBY,

THOMAS BUTLER,

M. MURPHY,

W. G. POWLESLAND,

E. T. STEVENSON,

JAMES RAYMOND,

C. W. WILKERSON,

ABRAM ROSENBERG,

THOMAS RUMSEY, Secretary.

A motion was made and seconded, that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

In reply to a question by Delegate Conners in regard to Order No. 18, Vice-President Duncan said: "I desire to call the attention of the delegates to the fact that No. 18 is about one day in conflict with the Constitution on the subject. The Constitution limits the introduction of resolutions to the first four days of the Convention.

Delegate Ottinger, Chairman of the Committee—We took this matter into consideration, and followed the precedent established by former Conventions, inasmuch as the first morning session was given up to speech-making and resolutions could not really get into the hands of the committees until Wednesday.

Vice-President Duncan discussed the question briefly, and stated that, in the Denver Convention, the time for introducing resolutions did not expire until the close of the Friday afternoon session because the delegates had been entertained by the International Typographical Union on Wednesday at the

Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs.

The question was discussed briefly by Secretary Morrison, Delegate Connors and Delegate Lynch.

Delegate Hall—I move to amend the motion before the house by adopting the report of the Committee along the constitutional line of four days, and at this time give unanimous consent to the introduction of resolutions on Friday.

The motion was further discussed by Delegate de Nedry and Delegate Ottin-ger.

Delegate McCullough—The report of the Committee on Rules is strictly in accordance with a rigid application of the Constitution. It says resolutions may be introduced by unanimous consent; and if we adopt this report of the committee, extending the time one day beyond the constitutional limit, it is tantamount to giving unanimous consent by this Convention up to the close of the session of Friday afternoon. I do not see why there should be and discussion or difference of opinion on that.

President Gompers—If the report of the Committee on that subject is adopted unanimously, that will be the construction placed upon it.

Delegate Wilson (N. B.)—I rise to ask unanimous consent of this Convention that that construction of the report in regard to the introduction of resolutions be agreed to.

There being no objections, President Gompers announced that the request of Delegate Wilson was agreed to.

Delegate Tanquary discussed the first rule briefly, and moved as an amendment that the hour for convening the morning sessions be changed from 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, as a whole, was adopted by a unanimous vote.

A motion was made and carried, that when the Convention adjourned, it be to reconvene at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 11th

Announcements were made by the chairmen of the different committees of meetings to be held during the afternoon and evening.

The following resolutions were intro-

duced and referred by President Gompers to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 1.—By Delegate P. J. McArdle, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America:

WHEREAS, The United States Steel Corporation is waging a war of extermination against organized labor in its mills, and on its transportation lines, and has committed itself to the policy of operating all branches of its business non-union; and

WHEREAS, In carrying out this policy it can only be a question of time until every union man in its employ must either forfeit his union membership or his employment, thereby weakening materially several affiliated organizations, and encouraging other corporations to begin conflicts with organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention recognizes the United States Steel Corporation as the most formidable and aggressive enemy that the movement has to contend with; that we believe the thorough organization of all branches of its business is the most important and necessary work that could engage the attention, time and effort of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international organizations, and that we recommend that a meeting be held during the sessions of the convention of the executive officers of all organizations represented, together with the President and Secretary of the A. F. of L., to consider and outline a campaign of organization among the employees of the United States Steel Corporation, and to consider and devise ways and means of making the strikes of the affiliated organizations, now pending, more effective, to the end that they may be brought to a successful conclusion.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 2.—By Delegate O. P. Smith, of the Indiana State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The condition of organized labor in the city of Elkhart has become deplorable owing to the lack of attention shown by the A. F. of L., and the State Federation of Labor in providing us with organizers, assistants; and

WHEREAS, We realize that with the limited number of organizers employed by the A. F. of L., it would be impossible to give all cities the assistance required; still we believe that after a number of years with absolutely no assistance whatever, that we are entitled to some consideration in this way from the A. F. of L., especially in view of the fact that the existence of organized labor at Elkhart is at stake; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Elkhart C. L. U. in session this 26th day of October, 1909, petition the A. F. of L. to provide this



city with an organizer as soon as possible, to assist in building up organized trades in Elkhart; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished O. P. Smith, delegate to Toronto, with instructions to present the same to the convention for action.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 3.**—By Delegate John J. Manning, of the Laundry Workers' International Union:

**WHEREAS**, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, by a referendum vote and a convention, has decided to waive jurisdiction over all shirt, shirt waist, collar and cuff cutters and operators, and all stock laundry workers, retaining jurisdiction over none but purely custom laundry workers; and,

**WHEREAS**, This waiver of jurisdiction and consequent loss of membership and financial resources will retard the growth of our International Union except that assistance be rendered by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is requested to instruct all the salaried organizers of the American Federation of Labor to give particular attention to the organizing of laundry workers, who are engaged in purely custom laundry work, during the coming year; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council is requested to issue a circular letter to all affiliated State and Central bodies, urging that their organizers or organizing committees do all in their power to organize the unorganized custom laundry workers that may be in their vicinity or jurisdiction.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 4.**—By Delegate H. B. Perham, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers:

**WHEREAS**, Labor is constantly complaining of the actions of United States Judges in the matter of issuing injunctions when there are no true grounds for such action and also respecting judicial decisions in cases affecting organized labor where the punishment does not fit the alleged offence; and

**WHEREAS**, Organized labor has hitherto taken no part in the selection of names for appointment of Judges for United States courts when vacancies have occurred or new courts have been created, while those whose interests are antagonistic to organized labor have taken a very prominent part in mentioning names for such positions; and

**WHEREAS**, Vacancies on the Judicial Bench occur quite frequently and new courts are likely to be established as the growth and progress of the country make them necessary; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of La-

bor be and is hereby authorized to select a committee of three members for the purpose of making recommendations to the President of the United States respecting the appointment of Judges where it is the prerogative of the President to make such appointment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 5.**—By Delegate John P. Coughlin, of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Central Labor Union:

**WHEREAS**, The United States Government has recognized the fact that the demand for an eight hour day is based upon a sound economic principle, by granting it to all workmen directly in its employ; and,

**WHEREAS**, The greater part of Government work is let out by contract to private firms, who compel their men to work ten hours or more per day; and,

**WHEREAS**, An eight hour bill covering all Government work, contract or otherwise, has been pending in Congress for a number of years, where it has been pigeon-holed with an unfriendly committee, by the enemies of labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That a letter be addressed to each member of Congress, by the American Federation of Labor, and by all organizations affiliated therewith, requesting them to use their influence and vote to have the eight hour bill passed at the next session of Congress, and to have a clause inserted in each of the appropriation bills, providing that on all work performed under each appropriation, the working day shall not be more than eight hours; be it further

**RESOLVED**, That a committee of ten be appointed by this Convention, to wait upon President Taft, to urge upon him the advisability of recommending to Congress the passage of this just legislation; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized and instructed to make all the necessary arrangements for a great eight hour demonstration to be held in the city of Washington, D.C., during the next session of Congress, and that all Trade and Labor Unions in the country be invited to participate in the demonstration.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

**Resolution No. 6.**—By Delegates Joseph N. Weber, Owen Miller, and Joseph Winkler, of the American Federation of Musicians:

**WHEREAS**, The Third Assistant Postmaster-General has ruled that organizations cannot pay for subscriptions of members for their official journals from the common funds of the organization, but must collect from each individual member, leaving each member free to take such official journal or not; and

**WHEREAS**, This ruling, if enforced, will undoubtedly result in the suspension of publication of most of the official journals of organized labor; and

**WHEREAS**, Judging from recent de-

velopments of the powers that be, to suppress free press and speech, this decision seems to be but another link added to the chain that is gradually being forged to abridge the freedom of press and speech, more especially when same applies to organized labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the 28th annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that we emphatically protest this decision of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, on the ground that it is evidently a concerted effort to muzzle the Labor press, the only champion of the rights and liberty of the masses; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Secretary of this Federation be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to every member of the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, coupled with a request to take this matter up with the proper officials with a view of having the aforementioned decision annulled

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 7.—By Delegate John B. Lennon, Hugh Robinson and Thos. Sweeney, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:**

**WHEREAS**, The Convention of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, held in Buffalo, New York, during the month of August, 1909, passed the following resolutions; and

**WHEREAS**, The claim for jurisdiction as set forth in said resolutions by the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America are in accord and in harmony with the recognized rights of the Journeymen Tailors to jurisdiction over custom tailoring made for strictly legitimate merchant tailors; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, that we recognize the right of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America to jurisdiction and control over all persons engaged in the manufacture of custom clothing for the legitimate merchant tailoring firms of the United States and Canada within the jurisdiction of said organization.

#### JURISDICTION.

**FIRST**, That the J. T. U. of A. claim jurisdiction over all workers engaged in the manufacture of legitimate custom tailoring, no matter what system of work is used.

**SECOND**, That we favor the creation of a federation composed of the J. T. U. of A., United Garment Workers and kindred clothing unions.

**THIRD**, That the above claim for jurisdiction by the J. T. U. of A. be presented to the A. F. of L. by our delegates to the A. F. of L. convention until the proposed jurisdiction is conceded.

**FOURTH**, That the delegates elected by this convention to the A. F. of L. Convention be made a permanent committee to carry into effect these recommendations after proper endorsement by

a referendum vote of the general membership.

**FIFTH**, That we recommend to all our members the substitution of the weekly system of work instead of the piece system.

**SIXTH**, That this Convention, held in Buffalo, N.Y., recommend to the locals of the J. T. U. of A. and urge upon them to work for the establishment of conference committees between the merchant tailors and the local for the purpose of furthering and bettering the interest of our craft.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 8.—By Delegate John B. Lennon, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:**

**WHEREAS**, The Trade Unionists of Sweden are now and have been for some months in a general lockout; and

**WHEREAS**, Said lockout was in no way brought on by any unjust demand or action of our Swedish brothers, but was precipitated by the combined employers in order to destroy the very effective trade unions of Sweden; and,

**WHEREAS**, The toilers of Sweden still remain solid and determined to maintain their unions, in order to protect and promote their interests as wage earners; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this, the 29th Convention of the A. F. of L., extend to our Swedish brothers our very best wishes for their success, and pledge them our fullest support, both morally and financially; and further

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be and are hereby directed to issue a circular to all unions in the United States and Canada, urging contributions for the Swedish workers, in order that starvation shall not force them into submission; and further

**RESOLVED**, That Bro. Tholin, of Sweden, be extended the privilege of the platform to explain the Swedish situation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions

**Resolution No. 9.—By Delegates John B. Lennon, Hugh Robinson and Thos. Sweeney, of the Tailors' International Union:**

**WHEREAS**, The system of homework where it prevails, establishes conditions which are both unsanitary and injurious to our trade by creating exceedingly long working hours and introducing non-union and child labor. The home workshop varies as much as the condition of the home. But with all home work the following disadvantages cannot be avoided:

**FIRST**, Exceedingly long hours in the season.

**SECOND**, Introduction of non-union and child labor.

**THIRD**, Waste of the tailor's time waiting for work or instructions during the day which compels him to work late in the night.

**FOURTH**, Unsanitary conditions and

the danger of spreading contagious diseases.

FIFTH. The possibility of corrupt and unscrupulous elements introducing bribery to get an advantage over the honest workers.

SIXTH. The introduction of middlemen taking work from several shops, exploiting their less fortunate brothers.

The local authorities under whose jurisdiction the sanitary conditions of work shops has been placed are seldom efficient in putting their power into operation. Most of them wait for a complaint to be made before they will take any action.

RESOLVED, That we denounce any and all systems of work that makes of the home a factory, and pledge our best efforts to secure legislation to prevent it.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 10—By Delegate O. P. Smith, of the Indiana Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the American Federation of Labor guarantees to every national and international organization the right of self government under the laws of trades autonomy as defined therein; and

WHEREAS, A conflict is waging in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, through the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in recognizing the past International Officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Indiana State Federation of Labor deploras the existence of this condition of affairs, and to the end that a speedy settlement may be brought about the Executive Board of this body is instructed to address a communication under seal to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor, setting forth the conditions as they exist in the various cities, and should this body send a delegate to the Convention said delegate be instructed to work for and urge the speedy settlement of the matter.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 11—By Delegate O. P. Smith, of the Indiana Federation of Labor:

The following resolution was adopted at the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, held at South Bend, September 28, 29 and 30, 1909:

RESOLVED, That the Indiana State Federation of Labor at this Convention instruct the delegates to this Convention to have their respective locals insist upon general organizers to be sent into the State representing their respective Internationals, that the State may be more thoroughly organized during the coming year; and, therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That an appeal be made to the American Federation of Labor at the Toronto Convention of that body,

either through the delegates representing the Indiana Federation of Labor in that Convention or by communication asking the American Federation of Labor to assist the weaker Internationals financially that organizers may be placed in the State representing the various Crafts affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 12—By Delegate Edw. B. Goltra, of the National Federation of P. O. Clerks:

A Resolution seeking the assistance of the American Federation of Labor to obtain legalized hours for clerks in Post Offices.

WHEREAS, The Post Office Department is making a determined and commendable effort to economize in the matter of expenditures, that the so-called deficit may be wholly or in part wiped out; and

WHEREAS, The service is nominally committed to an eight-hour day, and yet Post Office Clerks, who are only Federal Civil Service Employees without a law affixing their hours, are frequently worked hours in excess of eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week, for lack of sufficient help; and

WHEREAS, It is believed retrenchment in the public service should take other forms than to burden its poorest paid of all Government employees—the Post Office Clerks—by imposing on or exacting from them extra hours without additional compensation; and

WHEREAS, This frequency of overtime has clearly demonstrated that the Post Office Clerks will never enjoy an eight-hour day or a forty-eight hour week until some law legalizing same is placed on the statute books; and

WHEREAS, We appreciate the many successful efforts the A. F. of L. has made to inaugurate the eight-hour day among workers, governmental or otherwise, and we request the moral support and kindly offices of the Federation to aid us in our struggle for a like concession; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. in Convention assembled does go on record as favoring an eight-hour day or forty-eight-hour-a-week measure for Post Office Clerks, and does hereby instruct its Legislative Committee to strive for some such measure as may now or may be hereinafter introduced in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 13—By Delegates E. Lewis Evans and Anthony McAndrew, of the Tobacco Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, One of the great essentials in the promotion of the interests of Organized Labor rests in the patronage of the products produced by Union Labor; and

WHEREAS, A large number of the International Unions have adopted a Label to be used as a mark of distinction, dis-

tinguishing the union product from the non-union; and

WHEREAS, Success in the creation of the largest possible demand for products bearing the Union Label depends upon the energy from all sources concentrated to that end; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all the commissioned organizers be hereafter commissioned as Label Agents in addition to their commission as organizers; be it further

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor, when issuing commissions, shall so style them as to unite the duties of Organizer and Label Agent; be it further

RESOLVED, That the instructions for the guidance of such commissioned officers shall carry with them explicit advice for the promotion of the Union Label and union labeled products; be it further

RESOLVED, That such commissioned officers shall, when making their reports to the office of the American Federation of Labor, fill in a special department of said report, information relative to the strength of the position that union labeled products hold in the various places visited by them.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 14—By Delegates E. Lewis Evans and Anthony McAndrew, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, Experience has fully demonstrated the value of a Union Label to most of our International Unions; and

WHEREAS, A much greater benefit is obtainable to our movement by a greater patronage of products bearing the Union Label; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers have a Blue Label, which is placed upon all Union-made tobaccos; and

WHEREAS, Union-labeled tobacco is not receiving the support that it should from the members of trade Unions, which is evidenced by the fact that the Trust has now control of 90 per cent. of trade in manufactured tobaccos, having gained 10 per cent. of the total output during the last two years, which is easily preventable at the hands of the members of this Federation, and presents a sorry spectacle of the consistency of the members of our trade unionists; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That tobacco bearing the Union Label is entitled to a larger share of patronage by the members of this Federation than it has heretofore received; be it further

RESOLVED, That the members of this Federation of Trade Unions are earnestly requested and urged to lend their unrestricted assistance to the Tobacco Workers through a continued demand for tobaccos bearing the Blue Label.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 15—By Delegates Valentine, Frey, Humphrey, Wilkerson and Jordan, of the International Molders' Union:

WHEREAS, The International Molders

Union of North America has had jurisdiction over all molders since its organization, over fifty years ago; and

WHEREAS, When the question of jurisdiction over Brass Molders was raised by the representatives of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union of North America, at the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1903, unqualified and absolute jurisdiction over all Molders was given to the International Molders Union of North America; and

WHEREAS, The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union of North America, in direct violation of the laws of the American Federation of Labor and the decision of the Boston Convention of 1903, has claimed jurisdiction over brass and other mixed metal molders, and has entered into an active campaign, having for its object the organization of brass and other mixed metal molders into their organization; and

WHEREAS, This policy has created a condition which jeopardizes the welfare of the trade union movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union of North America be, and is hereby instructed to immediately cease its efforts to organize brass and other mixed metal molders and comply with the decision of the Boston Convention of 1903 giving jurisdiction over all molders to the International Molders Union of North America; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That should the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union of North America fail to comply with this resolution within thirty days, that it shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to revoke the charter of the said organization.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

PETITION AND CREATION OF FUNDS FOR GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON IN RE. CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS.

Resolution No. 16—By Harry De Veaux of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity: To the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, Greeting:

WHEREAS, Proceedings against the officers of the American Federation of Labor were started on August 19th, 1907, by a stove and range company, against an alleged boycott upon this firm, which was given a hearing before Judge Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the result of which was the issuance of a temporary injunction, restraining the defendants from prosecuting a so-called boycott on the products of the Bucks' Stove and Range Company, which injunction was later made permanent; and

WHEREAS, In the appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, references to the Bucks' Stove and Range Company were alleged to continue

to appear in the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, "The American Federationist" and alleged references were made in writings and speeches, one incident being a meeting held by the Central Federated Union at the Grand Central Palace, in New York City; and

WHEREAS, Upon the result of this hearing, Judge Wright of the Supreme Court of the District found the defendants guilty, and sentenced President Samuel Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison to terms of one year, nine months and six months, respectively; and

WHEREAS, Appeal was taken from this decision, and judgment having been rendered by the Court of Appeals of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on November 2nd, 1909, sustaining the decision of Judge Wright; be it

RESOLVED, That the Central Federated Union of Greater New York, representing the largest city central labor body, through its duly elected representative, protests against this adverse decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and quote the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Sheppard, in saying, "I have heretofore expressed the opinion that if the injunction order was null and void, because opposed to the constitutional provision concerning freedom of speech and of the press," and we request that this Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the City of Toronto, Canada, instruct all national, international and Federal labor unions, state federations and city central bodies to distribute at once to the general membership of the labor unions of this country, and to those citizens who object to the suppression of free speech and a free press, a petition for the purpose of filing a mighty protest with the President and the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to create such funds as may be necessary to prevent the fulfillment of this sentence upon our representatives, President Samuel Gompers, Vice-President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison, by means of an assessment upon the general membership of the American Federation of Labor, and that no effort shall be spared to resist by lawful and constitutional means, any punishment rendered against the officials of the American Federation of Labor for any so-called violations of the constitutional rights of free speech and free press.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 17—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

WHEREAS, The Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco during the year 1904, adopted a resolution endorsing the request of the Actors National Protective Union, which said resolution requested

all State Federations and local city central bodies to assist the Actors National Protective Union in bringing the Theatrical Employment Agencies within the scope and meaning of the law, by passing measures seeking to control and supervise these said Theatrical Agencies; and

WHEREAS, During the intervening time the State Federations of the States of New York and Illinois, have, in conjunction with the Actors' National Protective Union, succeeded in passing legislation, having this object in view; and

WHEREAS, During the past session of the New York State Legislature the Workingmen's State Federation of that State introduced, at the request of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity, an amended measure which would have rectified many defects of the present law, which measure passed the Legislature and was signed by the Mayor of New York City; and

WHEREAS, The proper control and supervision of Employment Agencies is not alone a matter of vital importance to the Actors, but the recent case at McKees Rocks, when an investigation by the United States Government proved beyond the question of doubt that Employment Agencies as conducted are a menace to the American workman and are being used as strike breaking institutions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the City of Toronto, reaffirms and reindorses the action of the San Francisco Convention and direct the Incoming Executive Board to secure the report of the McKees Rocks investigation for the purpose of framing National Legislation for the proper supervision of the Employment Agencies; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all State and city central and local trades unions are requested to assist the Actors International Union in the States of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts, to pass remedial legislation for the better protection of the Actor and Actresses from the extortionate and corrupt business methods of those so-called Theatrical Employment Agencies.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 18—By Delegate Harry De Veaux of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

Owing to the fact that the words "Musical Compositions" have been left out of the manufacturing clause of the new Copyright Law, a discrimination of more than twenty thousand per cent. is in force against American Creative Musical Art and its dependent industries, thereby depriving many industries established in this country of the rights and privileges to which they are fairly entitled.

Therefore, the Music Engravers' Union of America, No. 11809, A. F. of L. does herewith request the indorsement of the following resolution, which has already been endorsed by the Cen-

tral Federated Union of New York City and the Music Engravers' Union:

WHEREAS, At a recent session of Congress of the United States of America, a new Copyright Bill was passed and enacted into law, which bill, in its operation, has deprived many industries established in this country of the rights and privileges to which they are justly entitled; and

WHEREAS, The wage-earners engaged in these industries are to a large extent members of organized labor, and, as such, deem it of great importance that such necessary changes be made in the present Copyright Law, so that the interests of the American wage-earner shall be fully protected; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor does herewith place itself on record as pledging its support to a movement whereby the American wage-earner shall receive his full share of the benefits of a reasonable Copyright Law, and with this object in mind, the American Federation of Labor does herewith request that all organizations interested in the Copyright Law appoint a committee of three, who shall, in co-operation with the Central Federated Union of the City of New York, form a joint committee, who shall devise ways and means whereby certain necessary amendments to the Copyright Bill may be decided upon, and submitted to Congress for favorable action.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 19—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

WHEREAS, During the present year the title and scope of the Actors' National Protective Union has been changed and its field of organization broadened; and

WHEREAS, The Actors' International Union have formulated plans to organize and charter the various European Theatrical Organizations; and

WHEREAS, The extended European visit made by President Gompers to the various labor centres have given him a clear insight into the methods of foreign organization; and

WHEREAS, The information gained will be of material service to the Actors' International Union in the work of organizing the Actors of the world into one International Union, with branches in all theatrical centres; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled at Toronto, Canada, request the President and Executive Council to assist the Actors' International Union in chartering and bringing into the fold of the American Federation of Labor all of the European Theatrical Organizations

who are now part of the labor movement in various parts of Europe.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 20—By Delegate Al. Weisenberger, of the International Jewelry Workers Union of America:

WHEREAS, Local No. 18 of the Jewelry Workers at Chicago was railroaded from representation Chicago Central Body at the request of a firm that used questionable methods with their Label, and the work of organization was hindered by firms in Boston and New York, who found ready allies in several unions to lend their aid to defeat us in thoroughly organizing our industry, by granting the use of their label in shops where one to two employees were secured where one hundred to two hundred were eligible to our union, thereby making it appear to those unfamiliar with the industry that question of jurisdiction or disagreement was with the workers, when in fact it was a lineup for the protection of said employers; and

WHEREAS, Local in New York was denied the seating of their delegates, also seating of delegates in Central Body, on evasive claim that we controlled no shop there when application was presented there, thus depriving us of our right to present our claims and privileges as granted us in our International Charter;

WHEREAS, There has been an erroneous impression created by some employers evading the organization of Jewelry Workers in their establishments and using the labels of other crafts to mislead organized labor; we hereby affirm that the Jewelry Workers label shall be recognized covering articles of jewelry and novelties, badges and buttons; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all assistance be rendered the Jewelry Workers to increase the growth of their organization, and Central Bodies be instructed to give unbiased and fair treatment to the Jewelry Workers in preference to employers in said industry; be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in Toronto, November, 1909, demand of all affiliated unions when purchasing badges, novelties or jewelry for presentations or other purposes, that said articles bear the Jewelers Union Label.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 21—By Delegate A. P. Bower of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There is to be a meeting held in the City of Harrisburg, Pa., on December 9th, 1909, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor to consider ways and means of obtaining relief from the unbearable conditions imposed on the laboring people of that State by the workings of the State Constabulary Law during the times of industrial disputes; and

WHEREAS, An urgent request has been made by the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor to all local, district, international and central bodies, to send representatives to said meeting; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention recommend that all affiliated national organizations having local Unions in the State of Pennsylvania use all possible influence with their said representatives to attend said meeting, and also to have them affiliated with the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on State Organization.

Resolution No. 22—By Delegate Thos. Flynn of the Brotherhood of Carpenters:

WHEREAS, The frequent failures of private banking institutions have caused a widespread feeling of distrust among the working people; and

WHEREAS, A convenient and absolutely safe method of depositing small savings can easily be provided in a Postal Savings Bank; and

WHEREAS, This has been endorsed by both the Democratic and Republican parties; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention call upon the parties named to redeem their pledges, and ask Congress to pass a comprehensive Postal Savings Bank Act. From the Carpenters of Chicago, Ill.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 23—By Delegates T. V. O'Connor, James E. Dwyer, James Raymond and John J. Joyce, of the International Longshoremen's Association:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has been unceasing in its efforts, and unsparing in expense, in an endeavor to secure for its members equality before the law, in the right of trial by jury where crimes are charged against them; and

WHEREAS, In accord with the spirit of the Constitution of this country, where crime is charged wherein the penalty, on conviction, is imprisonment, or a fine, or both, then the accused, in all equity at law is undeniably entitled to the right of trial by jury, without respect to court orders or rules which are in conflict therewith; and

WHEREAS, There is no Constitutional or Statutory law in force which prohibits or restrains any judge possessed of legal right to preside over a court (wherein a case is on trial for contempt of court, or for violation of an injunction, or restraining order issued by a court) from granting to the person accused the right to a trial by jury, if such judge be disposed to accord this right; and

WHEREAS, The acknowledgment and concession of this right would add vastly to the public esteem for our courts, increasing the confidence of the people in their integrity and their faith in their impartiality; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that it is the first duty of every member of this Federation to

take the necessary and most practical course to protect himself individually, and the public generally, in the full security of this right, and that this Convention advise the members of this Federation that where such judicial offices are elective, that they put entirely aside all personal feeling and partisan prejudice, and confer their vote only on candidates for such offices who will fully acknowledge this right, and pledge themselves to concede it, if elected. And where such offices are appointive, that this rule shall apply to those having the power of appointment of such.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 24—By Delegates A. B. Lowe and T. W. Cassidy of the Maintenance of Way Employees:

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-ninth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, representative of the wage-earners of the nation, view with very serious concern the enormous appropriations made by Congress, so much in excess of what rigid economy would require.

We urge upon our Government the utmost economy of expenditure, consistent with the proper administration of the affairs of the nation, thereby lessening the taxation, and adding to the comforts of the wage-earner, the bone and sinew of the nation. We urge that any increase of revenue over the just needs of honest administration be applied to the payment of the national debt, thus lessening the burden of taxation.

And, most important of all, we would urge upon our Executive Council, in addition to using the best efforts to procure the carrying into effect of the matters just mentioned, that they do all in their power to stop the mad expenditure of public money for war purposes; war, "which creates only widows and orphans, and whose purpose is destruction."

And, that copies of this resolution be sent to the President, Chairman Tawney of the Committee of Appropriations, and the Speakers respectively of the Senate and House.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution 25—By J. A. Kelly of the San Francisco Labor Council:

"When an International organization appeals to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to enforce Section 1, Article XI. of the Constitution, providing for the unseating of local Unions affiliated with duly chartered central bodies and State federations, the Executive Council shall have power to investigate the merits of the appeal, and if the claims of the International organization so appealing are not supported by the evidence submitted by both sides, they shall have power to refuse to enforce said law, subject to appeal to the next Convention; and further, if they find the claim of the local union complained of well founded, they shall have power to order said International to not organize a dual local in the jurisdiction referred

to in said complaint, until such time as the action of the Executive Council has been disapproved by the A. F. of L. Convention assembled.

Endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled,

Friday evening, October 29, 1909.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

At 12.00 o'clock the Convention was adjourned, to reconvene at 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, November 11th.



## FOURTH DAY—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9.00 o'clock a.m., President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Ricardo, Klapetsky, Fischer, Kline, Higgins, Conway, Feeney, Morton, Kirby, McSorley, Price, McGivern, Paravicini, Sprague, Braggins, Manlove, Mahon, Commons, Pratt, Olander, Huddleston, Milford Hawley, Lawyer, Evans, Calvert, Driscoll, Lee, Thompson, Garratt, Lippman, Tucker, Tooker, Huggins, Ruden, Maupin, Burkhardt, Archer, Pena, Martin, Ferguson, Anderson, Rob-  
 erst, Voll, Smith, Roderick, McDonell, Mawbray, Fitzgerald.

### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Delegate McKee, Secretary of the Committee, read the following report:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Credentials beg to report that the following organizations have liquidated their indebtedness and we recommend their delegates be seated:

St. Paul Minnesota, Trades and Labor Assembly—Geo. B. Howley, 1 vote.

Mayaguez, Porto Rico, Central Labor Union—Abraham Pena, 1 vote.

We further report that we have examined the credentials from the following organizations and recommend their delegates be seated:

International Association of Lithographers and Press Feeders—Wm. A. Coakley, 8 votes.

Laborers' Protective Union (Women), No. 11752, Porto Rico—Mrs. J. Iglesias, 1 vote.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. CABLE, Chairman,

T. J. HUMPHREY,

R. A. MCKEE, Secretary.

Credential Committee.

On motion the report of the Committee was adopted as read.

Delegate Tobin asked unanimous consent for the introduction of a resolution. No objections being offered, the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 26.—By Boot and Shoe Workers' Union delegation:

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Union of Salem, Mass., a chartered body of the

American Federation of Labor, has publicly declared itself in favor of dual organizations of Shoeworkers hostile to the legitimate union of the shoe trade; and,

WHEREAS, The conclusions of the Salem central body are based upon misrepresentations in which they falsely charge that the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union issued its union stamp in factories while trouble under the auspices of an independent union was in progress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Toronto Convention of the A. F. of L., that the Salem Mass., Central Labor Union be instructed to at once reverse its action because of its interference with the matters belonging exclusively to the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, whose right to issue or refuse to issue its Union Stamp regardless of the wishes or interests of persons not members of the legitimate union of the shoe trade is fully recognized by this Convention.

Delegate Tobin moved the adoption of the resolution. (Seconded.)

In reply to a question by President Gompers, Delegate Tobin stated that the resolution had been prepared after reading an article in a Boston paper referring to the subject matter contained in the resolution, and that he had also obtained the same information from a representative of the independent organization mentioned in the resolution.

The motion to adopt the resolution was carried by unanimous vote.

Delegate Connors, Chairman of the special committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Earl E. Russ, read the following:

Resolution No. 51.

We, the undersigned committee, appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Delegate Earl E. Russ, submit the following:

WHEREAS, An All-wise Providence has removed from our midst our esteemed brother and fellow-worker, Earl E. Russ, who, while in attendance at this the 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, representing Federal Union No. 7479, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., met with an accidental death on November 9, 1909; and,

WHEREAS, In the death of Delegate

Russ, our labor movement has lost a respected and worthy member and faithful worker; therefore be it

**RESOLVED,** That the Officers and Delegates of this 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and children of our deceased brother in their great sorrow; and be it further

**RESOLVED,** That a copy of this resolution be placed on the records of this Convention and a copy forwarded to the wife of our deceased brother.

JAS. B. CONNOR,  
JOSEPH PROEBSTLE  
AGNES NESTOR.

Delegate Connors moved the adoption of the resolution. The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Delegate Mitchell, Chairman of the committee, read the following report:

#### **REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.**

The Special Committee appointed by authority of the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to consider, investigate, and enquire into the question of industrial education at home and abroad and report in detail to the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1909, together with whatever recommendations, suggestions, instructions and requests it considered necessary in order to place this all-important and vital matter clearly, broadly and intelligently before the wage-workers of the country and the public in general, begs leave to report that the committee held three meetings during the year, as follows:

The first in New York City, August 20 and 21, the second in Washington, D. C., October 22 and 23, and the third in Toronto, Canada, November 9. Much information and data bearing on the subject matter of industrial education in all its phases was received and very thoroughly discussed, debated and considered. The committee found the question of education, whether cultural, industrial, academic, or otherwise, so intensely interesting and vitally important that we have arrived at the conclusion, that to report in full to this Convention would not be advisable, owing to the fact that our investigations have not been completed, and that we are yet awaiting information asked for from some of the most prominent business men of America, as well as from educators and others whom the Committee

thought might be able to give valuable data gathered from actual experience.

#### **Requirements of the Resolution.**

From the terms of the resolution under which the Committee was constituted, it is evident that what was desired was:

First—A thorough investigation of the needs of Industrial Education.

Second—A statement of the extent to which needs are met by existing institutions, and

Third—As a result of such investigations, some definite suggestions for the promotion of industrial education in such manner as might best serve THE INTERESTS of the whole people.

The Committee has entered on its duties without fixed notions as to the form which industrial education should take throughout the country, and its investigations so far have made a profound impression upon its members.

#### **Demand For Industrial Education.**

The importance of our subject cannot be too highly estimated. The general demand for industrial knowledge and skill, and the almost universal interest in the subject manifested by business organizations, boards of trade, labor organizations, as well as by educators and public men, is sufficient proof that the right kind of education for a boy or girl who expects to enter upon a vocational career is second only in importance to their having an education at all.

We must never lose sight of the fact that a large majority of the working people are poor, and because of this they are forced to begin the battle of life at an early age. The need of the day is that something be done for the children of this great wage-working class.

Formerly, the apprenticeship system offered the boy an opportunity to learn a trade and become a thoroughly trained mechanic, but of late years the scheme of specialization has supplanted the old apprenticeship system, even to extreme specialization. It OUGHT to be recognized as a scientific truth that the higher the skill possessed by the mechanic the more valuable is his labor, both to himself, his employer and the community. The more efficient labor becomes the higher wages it should command.

The one trouble in America to-day is that too many of our youths who have graduated from the grammar or high

school, is that they are misfits industrially. If we are to secure industrial supremacy, or even maintain our present standards in the industrial world, we must in some way in our educational system acquire an equivalent to our old apprenticeship system.

#### Apprenticeship System.

It is of more than passing interest to note that a revival of apprenticeships by large corporate interests through comprehensive and sane regulations are gradually taking form.

With the growing feeling that the old-time apprenticeship system must be modified to meet modern conditions of life, there looms up the question of a substitute which shall keep the best and most necessary of the older customs and meet modern requirements.

It is generally conceded by those interested in industrial education that the industrial school, per se, does not and cannot result in turning out a full-fledged, skilled mechanic ready to take up his trade.

It is further recognized that the old apprenticeship system possessed many features that were uneconomic and unjust, but with the preservation of much that was good and its application by proper blending with the modern idea of perfection in theory, it would lead to more satisfactory results.

A marked tendency toward apprenticeships is taking place, and the feeling expressed by both employer and employed is that a gradual return will take place if such training is conducted sanely and advantageously to the American youth.

In Order to Bring Out Practical Suggestions Towards Solution of the Problem the Committee Addressed Themselves to the Following Questions:

1. Should trade, vocational, technical and industrial schools be established as a part of the public school system?

2. Should private industrial educational institutions be tolerated?

3. Under what conditions and terms should industrial schools, either public or private, be countenanced and supported?

4. Under what conditions should semi-private or semi-public industrial schools, namely, the so-called "co-operative industrial schools," be approved or disapproved?

5. Should they be free, supported by the city, county or state in which they are located?

6. Should they be under the control or partial control of the national government?

7. And should their instructors or teachers be practical men from the ranks of trade occupations, or should they be men who know nothing of the trade itself except its theoretical side?

8. What should be taught under the head of "Industrial Education?"—the cultural side, the professional side, the mechanical side, the business side, or all combined?

9. To what extent, if any, should labor headquarters, labor temples and labor halls be used to favor industrial education?

Believing that progress could best be promoted by a close study of the prevailing systems now in vogue, and that some way should be provided so that the maximum of information should be obtained at the minimum cost of time and expense, the Committee decided that invitation should be extended to a group of the foremost exponents of Industrial Education to meet with them in Washington October 23 and 24 for the purpose of conferring and explaining the merits of the several types of Industrial Education, and accordingly the following persons were extended invitations:

W. B. Prescott, I. T. U., Commission on Supplemental Trade Education; Charles F. Richards, Originator of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education; Leslie W. Miller, Principal Pennsylvania Museum and School of Arts; Dr. Herman Schneider, Dean of the University of Cincinnati; John M. Shrigley, President Williamson Free School for Mechanical Trades; A. Lincoln Filene, of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston; Paul H. Hanus, Professor of Education, Harvard University; Frederick P. Fish, Chairman Massachusetts State Board of Education; Dr. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York; Arthur D. Dean, Chief, Division of Trade Schools, New York Educational Department; C. W. Cross, Superintendent of Apprentices, New York Central Lines; Miss Ella M. Haas, District Inspector Department of Inspection of Workshops and Factories of the State of Ohio; Charles R. Towson, Secretary Industrial Department of the International Commit-

tee of Young Men's Christian Associations; J. C. Monaghan, Secretary National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education; Frank A. Vanderlip, President National City Bank of New York; Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, President Stevens Institute of Technology; Mr. V. Everit Macy, of New York; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation; Dr. Elmer B. Brown, Chief, Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior; Mr. C. W. Burket, Editor American Agriculturist; Mr. T. J. Foster, International Correspondence School, Scranton, or representative; Mr. Raymond Robbins, Chicago, Ill.

Naturally the result of this meeting which occupied the greater portion of two days, with one evening session, was illuminating and instructive and served to show the keen interest and alertness of labor representatives.

The object of the several systems of education was kept steadily in view throughout the entire conference, and the description of the leading types, showing their aims, objects and methods of instruction made a profound impression upon the members of the Committee.

There was a remarkable unanimity of opinion on important points in regard to industrial education and the numerous demands for technical training for those who have completed a compulsory school attendance period and who desire to take up an industrial vocation at a later time.

It also served to show that the much heralded apathy and disinterestedness charged by our critics to the trades unions is more imaginary than real, and that organized labor was fairly abreast of the situation.

To the ladies and gentlemen who, at the sacrifice of valuable time from their business, co-operated with the Committee in its investigations, the Committee feels deeply grateful and appreciates the gratuitous services rendered in the abundant information and assistance given, and sympathizes with the universal thought expressed, that the conference marked another epoch in the history of the trades union movement for Industrial Education.

Subsequent discussion seemed to indicate that the champions of one system as against another might learn much from the different viewpoints, and that there was common ground for all of which to base the future development of

a sound system of Industrial Education free from the dangers which trade unions' representatives pointed out.

#### Public vs. Private Control of Public Instruction.

The Committee feels that there is justification in condemning any system of public instruction privately controlled, or any scheme of private selection of pupils, and calls attention to the introduction of a plan which is being put into operation in several localities and fostered by manufacturers' associations. "The Co-Operative Industrial Education Plan."

It is a limited plan for Industrial Education, carried on between the high school, which engages a teacher for the purpose; one satisfactory to the manufacturers, and a group of the latter who indenture such boys as they desire to have. The idea is, of course, to give a thorough trade training. BUT,

a. The manufacturer is not obliged to take any boys, or to keep any boy.

On the other hand, the high school is obliged to educate all duly qualified boys, to give them all that the city provides.

Therefore, those who study in the co-operative course do so on sufferance.

b. The people have no hand in this plan. No matter how much a father may desire such training for the boy, the city is helpless to do anything, as under this plan the veto power over the boy's right to public industrial education is in the hands of the manufacturer.

c. The public school must be neutral as to trade unionism. Surely it dare not be hostile. But what is there to restrain one or all the co-operating plants from assuming any attitude, however hostile? They have the right to teach and to foster anti-unionism with school-apprenticed boys under them.

d. A boy who should talk over or agitate for union principles can be instantly deprived of his educational future under this plan; and if his father should be a known union champion, only the good-nature of the manufacturer can prevent reprisal in the form of dropping the boy from this course.

e. The teacher cannot help siding with the manufacturers; he cannot protest, should he so wish, if they import scabs, strike-breakers or any sworn foes of unions. It is not for the school to say who shall be the fellow-workmen of these young student-apprentices. If he

be a man of principles, he could not take the boys out of such a shop, for they are under bond.

2. Finally, with a teacher too soft on the side of the manufacturers, we shall see, for the first time in a public school system, a spirit new in evil power—a class of schoolboys trained under a THOROUGHLY UN-AMERICAN system of PRIVATE SELECTION OF PUPILS, based on no public or competitive method, unless the manufacturers so permit;

A SYSTEM wholly removed from the salutary supervision of the people.

A SYSTEM WHICH NEEDS NO CHECK in prejudicing the favorites of this system against the large excluded class of their schoolfellows, and later, against their fellow-workmen themselves.

Any scheme of education which depends for its carrying-out on a private group, subject to no public control, leaves unsolved the fundamental democratic problem of giving the boys of the country an equal opportunity, and the citizens the power to criticize and reform their educational machinery.

The trend toward the introduction of schemes of industrial education and apprenticeships at public, as well as private expense, which pretends to teach trades in periods ranging from four months to four years, and turn out graduates in times of industrial peace who are able to earn only 50 per cent. of the established wage in a given trade, and in times of industrial dispute are exploited in the interests of unfair employers, is worthy only of condemnation.

#### LEGISLATION.

Results vast in importance and magnitude have come from the action of Congress, in 1862, in giving land grants to each State, to be used for a State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. This appropriation of lands, followed by direct appropriation of money in 1890 and 1907, provides these colleges with a fund averaging about \$65,000 per State, or a total of over \$3,000,000 annually. While this fund was for a long time used largely for general studies, the subjects of mechanic arts, agriculture and home economics were finally developed, so that they now compete on nearly equal terms with the literary and scientific courses. Since most of this fund is in demand to train engineers, technical agriculturists and

teachers in the mechanical, agricultural and home economic subjects, comparatively little is available to give school training to those who wish to become expert workmen, farmers or home-makers.

The title of the Land Grant Act of 1862 provided for "Colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." Each State was required to "inviolably" appropriate the accruing interest and earnings from this gift to the "endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, WHERE THE LEADING OBJECT SHALL BE, without excluding other scientific and classical subjects, and including military tactics, TO TEACH SUCH BRANCHES OF LEARNING AS ARE RELATED TO AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS, in such sequence as the legislatures of States may respectively prescribe, IN ORDER TO PROMOTE THE LIBERAL AND PRACTICAL EDUCATION OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSES IN THE SEVERAL PURSUITS AND PROFESSIONS OF LIFE."

Though the law was plainly designed for the betterment of that 90 per cent. who are in vocations where the labor is done with the hands, these schools, as most other schools, too often were conducted mainly to assist those who were seeking an avenue out of the manual side of the mechanical trades, agriculture and home-making into the so-called professions. The research departments connected with these colleges and with other scientific and engineering schools and departments have now accumulated a vast body of knowledge useful to the workman. Much of this information has been arranged in text-books and in courses for practical work in the school shops, in the commercial shops on the farms or in the home.

Gratified with the developments of the State colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, Congress has been ever ready to meet requests to further build up these institutions. And there is a movement, with a large following in Congress, to still further develop the education to which these colleges were dedicated. Since only one college in a State can do little more for our greatly enlarged population than to provide courses of study for those who are to become technicians, and cannot give equal opportunity in liberal and

practical education to all of the industrial classes, this new movement has crystallized around a plan for including the secondary public schools along with the State colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, thus creating and giving direction to a complete national scheme of education, in which labor shall receive recognition and its just share of attention.

#### Organized Labor's Position.

Organized labor's position regarding the injustices of narrow and prescribed training in selected trades, by both private and public instruction, and the flooding of the labor market with half-trained mechanics for the purposes of exploitation, is perfectly tenable, and the well-founded belief in the viciousness of such practices, and consequent condemnation, is well-nigh unassailable.

Organized labor's record for years in regard to better sanitary conditions in factories and workshops, and its continued efforts toward safeguarding women and minors, have been the subject of wide discussion and much helpful legislation.

Its advocacy of free schools, free text-books, and the raising of compulsory school age have been religiously adhered to, and closely allied to these subjects is that of Industrial Education, and any serious discussion of the proper kind of vocational training promotes discussion of the former.

There is a strong reaction coming in general methods of education, and that growing feeling, which is gaining rapidly in strength, that the human element must be recognized, and cannot be so disregarded as to make the future workers mere automatic machines.

Experience has shown that manual training school teachers without actual trade experience do not and cannot successfully solve this great problem, and that progress will necessarily be slow, as new teachers must be provided, a new set of text-books will have to be written, and the subjects taught in a sympathetic and systematic manner.

In the last analysis, it is of greater moment to those engaged in industry whether this question should be discussed freely and fairly, than it is to mere theorists, who advocate industrial education without having any definite plan or purpose (other than a selfish one), in their advocacy of the same, and

it is believed that a unification rather than a multiplication of effort is needed in order to help solve this immense problem.

#### Conclusions.

It is believed that the future welfare of America largely depends on the industrial training of our workers and in **PROTECTING** them.

The inquiries of the Committee seem to indicate that if the American workman is to maintain the high standard of efficiency, the boys and girls of the country must have an opportunity to acquire educated hands and brains, such as may enable them to earn a living in a **SELF-SELECTED** vocation, and acquire an intelligent understanding of the duties of good citizenship.

No better investment can be made by taxpayers than to give every youth an opportunity to secure such an education. Such an opportunity is not now within the reach of the great majority of the children of the wage-workers. The present system is inadequate and unsatisfactory. Only a small fraction of the children who enter the lower grades continue through the grades until they complete the high school course. The reasons which seem to be the prime causes for withdrawal are, first, a lack of interest on the part of the pupils; and secondly, on the part of the parents, and a dissatisfaction that the schools do not offer instruction of a more practical character. The pupils become tired of the work they have in hand, and see nothing more inviting in the grades ahead. They are conscious of powers, passions and tastes which the school does not recognize. They long to grasp things with their own hands and test the strength of materials and the magnitude of forces.

Owing to past methods and influences, false views and absurd notions possess the minds of too many of our youths, which cause them to shun work at the trades and to seek the office or store as much more genteel and fitting. This silly notion has been shaken by the healthy influence of unions, and will be entirely eradicated if industrial training becomes a part of our school system, and in consequence of this system of training, he will advance greatly in general intelligence, as well as in technical skill and in mental and moral worth. he will be a better citizen and a better

man, and will be more valuable to society and to the country.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

##### Supplemental Technical Education.

The importance of this kind of school, for those who have already entered the trades, has been a matter for serious consideration by the Committee.

The demand for such instruction is measured by the necessity for training in particular trades and industries, and the chief aim of such instruction should be to present those principles of arts and sciences which bear upon the trades and industries, either directly or indirectly.

The economic need and value of technical training is not to be disregarded, and cognizance should be taken of the fact that throughout the civilized world, evening and part-time day, technical schools enroll twenty pupils to every one who attends the other types of vocational schools.

And the Committee submits for consideration and discussion, to the Convention, the proposition that there be established, at public expense, technical schools for the purpose of giving supplemental education to those who have entered the trades as apprentices.

##### We Further Recommend.

1. The continuance of progressive development of supplemental trade education, as inaugurated by trade unions, and call special attention to the work undertaken by the International Typographical Union in the establishment of a school for the higher education of its members.

It is a practical application to a trade union of a necessity that exists, and admitted.

It is administered by PRINTER-TUTORS who have never been afflicted with PEDAGOGICAL CRAMP, and never expect to be; is within the reach of every man within the industry, and has succeeded in developing the latent talents and of widening the sphere of usefulness among its students, and ought to appeal to every ambitious printer.

A significant fact in connection with this school is that educators, as well as others of wide experience, believe that, for the adaptation to an end, this school has no equal. It also marks a new era in education, and one of its chief assets, other than the education of its students, is that public and private

interests are emulating its example.

While other trade unions are engaged in activities of a like nature, though expressed in various forms, for the sake of brevity elaborate descriptions are omitted.

It is worthy of mention, however, that large sums of money are annually expended by trade unions for education, through the channels of official journals, and in some instances its members are being trained for the teaching profession; and the preparation of text-books is another undertaking.

And the Committee further recommends that all trade unions which have not adopted a system of technical education give the matter the consideration it so richly deserves; and we further believe that the present undertakings of the unions call for the most enthusiastic admiration, and are entitled to the most cordial and loyal support.

Follows a list of organizations who have undertaken an extension of education for their members:

International Typographical Union, Electrotypers and Stereotypers, International Photo-Engravers of North America, Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International Granite Cutters, International Horseshoers' Union, Pattern Makers' League of North America, and the Carpenters of Chicago and Cook County.

##### Technical Industrial Education.

2. We favor the establishment of schools in connection with the public school system, at which pupils between the ages of fourteen and sixteen may be taught the principles of the trades, not necessarily in separate buildings, but in separate schools adapted to this particular education, and by competent and trained teachers.

The course of instruction in such a school should be English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, elementary mechanics, and drawing. The shop instruction for particular trades, and for each trade represented, the drawing, mathematics, mechanics, physical and biological science applicable to the trade, the history of that trade, and a sound system of economics, including and emphasizing the philosophy of collective bargaining. This will serve to prepare the pupil for more advanced subjects, and in addition, to disclose his capacity for a specific vocation.

In order to keep such schools in close touch with the trades, there should be local advisory boards, including representatives of the industries, employers and organized labor.

3. The Committee recommends that any technical education of the workers in trade and industry being a public necessity, it should not be a private but a public function, conducted by the public and the expense involved at public cost.

4. We recommend the continuance of the life of the Committee and final report to the 1910 Convention.

5. That the Convention request the United States Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate the entire subject of Industrial Education in this country and abroad.

6. To request the Committee to co-operate with the Department of Commerce and Labor in said investigation.

7. To request the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to act with said Committee ex officio.

8. To request the officers of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to supply us with all information they may have relative to Industrial Education as soon as possible. And this for the purpose of getting an up-to-date report with up-to-date methods of how Industrial Education should be taught, conducted and promoted.

Appended to this report is a Brief prepared for the use of the Committee, which purposes to show, with reasonable brevity, just what is being done, and what has been begun in the recent past in regard to Industrial Education, including the problem; what has been done in foreign countries, methods of accomplishment in this country, showing systems and types of systems; that which is being accomplished by philanthropy and private interests; also that which is being done by the Federal Government, together with the State laws on the subject, and the attitude of employers and organized labor.

JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman;  
SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
JAMES DUNCAN,  
JOHN B. LENNON,  
DR. CHARLES P. NEILL,  
EDWARD HIRSCH,  
FRANK MORRISON,  
JAMES WILSON,  
HON. W. B. WILSON,

HUGH FRAYNE,  
FRANK DUFFY,  
JOHN GOLDEN,  
MARGARET DRIERER ROBINS.  
AGNES NESTOR,  
JAMES ROACH,  
JAS. O'CONNELL,  
STUART REID,  
CHARLES H. WINSLOW.

President Gompers announced that the report of the special committee would be referred to the Committee on Education.

#### INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to their respective committees:

Resolution No. 27—By the I. T. U. Delegation:

WHEREAS, The contention between Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City and the Butterick Publishing Co. having reached a stage where it is clearly a fight between all organized labor and organized capital; and

WHEREAS, An attempt is being made to place union men in jail for asking their friends not to purchase scab goods; and

WHEREAS, The pattern trust, to bolster its dwindling profits, sends out false reports that it has settled with the union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED by this convention, That when we reach our home cities we will endeavor to spread the truth about the differences between the Butterick Publishing Company and Typographical Union No. 6; that we advise the organized workmen and women not to purchase the Delineator, the New Idea, or the Designer, fashion magazines, and to urge them not to use the Standard, New Idea, or Butterick patterns.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 28—By the I. T. U. Delegation:

RESOLVED, That the officers and organizers of international unions and the organizers of the A. F. of L. and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., in traveling throughout the country, use their influence in order to bring pressure upon hotel proprietors to substitute union made hotel registers and printing for the non-union printing and non-union registers now in use in so many instances.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 29—By the I. T. U. Delegation:

Mr. J. Henry McMahon, who was assistant secretary of the Boston convention of the A. F. of L., died on August 23, 1909, at Woburn, Massachusetts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we express our deep regret at the death of Mr. McMahon, who was a faithful trade unionist and always ready with valued service in the great work which the trade unions are doing.



Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 30—By Delegates M. S. Sullivan, R. G. M. Ross, and Thomas J. Butler of the A. S. M. W. I. A.:

WHEREAS, The United States Government has been carrying on policy of disrating the Coppersmiths in the Brooklyn Navy Yard by discharging men for lack of work, and upon re-employing the same men they are compelled to work for a period of six days and sometimes more for less wages than they received prior to their last discharge, in order to certify that they are qualified for the same rating they received on all former occasions:

WHEREAS, All rating in the Navy Yard below what they call their first-class rating is far below the prevailing rate of wages in the locality of said yard;

WHEREAS, The Coppersmiths' Union and the men who were directly concerned have entered a protest on various occasions, and in each case we have received an evasive reply, stating that it is not a question of the capacity of the employes, but rather the character of the work they are called on to perform; and

WHEREAS, The men, after working their probationary period at a rating less than they had before, and upon being elevated to a first-class rate, they worked until the work in question was completed, and were laid off for lack of work, but instead of receiving an excellent discharge for workmanship, as they had always received on all previous occasions, and such excellent discharge would give them the first preference for re-employment, they only received a discharge card marked good, which does not give them any preference, only to retain their number on the list; be it

RESOLVED, That we protest against disrating of a mechanic below what he received when he was discharged previously, as we believe no man should be asked to serve a period of six days after having gone through the same formula before on a previous occasion; if he was entitled to first-class rating before discharge, he should be entitled to first-class rating upon being re-employed; and be it

RESOLVED, That we protest against the minimum rate of wages in the Navy Yard being less than the minimum rate paid by employers engaged in the same class of work in the locality of the yard, irrespective of whether it is old work or new work, as old work in many cases requires considerable skill in repairing in a satisfactory manner, the same being coppersmiths' work, they should not receive less than the prevailing rate of wages for performing it, as we believe it is not a question of the character of the work they are called on to perform but rather a question of the prevailing rate of wages, believing that the United States Government should pay wages at least equal to private

employers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we condemn such methods of discharging as they have entered on recently of discharging a man for less rating than excellent if he has been entitled to same on previous occasions, as we cannot see where the character of the work is involved. If a man takes an old piece of work and repairs same in a skilful manner, he should be rated as an excellent man, thereby retaining him on the preferred list, which he has always been entitled to before; and be it still further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor take this matter up and use every honorable means whereby the mechanics in the employ of the Government shall receive proper compensation for their work, and the minimum rate paid by the Government shall not be less than the prevailing rate paid for the same class of work by private firms in the locality of the Navy Yard in which the work is being done.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 31—By Delegates Herbert Crampton and James Reid of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is a self-sustaining, autonomous and independently financed international union, affiliated with National Congresses, Councils, and Executive bodies of labor in the various countries in which the society operates, more especially the American Federation of Labor, with which affiliation has been complete for nearly twenty years; and

WHEREAS, The income for American districts has been for the past two years \$321,842.80, and the expenditure for strikes and lockouts, unemployed benefit, sick benefit, death benefit, accident benefit, tool insurance, traveling benefits, superannuation benefits, and assistance to other trades of \$158,852.86; and

WHEREAS, At the second convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Tampa, Florida, October, 1909, a recommendation following a report upon a local matter of dispute was presented and referred to as a plan, which in substance was as follows: "To wrest from the Amalgamated Society its autonomy and organic entity," to place all its funds in the hands of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, this plan was not endorsed by the Tampa Convention; and

WHEREAS, A so-called minority report introduced by one member of an Adjustment Committee at the Tampa Convention was passed by a viva-voce vote despite the fact that a substitute motion was duly made and seconded, the said minority report having for its object the ordering of international officers to do and perform certain acts contrary to the Constitution of the

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, beside imposing conditions and time of consolidation so vaguely presented as to prevent intelligent action thereon; and

WHEREAS, These destructive acts can only have been conceived by minds in collusion for the purpose of obtaining the dissolution or disintegration of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to be followed by inroads upon other bona-fide organizations, their autonomy and their funds; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the Executive officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to desist from further attempting to consolidate the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners with any organization or to send, or cause to be sent, any committee to confer with the general officers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners under the conditions laid down in the minority report referred to.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 32—Introduced by Delegate John J. Pfeiffer of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods is contemplating and preparing to make a general demand for the eight-hour work day in the saddlery industry at some opportune time in 1910; and

WHEREAS, In order to be successful in a general movement of this kind it is essential that we have the moral support of the entire labor movement and the financial support pledged in advance if needs be; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled pledges its moral support and financial assistance if necessary to the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods in the effort which it proposes to make to secure a universal eight-hour work day for its members, as above stated.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 33—By Delegate Agnes Nestor of the International Glove Workers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The economic platform of the American Federation of Labor adopted by the Minneapolis Convention and reaffirmed in an amended form by the Norfolk and Denver Conventions, affirms its belief in "woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage"; and

WHEREAS, In the annual report of the Norfolk National Convention of the American Federation of Labor it was expressly stated that it was the "much-abused trade union movement which stands for the recognition of the rights, political, social, moral, and industrial, of women"; and

WHEREAS, The political enfran-

chisement of women is essential to the economic independence of the working class and has become a world-wide issue of immediate and vital importance to the very existence of democracy; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor does now reaffirm this plank, and expresses its belief in and its intention to secure full political enfranchisement for all women, and hereby pledges its affiliated unions earnestly to champion and work for the political freedom of women.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 34—By Delegate Olive M. Sullivan of the Stenographers' and Typists' Association, No. 12755:

WHEREAS, There are in the United States at least 500,000 men and women eligible to membership in an organization of commercial stenographers and typists; and

WHEREAS, There are in the City of Chicago many hundreds of very young women now in this profession and great numbers are continually entering it; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Stenographers' and Typists' Association of Chicago, No. 12755, request the American Federation of Labor seriously to consider the importance of organizing this vast army of workers into labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Stenographers' and Typists' Association of Chicago, No. 12755, does hereby ask that the American Federation of Labor appoint a woman organizer in Chicago for a period of three months to try to bring into the organization these hundreds of young workers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 35—By Delegate P. J. Doherty of the Alabama State Federation of L:

WHEREAS, The labor movement in Alabama is hindered in progress by such organizations known as the Employers' Association and Citizens' Alliance; and

WHEREAS, If organizers are not sent to that State the labor movement will be doomed; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That an organizer be sent to the State of Alabama to do all in his power to offset the manoeuvres of the opponents of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate John C. Harding of the Chicago Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Labor Bulletin No. 150, issued by the United States Government, states that the average annual production of the wage earners in the United States is about \$2,500, while their average annual income is less

than \$500; and

WHEREAS, If these figures are true they are of vital and fundamental importance to the working class; be it

RESOLVED, That the Chicago Federation of Labor requests the American Federation of Labor to appoint a commission to make a thorough investigation as to the truth of those figures and report as soon as possible through the American Federationist.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 37—By Delegate D. D'Alessandro of the International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, In localities other than cities and thickly settled centres, in the digging and construction of work undertaken by the Federal and State Governments, as well as by private corporations, conditions which are destructive of health and morals and dangerous to life generally obtain; that is, the workmen are generally huddled in large numbers in tiers of bunks, in freight cars, in cabooses, in sheds, with plain boards for beds, with only sufficient room for the men to lie in rows, where for months at a time they have neither the facilities nor the opportunity to disrobe or attend to the most ordinary requirements of cleanliness and necessary changes of clothing, thereby impairing not only their own health, but helping to spread filth and disease among the people with whom they come in contact after the season's work is closed; and

WHEREAS, Such condition of affairs is not only brutal to the men employed on such work, but is dangerous to all our people and is repugnant to the spirit and concept of our time; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled hereby expresses its abhorrence and condemnation of such treatment accorded to human beings; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby directed to demand from the Federal Congress such legislation and from the executive heads and Governmental departments that they shall provide for such laws and regulations as will afford workmen engaged in the lines of work indicated in the preambles to these resolutions, such quarters and sleeping accommodations as will conform to some such reasonable degree of sanitary and healthful conditions as can be provided in the prosecution of such work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the same efforts be made by the officers of the Federation of Labor of the different States, coming within the jurisdiction of the various States, and that copies of these preambles and resolutions be furnished by the president of the American Federation of Labor to the officers of such State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 38—By the I. T. U. Delegation:

WHEREAS, Many periodical publications, both weekly and monthly, are offered for sale by subscription or on news stands, many of these publications the product of non-union printing offices; and

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union issues in convenient pamphlet form for vest pocket reference a list of these quarterly, monthly, and weekly publications produced under union and non-union conditions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all trade unionists inform themselves as to the union and non-union status of the various publications before purchasing any, and in order that they may have correct information that they secure from the headquarters of the International Typographical Union a copy of the pamphlet in question.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 39—By the I. T. U. Delegation:

WHEREAS, The United States Government is now and has for many years engaged in printing free of cost corner cards on envelopes when ordered in quantities of five hundred and upward; and

WHEREAS, The contract for this printing has always been let to non-union, wage-cutting business concerns, and is, therefore, inimical to the interests of the fair employers and the members of the printing trades union crafts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we protest against the practice outlined, and we urge upon the United States Government that it should either do its printing in its own printing office or go out of the business altogether;

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council give this matter such attention as will be of assistance to the movement now under way in taking printing of the class mentioned out of the labor exploiting printing offices, to which the contract has always been awarded.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 40—By Homer D. Call and August Molter of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, There exist at the present time in some localities dual, or seceding, organizations of Butcher Workmen which are attempting to deceive the rank and file of the workers of that class and organized labor in general; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby declares that the only bona-fide organization of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen chartered under the American Federation of Labor is the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor denounces and condemns seceding and dual organizations as tending to dis-

rupt organized labor and strengthen the power of unjust employers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all affiliated Central Bodies and State Federations refuse to allow any organization of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen not chartered by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America to be affiliated with them, or, if seated in their councils, that they be immediately unseated or expelled from such central bodies or State Federations until such time as they become chartered by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, or their charters be at once revoked.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Unions.

Resolution No. 41.—By Delegate Homer D. Call and August Molter of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, The label and shop card of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America represents products dressed under fair and sanitary conditions and by union men; and, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Toronto, Canada, do re-endorse the label and shop cards of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all members of such affiliated unions are requested to demand the union label on meats and abattoir products he or she may purchase, and that the union shop card is displayed in all markets where such meats are sold, thereby showing his or her loyalty to the cause of unionism.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 42.—Presented by Delegate J. A. Kelly of the San Francisco Labor Council at the request of Local 151, I. B. E. W.:

WHEREAS, The industrial peace, progress, prosperity, of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been hampered, if not entirely estopped, during the past two years, due to an internal dissension as to who were the duly qualified officers of that organization; and

WHEREAS, The factional warfare if continued will not only destroy the activities of I. B. E. W. in so far as advancing the cause of its membership is concerned, but will, if permitted to continue, be dangerous to the harmony and perpetuity of the entire trade union movement as represented by the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. at its 28th Annual Convention, held in Denver, did consider the faction disturbance of I. B. E. W., and appointed a committee in an attempt to unite the dissenters, and said committee submitted an agreement, which was signed by both parties, which agreement was approved by the convention in a hope that a way had been found to end this disastrous conflict; and

WHEREAS, This agreement failed of its purpose; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of both factions be requested to resign, and in the event of both parties agreeing to the request, the affairs of I. B. E. W. be placed in the hands of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. The Executive Council to call convention of the I. B. E. W. for the purpose of electing new officers, and we suggest that those holding office in either faction be ineligible for election at said convention.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate L. A. Gardner, of the Warren, Pa., C. L. U.:

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this convention that the struggle for the emancipation and recognition of organized labor will be greatly advanced by the conscientious application of all personal expenditures in the support of the demand for the products of union men; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That each member of an organized labor union be, and the same are hereby admonished, to purchase no article of wearing apparel, or any other commodity, which does not bear the Union Label of the respective trade employed in the manufacture of such articles.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 44.—By Delegate Harry De Veaux, of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

WHEREAS, The United States Government has been carrying on a policy of disrating the coppersmiths in the Brooklyn Navy Yard by discharging men for lack of work, and upon re-employing the same man they are compelled to work for a period of six days and sometimes more, for less wages than they received prior to their last discharge, in order to certify that they are qualified for the same rating they received on all former occasions; and

WHEREAS, All rating in the Navy Yard below what they call their first-class rating, is far below the prevailing rate of wages in the locality of said yard; and

WHEREAS, The Coppersmiths' Union and the men who were directly concerned, have entered a protest on various occasions, and in each case we have received an evasive reply, stating that it is not a question of the capacity of the employees, but rather the character of the work they are called on to perform; and

WHEREAS, The men, after working their probationary period at a rating less than they had before, and upon being elevated to a first-class rater, they worked until the work in question was completed, and were laid off for lack of work, but instead of receiving an excellent discharge for workmanship as they had always received on all previous occasions, and such excellent discharge would give them the first preference for re-employment, they only received a discharge card marked good, which does not give them any preference only to

retain their number on the list; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That we protest against disrating of a mechanic below what he received when he was discharged previously, as we believe no man should be asked to serve a period of six days after having gone through the same formula before on a previous occasion, if he was entitled to first-class rating before discharge, he should be entitled to first-class rating upon being re-employed; and further

**RESOLVED**, That we protest against the minimum rate of wages in the Navy Yard being less than the minimum rate paid by employers engaged in the same class of work in the locality of the yard, irrespective of whether it is old work or new work, as old work in many cases requires considerable skill in repairing in a satisfactory manner, the same being coppermith's work, they should not receive less than the prevailing rate of wages for performing it, as we believe it is not a question of the character of the work they are called on to perform, but rather a question of the prevailing rate of wages, believing that the United States Government should pay wages at least equal to private employers; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That we condemn such methods of discharging as they have entered in recently of discharging a man for less rating than excellent if he has been entitled to same on previous occasions, as we cannot see where the character of the work is involved if a man takes an old piece of work and repairs same in a skilful manner, he should be rated as an excellent man, thereby retaining him on the preferred list which he has always been entitled to before; and be it still further

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor take this matter up and use every honorable means whereby the mechanics in the employ of the Government shall receive proper compensation for their work, and the minimum rate paid by the Government shall be not less than the prevailing rate for the same class of work by private firms in the locality of the Navy Yard in which the work is being done.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 45.**—By Delegate Harry De Veaux, of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

**WHEREAS**, The Rockmen's Protective Union, a chartered local union by the American Federation of Labor at New York City, is undergoing a severe struggle for existence, owing to the prevailing economic conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, It is believed that if the interested unions in that environment, which are: International Steam Engineers, No. 184, No. 184 Branch A, Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners,

would lend their moral support to this organization, great good would result; be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Incoming Executive Council take cognizance of this matter at the earliest moment, and adopt such measures as will result to the best interest of the appellant union and the affected trades.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 46.**—By Delegate H. De Veaux, of the Central Federated Union, Greater New York and Vicinity:

**WHEREAS**, The Excavators' Protective Union, a chartered local union by the American Federation of Labor at New York City, is not sufficiently organized to advance better conditions in that calling; and

**WHEREAS**, It is apparent that if the interested unions, viz. are: International Steam Engineers, No. 184; No. 184 Branch A, Rock Drillers, and Tool Sharpeners, Teamsters, would render moral support to this organization, and the American Federation of Labor designate a special organizer, one capable in the Italian language to assist this union, great good would result to the general labor movement; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Incoming Executive Council act upon this subject matter as soon as possible, and adopt such ways and means as will redound to the best interests of all concerned.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 47.**—By Ethel McClain, of the Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades:

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation of Labor, in extent and influence, has grown beyond the expectations of the leaders of organized labor, is a source of great pleasure to them in particular, and to organized labor in general. But, notwithstanding all this, there is still a great deal to be done to make it still more prolific of good results in some sections of the country, which seem to have been neglected. As it now stands, the officers of the Federation have been selected from a few of the stronger International Unions, therefore centralizing them in a small portion of the country, and of late years there seems to be but one thing in view, that is, that every energy and resource of the Federation seems to have been used in the well-organized portions of the country, thus leaving some sections almost unorganized, and an open field for recruiting the army of strike-breakers, as they are called, who are in a sense the offspring of this neglect; and

**WHEREAS**, The larger cities, being strong in numbers, seem to carry with them influence and preferment to the men who laid the foundation and put in this system of government. We are

blessed with foreseeing the danger of stronger States in numbers of population. In their wisdom and good judgment the United States Senate was formed with two Senators from each State. The small State of Rhode Island has the same power as the great State of New York. They too equalize the officers of the American Federation of Labor, thus giving all sections of the country an opportunity to be represented on the Executive Board of the Federation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the convention now assembled do change the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor so that the jurisdiction be divided into districts, each to have a president who, when elected, may be empowered to attend to all business in his district, thus stimulating organization and creating local pride that would be a great benefit to the Federation and Organized Labor in general; and further

RESOLVED, That all vice-presidents must belong to the district elected from, commencing with the first, vice-districts to be known by the number of the vice-president. Thus, first vice, elected from whatever district he is shall be the first, thus making the office movable, thus creating rivalry that would be for the good and welfare of the cause in general.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 48.—By Delegates Jas. O'Connell, Thos. Van Lear, C. W. Fry, Eugene Sarber, J. J. Keppler, of the International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The United States Government has recognized the eight-hour work day is based upon sound, economic principles, because it is operating all its departments on an eight-hour or shorter work day, and operating its mechanical plants, such as navy yards, arsenals, naval stations, etc., on an eight-hour basis; and

WHEREAS, A very great portion of Government work is let by contract and sub-contracted to private firms operating their plants on a ten-hour or longer basis, under a very low wage, and very frequently under unsanitary conditions; and

WHEREAS, the Eight-Hour Bill which has been introduced in Congress at several sessions with a view to securing an extension of the eight-hour law to cover all Government work, whether by contract or sub-contract, has failed of passage largely because of it being referred to unfriendly committees in Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of the A. F. of L. be instructed to have letters addressed to each member of Congress calling attention to the importance of this bill, and that a circular letter be sent all affiliated organizations requesting such organizations, national and local, to petition their representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure an early and favor-

able report from committees, and to vote for the passage of the Eight-Hour Bill at the coming session of Congress;

RESOLVED, That the officers of the A. F. of L. and the Legislative Committee are hereby instructed to make every effort to have a clause inserted in each of the appropriation bills providing that all work let by contract in such appropriations shall be done on an eight-hour basis;

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to wait upon the President of the United States for the purpose of urging him to recommend in his message to Congress the necessity and advisability of the passage of the Eight-Hour Bill so as to extend to all contracts and sub-contracts;

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed and authorized to call upon all national and international organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. to render such assistance as may be necessary in this work, by maintaining a representative of each organization who shall co-operate with the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. at Washington during the session of Congress to assist in securing the passage of the Eight-Hour Bill; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby authorized and instructed to take such further steps as may be necessary to demonstrate to the members of Congress the necessity and advisability of passing the Eight-Hour Bill during the coming session of Congress, to the end, if necessary, that the officers of the national and international organizations be called to a conference to be held in Washington at such date as the executive officers of the A. F. of L. may decide upon.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 49.—By Delegate E. W. Shirk, of the United Association of Plumbers, Steamfitters, etc.:

WHEREAS, The officers of the Cleveland Baseball Club definitely promised the Building Trades Council of the United Trades and Labor Council that a union clause would be inserted in all contracts for their new baseball stands now being erected; and

WHEREAS, The general contract for the erection of said stands has been let without said union clause and the stands are now being erected with non-union men, and

WHEREAS, Every reasonable effort has been made by the officers of the Building Trades and the United Trades and Labor Council of Cleveland to induce the officers of the Cleveland Baseball Club to live up to their promises and employ union help without avail; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That every effort possible be made to induce members and friends of organized labor from patronizing the Cleveland Baseball Club in

all cities where the American League plays.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Chas. W. Fear, of the Joplin, Mo., Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, The unorganized wage workers of the South-west Missouri district present an opportunity for the organization of a number of local unions, particularly in the City of Joplin and vicinity; and

WHEREAS, The Joplin Trade Assembly is working to thoroughly organize the toilers of that vicinity under the trade union banner of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 29th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor call the attention of affiliated internationals to the unorganized South-west Missouri district, and urge that organizers be detailed to work in the said district during the coming year with the purpose of organizing the workers of the crafts; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to render all assistance possible in organizing the toilers of South-west Missouri.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

At 10.00 o'clock President Gompers announced that the hour for the special order of business, the reports from fraternal delegates, had arrived, and introduced to the convention Mr. A. H. Gill, M.P., one of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress.

Fraternal Delegate Gill—I need hardly say that I am delighted to have the honor of being present at this Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and to have been selected by the British Trades Union Congress to present to you their fraternal greetings, and express the hope that the good feeling that has existed for so long between the workers of Great Britain and Ireland and the workers of the United States of America shall long continue. We have had the honor this year of having had your President, Mr. Gompers, with us at the Trades Union Congress in England. Mr. Gompers' name has now become a household word among the trades unionists of Great Britain. We have watched his career. We sympathize with the movement in which he is interested. We know the difficulties with which he and his colleagues are having to contend at the present time, and I am here to-day to express the hearty sympathy of the trades unionists of Great Britain with

Mr. Gompers and his colleagues in the trials they are undergoing at the present time. I hope that the workmen of the United States of America will stand by Mr. Gompers and his colleagues. If you will do that, and speak with no uncertain sound, you can depend upon it that this trial, through which they are passing at the present time, can only result in good to the movement in the future.

Since we stepped on American soil, we have enjoyed our visit very much, and I wish to thank you here and now, on behalf of my colleague and our wives, for the very great attention and hospitality you have shown to us. When we reached Boston we were not in any difficulty whatever, because there was there a committee to meet us, and they showed us every attention and treated us with the utmost possible kindness and courtesy. The same kindness as followed us wherever we have gone. Everything possible has been done to make the visit as pleasant as possible.

I do not feel at all strange when I look upon this assembly. I cannot help recollecting, when I meet the delegates from time to time, that they themselves or their ancestors, hailed from one part or another of the United Kingdom. I have come across many people from my own town, and from Lancashire, as well as from other places in the United Kingdom. How, then, can we feel strange in an atmosphere of this character? I think we are one and the same family, with the same aspirations and feelings in every particular.

Your movement is like ours. You have your difficulties to contend with in the same way we have. I think your difficulties, if anything, are much greater than ours. We have not the racial difficulty to contend with that you have. You have also the language difficulty, and it must be very awkward indeed for the organizers of your trades unions to have to deal with so many different peoples. But from the reports which have been presented to this Convention, I have seen plainly enough that sufficient energy is displayed by your officials to overcome these difficulties. The reports which your officers have read show clearly to us that they have been overcome to a very large extent.

Like you, we have the great organ-

ized forces of capital to contend with in Britain. Conditions in regard to capital are not the same as they used to be. The private employer has almost disappeared. Individuals have formed themselves into amalgamations, huge trusts and combinations, and while it was easy in the old days to deal with individual employers, we now find that we now find that we have to use all our strength in dealing with them. But with the great labor movement, as it exists across the water and here, if the units composing it will act unitedly, we need have no fear of holding our own against these great combinations.

You have to deal with similar difficulties to which we have had to deal with. Your injunctions at the present time are giving you a great deal of trouble. Our Taff-Vale decision gave us a great deal of trouble some years ago, but by a determined struggle we overcame that. We had one trades union that was mulcted in damages to the extent of forty-two thousand pounds, and another fifty thousand pounds. If something had not been done, the trades unions would have ceased to exist, on account of want of financial strength. But it needs only the workingmen to be attacked in ways like that for them to make up their minds that they will not stand it any longer. They united in our country, and used all the power they had for the purpose of having the position they previously occupied restored to them. We succeeded in doing that, and to-day the funds of our trades unions are secure against the attacks of our employers.

Our labor movement in some ways differs from yours. Your American Federation of Labor seems to take in the whole scope of the entire movement. Ours is divided into three sections. There is the General Federation of Trades Unions, that exists for the purpose of providing finances to enable people who are on strike to maintain that strike. And it exists not only for that purpose; it exists, as far as it can, for the purpose of trying to come to arrangements with the employers without having to resort to the arbitrament of a strike. Then we have the Trades Congress, which practically forms our labor movement; and we have the Parliamentary Labor Party, which endeavors to

carry out the program the Congress adopts.

We have also taken part in different ways in the international movements. We do not confine ourselves to these fraternal visits to America, but take a more extended view. I wish to speak of what my particular trade is doing. I am a representative of the textile workers of England—of the cotton section of the textile workers. We have not been content with dealing with our own movement alone, but whenever we have had difficulties with our employers in regard to rates of wages or working hours we have always been met with the argument that until the hours of labor are reduced on the Continent of Europe and the wages increased to something like our own standards, it would be impossible for them to do anything in that direction. We felt that it was time for us to do something.

About fifteen years ago we commenced an international movement for the purpose of holding conferences with the textile workers in different parts of Europe, to try to get them on the same line as ourselves. We have had several Congresses in Berlin, in Holland, in Vienna, in Switzerland, and in Italy. At the beginning of these congresses they were working something like 72 hours a week, while we were working 52 hours a week. They are now working 58 hours a week in Germany, 60 in France, and in some parts of Austria, about 63 in Belgium, and there have been general reductions in different parts of the Continent. We are not going to stand still in regard to that particular matter. The English textile workers have made up their minds that, so far as they are concerned, they are going to make a desperate attempt to get the period of employment reduced to 48 hours per week.

We think it is absolutely necessary that something of this description should be done. The great increase in the use and the productive of machinery makes it necessary, if all the people are to be employed, that the period of employment should be reduced. We do not believe in a number of people being out of work and others having full and plenty.

We have to deal, as you have, with the wage question, and sometimes it comes to a place where we have to resort to the strike. These strikes are becoming



larger when they do take place, but they are not so frequent as they were formerly. There is a great movement in our country to try to settle industrial disputes by peaceful and conciliatory means, never at any time giving away the principles for which we stand. We think this preferable to resorting to strikes. I think the general principle of adopting trade agreements is becoming more useful in regard to industrial disputes.

Our trades unions in England do not exist only for the purpose of strikes; they exist for the purpose of paying friendly benefits, superannuation benefits, funeral expenses, dispute pay and sick benefits. In 1906 one hundred of our principal unions in Great Britain and Ireland paid in friendly and sick benefits \$9,019,295. In that year dispute pay amounted only to the sum of \$774,085.

Your President the other day made reference to a letter which had appeared in the Cotton Factory Times by an Indian mill owner, who claimed that, so far as India was concerned, they ought to be allowed to do as they chose in regard to the period of employment. I could not help remembering the part I and my colleagues had taken in this particular direction. We found some time ago, from an article which appeared in *The Times of India*, that the people in the textile mills were working from fourteen to sixteen hours a day; that the manufacturers had taken advantage of the introduction of the electric light to make them work longer hours. We felt it our duty in Lancashire to appeal to the Secretary of State to see if something could not be done for our brothers across the sea. I had the opportunity of placing the case before Lord Morley, a commission was appointed, and the result will be a considerable reduction in the hours of labor in India at a very early period.

We have another part of our movement; a part brought about very largely by the Taff-Vale decision. We decided that, so far as we were concerned, we were not going to be trodden under foot by the employers. We concluded it was necessary to have another string to our bow; that we should act in our trades unions in the settlement of disputes and the payment of friendly benefits; but that it was necessary to re-

sort to political action to fight those people on the floor of the House of Commons. The trades union movement was aroused. Touch a man's money, put your hand in his pocket—even if it be trades union money in the shape of funds—and you will get at him. Regardless of their previous position in regard to being Liberals and Conservatives, many of them disregarded the old political affiliations when they went into politics.

Our members of Parliament are not paid by the State as yours are. The unions decided to pay out of their own pockets to send members to the House of Commons. At the general election of 1906 we had 29 men seated direct from the workers to act independently in the House of Commons and sent directly from the trades unions to influence the legislation of the country. There are twenty other members representing the trades unions, but allied with the Liberal Party. On great questions we have been able to bring 53 votes to bear. Although the number is not great, still the influence and the practical experience of the men sent there has been much greater than the numbers would indicate.

Directly after the election in 1906, the Government, under pressure, introduced a Trades Dispute Bill for the purpose of restoring the trades unions to the position they had held previously, and for the purpose of protecting the funds of the trades unions. The bill they introduced was found to be unsatisfactory. We had the best legal advice and we went through it line by line and determined the bill should not pass. The Government was waited upon and definite lines upon which such a bill should be drawn were stated. By having practical men using their influence on the floor of the House, we had a bill passed that thoroughly protected the unions' funds in Great Britain and Ireland.

I find in the United States and Canada that one of the burning questions is in regard to workmen's compensation and the safeguarding of industrial machinery. We have had considerable experience in regard to workmen's compensation in England. We used our influence in the British House of Commons for the purpose of making such alterations in the law as were absolutely necessary for the purpose of securing compensation for injured workmen. And

in our country our industrial occupations are not safeguarded as well as they might be. We have something like 3,800 fatal accidents every year in the various occupations throughout the country, and nearly 200,000 persons are injured in some way or another. This is the tragedy of human toll, and it is the duty of every person engaged as an official in connection with various trades unions to do his level best to see that something is done to lessen the number of injuries and the loss of life. At the present time I am on a department committee appointed by the Home Secretary for the purpose of inquiring into the different conditions in the different occupations throughout the United Kingdom and to find out the cause of accidents and suggest remedies to prevent them in the future. I want to say when that committee reports the life of the workers in Great Britain will be safer than it is at the present time.

Some people tell us that the cost of accidents, or the cost of compensation, should not be a charge on the industry. We believe it should be. The employer puts his capital into a mill or foundry, he insures the building against fire, he insures his steam engines against breakdowns, his boilers against explosions, and even his plate glass windows against breakage. Surely, when human life is at stake, it ought to be more carefully safeguarded.

There are many things you ought to avoid in regard to workmen's compensation. In 1897 the Government then in power in England passed a Workmen's Compensation Act. It applied only to certain industries. That created a very large number of anomalies, and made it so people engaged in different parts of these industries could not receive compensation. We found that a carter, or teamster, who was engaged by an employer, if he had an accident of the employer's yard, was entitled to compensation, but if he went outside and the same accident occurred he would not be entitled to any compensation whatever. We found in the building trades that if a man was employed on a scaffold and was injured he was entitled to compensation, but if he was a few yards away working on a ladder he was not. They said the painters were not engaged in constructive work, but

were decorators and not entitled to compensation. The factory act applied to buildings thirty feet high. We had people injured on buildings twenty-eight feet high, and when some people were killed on such buildings, their widows got no compensation. Under that act, compensation did not start until the third week. The people in the House of Commons—not the labor members—said that on account of the charge on the industry, people engaged in different occupations in various parts of the country ought to be able to live a fortnight without compensation. The new bill provides that it shall begin at the end of the first week.

After the bill had passed its second reading it was referred to a committee of about ninety members of the House of Commons. We were careful to get fifteen members on that committee, and we were always there, but some of the others were usually absent. We had fifteen sittings. On the very first day I had the opportunity of moving an amendment to that clause which provided that compensation should not begin until the second week. I moved an amendment that it should begin at the end of the third day. The Government resisted it; they pressed us strongly to withdraw it. They thought it would be too great a tax upon the industry. I declined to withdraw it, was supported by my colleagues, and we defeated the Government on that particular question. They did not like the three days, so we agreed to a compromise shortly afterwards, that where an accident incapacitated a workman for fourteen days he should be paid from the date of the accident. That enactment has put into the pockets of the working class of England a sum equal to \$250,000 a year.

We went further. We thought it was unfair that this Act should apply only to certain scheduled trades; we thought it ought to apply to everybody who worked for a living, and 6,000,000 workmen were included in the amendment to that bill. Almost every class in the community receiving less than \$250,000 a year were included. Workmen engaged in manual labor, no matter what wages they earned, were included.

In the old act our lads were entitled to but fifty per cent. of what they were earning, and whenever they were able to

receive in any particular job afterwards what they had been receiving at the time of the accident, their compensation stopped. Even if one lost an arm, he would receive no compensation. We said the wages of the lads should not only be taken into account, but the earnings they might get in the future when they grew to manhood. A week before we left I secured for a lad 260 pounds. That has not been the only effect. The fact that employers had to pay such an amount for compensation caused them to try to prevent accidents, and machinery is being guarded and greater care is being taken of the lives of the workers. One firm in my own town spent 6,000 pounds. That is better than any compensation that could be granted after the person is injured.

We have the fair wages clause improved and strengthened. In a government publication we have a list of the contractors who receive Government contracts. It is published month after month so that the trades unions engaged in these trades can see if the contractors are fair or not, and if not, if they report to the Government Department, the contractors will be stricken off the list.

I think my time has about expired. Mr. Clynes and myself will have to return to the Old Country shortly because we are into a big fight. One of the first questions asked when I reached Boston was: "What are you going to do with the budget?" This is going to be a big fight between the Lords and democracy. We are trying to put taxes on the land values the people have created; on mining property which the owners have done nothing to create. The Lords are up in arms. They speak of "class legislation." It has been an object lesson to the men in the House of Commons, for they know that the Lords are aroused and have met and remained seated any hour of the day or night to protect their own interests. We have increased the licenses on the liquor traffic. It will be a fight against the Lords and the liquor traffic. We welcome that fight. Nothing would suit the democracy of the United Kingdom better than to have the Lords reject the budget. You will have an opportunity to see before the end of January, not only thirty or fifty labor members returned to the House of Commons, but something like a hundred.

I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for the attention you have given

the few remarks I have made. We are one family. The British labor movement and the American labor movement join hand in hand; there is only a strip of water between us; let us work together. Let us see to it that what are your aims and aspirations shall become our aims and aspirations. I have been through your mills in the New England States and have seen a number of things that are good. I have also seen a number that can be improved by copying our methods. I trust this system of fraternal visits will be continued and thank you heartily on behalf of myself and my wife for the very kind hospitality shown us since we came to these shores.

Delegate McCullough—I would like to ask Mr. Gill in regard to the disposition of a court decision published on this side about a year ago, concerning the right of the trades unions of Great Britain to appropriate their funds for the purpose of paying the members of Parliament. My recollection is that one of the courts of Great Britain had denied to the trades unions that privilege, because the act creating the trades unions did not specify as one of its purposes the maintenance of members of Parliament.

Fraternal Delegate Gill—I have purposely left that and a few other questions alone for Mr. Clynes to deal with. He has taken that as part of his subject, and will deal with it in full.

President Gompers presented to the Convention Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., Fraternal Delegate from the British Trades Union Congress.

Fraternal Delegate Clynes—Mr. President and Fellow-Delegates: It is impossible for any second speaker charged with the deliverance of the same message to the same gathering to avoid reference to a number of topics to which Mr. Gill has already alluded. I purpose, as far as I can, to keep far away from any labored supplement of any of the topics with which he has dealt. I join with him in expressing the deepest pleasure in being able to attend this Convention and deliver to you the message of good-will and friendship from the British side for the success of the labor cause, not merely in the United States, but in the Dominion of Canada in which we are meeting.

A few of the trades in the various parts of the world, more fortunately situated than the rest, have been able to

establish international relationships from which practical and substantial benefits have been obtained, and when one of your delegates, Mr. Frey, was giving his report yesterday, we learned that one result of his visit across the water had been to further extend these practical relationships in a particular trade. In certain of the trades, the Brass Workers for instance, and the Cotton Workers to some extent, they have been able to establish these relationships, and our hope is that, ere long, the relationships of the workers of the world will not be limited to one of sympathy, to one of fraternal exchange, of good-will, but that there will be a closer and more workable alliance the world over than has been possible for the workers to obtain up to now. On this side, and on the British side, the relationship is so far fraternal. I can assure you it is deep and sincere. We feel there is an abiding value in these exchanges of fraternal delegates, bringing valuable fruit in their train, and accordingly, I also join with Mr. Gill in expressing the hope that these visits will be continued until we are able to perfect them into a more valuable and substantial alliance of identification between the workers in every country.

We are working upon different lines, but for the same object. Difficulties in different places are greater, but the cause is the same. The keynote of this cause was struck by your President on Monday. It is not a class for which we stand; it is not labor merely we seek to represent. It is the larger factor in the world; it is humanity, the cause of men and women and children for which we are fighting, than which no greater cause can be espoused by men, no matter what their purpose may be.

Here we feel your difficulties are greater than our own. You have a variety of races, a multiplicity of languages, and you have several states, coming, I presume, at times, to conflicting decisions on the same subjects. The greater the difficulties, the greater the need to be ready to overcome them. On this side, your need for, wholesome and enduring combination in a trade union movement is greater than it is in any other part of the world. This is the great land of liberty—I am assuming for the moment I stand in the United States—but I have heard since coming here that in that liberty-loving land there are men who dare not be allied to

trade unions. Special instances have been cited even in this City of Toronto. Liberty to a workman must mean absolute freedom to associate with his fellows for the purpose of striking the best bargain he can in the sale of his labor, and it is merely mocking mankind to give a nominal liberty and sing the praises of freedom, if men and women are not left entirely free to associate together to exercise the force which unity alone can give to large bodies of people. The power that money has assumed over man in the nations of the world is enormous. In no country in the world, I suppose, more than in America does that power exist. I do not think that all past history shows us a time in which the individual workman counts for as little as he does at the present time. He is lost in the large masses of men and women who must assemble to earn their daily bread in these huge workshops and places of business where the oldtime relationship between the master and the man does not exist at all. It is only when men unite together and seek the advancement and good of all that any of them can hope to reach the stage of betterment and the stage of right that all are entitled to.

We have seen a great deal; I hope we have learned some little. Perhaps it is in our natures at times to be critical. It would be mere presumption on my part, however, to think of giving you any advice at this Convention. I am not going to try to advise; I will try to some small extent to inform.

We come from a country that I think may claim to have set some example to the workers of the world in trades union organizations. One of our largest organized bodies has recently celebrated its one hundredth birthday. Our unions are perhaps too many; we have over a thousand separate organizations. I would much prefer to see fewer unions and greater unity among the wage-workers of our country. The tendencies and the steps taken in the past few years have, however, greatly diminished the difficulties that existed between one trade and another in former days. These unions subscribe in dues more than \$12,000,000 per year, and the reserve funds of these unions exceed at present \$30,000,000.

The benefits of trade unions cannot be expressed merely in statistics. By a recital of dollars one cannot convey any

measure of the benefit trades unionism distributes among the workers. It not only advances wages, but it prevents reductions. It gives better laws to the workers, and though there may be some who will not support trade unionism, I have yet to discover the first man who will refuse to take his share of any of the great things trade unionism can give. Our trades unionism did not come as an easy gift to us. It is the outcome of struggle, and, like all good things worthy of having, it has come from the source of trial and difficulty. In our earlier days men had to meet on the hillsides; in secret their deliberations were given. The law did not permit combinations, and though Britain claimed to be the greatest civilized agency the world then possessed its workers were denied the right to combine. But that did not deter our forefathers from going forward, and after years of struggle the law finally recognized the right of trade unions to their proper legal place in the organizations of our country.

For some thirty years the trade unions were free from menace. They felt they were in a position of absolute security. Then came to us that great, surprising deliverance which we looked upon, not as law made in Parliament, not a decree of the people, but as a mere judge-made law. Then we had to organize to upset it. We wanted no privilege, we claimed equality. We said when there was a difference between the worker and the employer the law should stand outside the ring and let the battle be freely fought without the balance of power being given to the employer's side. In a few years our position of security was restored, safety was again assured to our funds, and we were freed from the risk of not only having to pay the cost of our own fighting, but having to cover the losses the employers might incur in fighting ourselves.

There was a time in our work when we could win battles by a certain show of lung power; but the days of heroic successes have gone by. Fifteen or sixteen years ago it was possible in our country for great bodies of men to cease work and by volumes of public sympathy and opinion march forward to the certainty of success. Now employers are organized as well as we. It is easier for them to use the instruments of organization that it is for workingmen. The men must come out in the open. As Mr. Gompers said in his ad-

dress on Monday last, we have nothing to conceal; but if we had, we could not very well accomplish it. Our meetings, our marchings and countermarchings, all this elaborate machinery for advertising our cause, make our decisions known to our employers. It is possible for the employers by reducing their numbers to a few to meet behind closed doors and quietly decide what is good for their interests. We find from experience that whatever differences employers have in matters of nationality, of religion, of politics, of point of view and temperament, when it comes down to dollars they know no differences, they unite in the interest of their land, their money and their property, and agree on what is best for themselves. That is a course the workers of the world should imitate as far as possible.

This growth of the employers' power was followed by further adverse decisions in our law courts, to which Mr. Gill has referred. The most important of these decisions is still awaiting a final verdict from what is known in our country as our Law Lords. We have no payment of members, and the public service which workingmen require in our country must be paid for by the contributions of the workers. Years ago our betters advised us to rise above the payment out of public funds for any of this work we said should be done. They said if we wanted labor represented in the House of Commons we should organize and raise funds for the purpose of carrying on that work. We did so, and our trades unions, convinced partly by experience, forced partly by the pressure of economic events, came finally to the point of agreeing to subscribe so much annually in order to have the voice of labor heard on the floor of the House of Commons. This has meant that about \$40,000 a year has been subscribed by the workers of the United Kingdom to pay and maintain labor representatives in the House of Commons. Without any least I think we may claim there has been substantial results from the work they have done. Law after law profitable to the worker fortifying and strengthening the wage-earners' position, has been secured. The employing classess became disturbed. It has always been possible for the employers to secure some one of the working class to serve the evil purpose of the employers and undermine, as far as possible, the position of the workers. In

our case persons were found to go into the court to secure injunctions to take action to prevent unions from putting on any levy—as we term it—in any sense assessing the workers as a whole for this purpose. We, of course, resisted the proceedings of the employers, but they have so far been successful in securing judgments in their favor, and the final decision is now pending.

The question at issue is this: Has a trade union the right, after elaborate processes of ballots and decisions of members, and after having decided by overwhelming majorities in favor of the whole of its number paying money for a certain public purpose, the right to say that all shall pay, as well as one? The law at present decides that we have a right to ask for only voluntary contributions; our point is this: inasmuch as all the members benefit by the good we do, all can justly be called upon to pay their share toward the good work we are undertaking. We feel that any judgment to the contrary would become unwarranted interference with the internal business of the various organizations of our country.

Now let me say that whatever these decisions may be we are in no sense terrorized or menaced. Our Congress at Ipswich looked with such complacency upon the situation that no resolutions were offered and no reference was made to the situation at all. Our feeling is that if the law stops one road to attain our ends we shall find another equally as good.

That is at present the feeling and the situation in Britain. As Mr. Gill explained we are differently situated in regard to organized instruments. You are seeking to accomplish through one body—this great Federation of Labor—the various purposes for which we have separate organizations. Our Federation of trades is in part a money finder for workers in distress. It supplements the support which trades unions give to members who are locked out or on strike. It mediates, it intervenes, when it can, between the employees and the employers. It is in particular a support to the smaller organized trades. The two greatest organized forces of our country are what we briefly term coal and cotton. Great as our separate organizations are in number, I am glad to assure you, though we have these

separate instruments for expressing working class purposes, there is no organization in Britain to-day of any account or number which is cut away from the national movement. All of them are connected in one way or the other with this national expression of the desires of labor. The Trades Congress is in point of numbers slightly ahead of the Labor Party. The Trades Congress I may describe without offence as a cautious agitator of the claims of labor. It formulates and expresses the demands and resolutions embodying the hopes of the organized workers. It is a kind of big brass band for the workers of Britain. It booms its claims and grievances throughout the country. It advertises what we want and approaches ministers to let them know what we intend to demand.

Then we have a third expression in the Labor Party, of which I am not less proud. That Labor Party has been the chief agency for expressing in the public and political life of Britain the claims and desires of the organized workers of our country. It is the infant of the Trades Congress. Some ten years ago our Trades Congress called together a large convention of the trades unions and of the Socialist bodies. I cannot make any safe allusion to the position of Socialists in your country because I am little informed; but I can, without risk, tell you of our own. Since I was a young man, twenty years ago, I have been a Socialist. I have believed in the ideal of a social system in which not merely the land of the nations but the main means for making the material wealth shall be social property and used for social good. That is an ideal. I hope Mr. Gompers will pardon the allusion when I say I know he dissents from that ideal; but I can work with Mr. Gompers and can join hands with him in seeking the immediate betterment of the workers by any means that may be available in this or any other country. And that is why I feel that the old servants in our movement in the land should have, not merely the toleration of a charitable respect; they are entitled to full reward, to the homage and veneration of the younger men in our movement, because of the great knowledge they have acquired and the foundation of experience upon which they stand. Men in our country, whatever be the advancement of their views,

however extreme their opinion, dare not publicly express their disrespect for the veterans of our movement upon the British soil.

Our Labor Party is an alliance of these extreme forces. The moderate trades unionist joins hands with even the extreme Socialist. We have, it is true, in England a section of the Socialists that has cut away from this National Labor Party; but without disrespect to that section, it can be correctly said that it is one which so far has secured no measure of national influence in the councils of the nation. I cannot conceive a Socialist declining to work in fullest harmony with the organized trade unionists of any land. The reason why I am a Socialist is that I want the workers of the world, not to have a part of the wealth their labor makes, but the whole of it. I feel that the workers of a country should not be merely a class in our country, a section in our country, cut away from the rest of society and doomed to a place of toll, branded merely as a class of workers who must labor, and labor without their full share of that joy in life nature meant all her children to have. I feel that the Socialist, being a Socialist because he wants to uplift the workers of the world, should use any instrument available for the advancement of the wage-workers' position.

That is why in our country we have secured this harmonious working alliance known as the Labor Party. It is not a party which takes from either the freedom each has a right to retain. The alliance reserves to the trade unionist the liberty to go on with his industrial work, to preach combination, secure gains for the workshop, and secure better laws in Parliament. It leaves the Socialist free to spread his ideals, to teach his principles, and to strengthen his organization. Freedom of opinion in no sense involving sacrifice of principle on the part of either has been the foundation, has been the safety-valve of this Labor Party existing in Great Britain to-day. That, I think, is sufficient in regard to the three main means by which in Great Britain we seek to advance the cause of the workers.

Mr. Gill dealt at length—and I think rightly—with that great question you are now approaching in such a practical and, I believe, helpful frame of

mind—the question known to us as the Workmen's Compensation Act, known to you as the Employers' Liability Act. To what Mr. Gill has said, I would like to add that the financial value of our laws on this has been recently expressed in a government publication. It shows that the injured workers of our country—too many by far there are—have in one year secured as compensation more than eleven million dollars. Now, considering that we do not spend in political work more than twenty-five thousand pounds per year, that money is seen at once to be a very profitable financial investment. Trade union money and money paid by the worker for any other labor cause is not thrown away; it is not spent in the ordinary sense of the term; it is invested, and brings back a yield of advantage, either in the way of better laws or better working conditions.

A word about our pension system, which you are also beginning to deal with in this country. We are paying pensions now to nearly half a million old persons. If you had the experience we have had in British meetings, of old folks coming forward with tears in their eyes to express to us their thanks for having rescued them from the work-houses of England and given them a corner of dignity in the homes of the country, where to some extent they are self-supporting, you could see the worth of our old-age pensions. The system is full of defects as yet, but we are going to improve it. It is the beginning of a great principle, upon which I feel our country will never go back. More than fifty million dollars per year is now being paid in Britain to the aged pensioners among the British poor.

I want to take the liberty of making reference to what I must regard as an important expression of opinion by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, one of the great men of your country. Mr. Carnegie says, respecting Europe and Britain—that there are two systems, that of Germany, a contributory system, that requires a man to contribute in his youth toward a pension that he is to use in his old age. "I think," says Mr. Carnegie, "that is a most salutary feature. It gives a man that feeling of independence and of manhood that he is doing for himself, and when he has contributed to his pension, and the time comes to

get it, it makes him feel that it is not another man's money that he is getting; it is his own." The British system," he says, "is not contributory; it resembles a charity given to all without their participation, and I cannot think that it has a stimulating effect." That is an opinion entitled to the closest notice, and what I take leave to say about it is this: Public opinion in our country does not regard pensions received by our aged poor as a charity at all. The aged poor who receive pensions have served their country on the field of industry, many of them having risked their lives in the good cause of peaceful pursuits, and they feel they are as much entitled to their pensions as a civic right, and not a charity, as men who have served their nation on another field. That is the view they entertain on the British side. But really the workers do contribute for their pensions. I know of nothing the workers get free in any part of the world unless it is a lot of the work for which they are not paid. The wealth made by the workers in the lands of the earth is the contribution of the worker, is the title the worker sets up for whatever pension he may claim when he reaches the winter of life, and is entitled to treatment better than the British workhouse system.

These pensions we now pay to our poor were not the beginning of the new principle; they were the extension of an old one. Rich persons in Britain had pensions long before we gave them to the poor. We pensioned rich men to even the extent of twenty thousand dollars a year. We have two men now in England in receipt of twenty thousand dollars a year each; a large number receiving ten thousand, and others five thousand every twelve months. Eleven million pounds were paid in pensions in England largely to the rich classes long before we paid a single cent to the poor. The rich did not contribute for their pensions. They served their land in various ways, and if their services gave them a title to support in their old age, that title is as much a right of the industrial servants among the poor as among the rich.

Our recent legislation has covered a very extensive field—compensation, trades, disputes, factory laws, what we call the fair-wage clause, a really sub-

stantial benefit to the workers of our kingdom. In addition to that, we have begun quite a new legislative principle. I hope to see extended the world over—the principle of fixing by law a human level of wages and conditions, below which no master's power can drive a human being. We have recently passed what is known as a Wage Boards Bill. That singles out what we call our sweated trades, trades of which any civilized nation should be heartily ashamed, trades in which girls and women, and men and boys as well, are employed at slaves' wages, under the worst and most unsanitary conditions. It singles out four trades to begin with, and establishes boards composed equally of workers and employers, presided over impartially by a chosen civil servant. The decisions of these boards will have all the power and authority of British law. They fix wages and hours, and fix the sanitary surroundings. This is an advance upon the old-time economic idea of leaving the workers to the tender power of money and the mercies of employers.

We have done something to feed the hungry children of the poor classes, thousands of whom often went without breakfasts to school. We have established safe and sound exchanges for labor. Commodities are exchanged; cotton, coal, and so on, but the greatest commodity of all—the human frame, humanity, which is above the narrow interpretation of labor, is to have its exchange, also. Our unemployed classes in Great Britain will be better cared for. These exchanges are not the old labor bureaus, managed by hostile employers, and kept going for the purpose of supplying blacklegs in times of dispute, but places where we have the guarantee of no partiality whatever on the employers' side in the event of strikes and disputes as they occur.

We are reaching a stage of state insurance against unemployment. However bad a man's state may be when he is at work, the state of a man who has to tramp from city to city and workshop to workshop, is always the worst. That unemployment question is now the greatest social subject with which the community can deal. Our ministers in Parliament have come to the point of definitely promising that, in the next session, state and national insurance will



be provided to insure men against unemployment. I cannot go into details, but can tell you that a small contribution of the worker, supplemented by a contribution from the employer and a third contribution from the state, and out of the great fund that will annually accumulate, the men will receive weekly support during the periods when they are compelled to remain idle. The hope I have in respect to this particular law is that it will teach our country to deal, not superficially and not partially, with this economic evil. It is surely better to provide means for giving men the certainty of work in which they shall be able to make wealth to maintain themselves, than to give men money to remain idle.

These measures, all of them, are directly traceable, in one degree or another, to this great army of working-class forces to which I have alluded. In our country now the men are looked upon as enemies of the workers who would seek to divide, or in any sense sow the seeds of division among the Socialists and trades unions, who have so long worked in helpful harmony in our land. The cry has been often raised, of course, that trades unions should have nothing to do with politics. We did not bring party politics into the trades unions in our country, but we brought the trades unions into Parliamentary action. That Parliamentary action has not lessened industrial activity; it has not diminished our pride in the trades unions; our ardor for the cause of combination in the workshop is no less. Our trades unionism is not thrown overboard because we have taken upon our ship the instrument of Parliamentary action.

Mr. Gompers expressed the position, the real foundation upon which this great alliance rests in Britain, when he said we must be partisan for the principle and not for the party; we must manifest the fact that we have political power, and that we intend to use it; otherwise, our ballot will become an impotent weapon. Our members and friends cannot expect that the officers of the Federation can impress either upon the political parties or upon Congress the demands of the workers for justice and right unless these workers themselves have sufficient interest in the use of their political power to make it clear that there is a potent force be-

hind their chosen officers and representatives.

It is by repeating that advice from the platforms of our country that we finally brought our trades unionists to the point of agreeing that the ballot should be used as well as the trades union contributions, and that it is not by fighting the masters in the industrial field and then electing them to dominate the destinies of the workers. The advice given by your President on Monday, I am sure, will shape itself according to your opportunities. You may have to go a different road than we, but whatever the road, whatever be the practical methods your circumstances compel you to choose, choose it. There is little value in the vote, if it is wasted election after election.

Let me, in conclusion, speak of what is on our side of the water the principal topic. This is our House of Lords, a body which our Labor Party looks upon as a dangerous relic of ancient days and our political faith in regard to that institution is that it is useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished. We know its strength, but we are fully prepared—nay, not merely prepared, but most anxious—that the issue of our forthcoming fight should be not merely the question whether we shall take some small portion of the growing value which the country gives to land, but we want to abolish this body which makes a mock of the votes the people give on election day.

A second question is free trade. In a spot like this I cannot, of course, discuss such a subject, but if there were time it would be only proper to tell you that the trades unionists of our country, with substantial unanimity, and that the Labor Party of our country, with absolute unanimity, are of the opinion that our free-trade system is essential for a country like Britain. We, rightly or wrongly, see in certain new protective countries some of the evils that jugglery of the tariff so often raises. We have extended and prospered in all directions, and made wealth in wonderful degree. There is no need in any civilized country now for people to be poor through lack of wealth. The people suffer impoverishment, not because there is too little, but because there is too much, and that too much has been cornered by the few. Poverty is not an infliction

of nature. Nature has not shown any shortage in supplying the civilized nations of the world, with those bountiful means for making whatever mankind requires; but our free-trade system is not a system we are content with absolutely. We do not want to stand still, and yet it would be dangerous to go back upon it. We want to make use of all the means we have at our disposal to more equitably distribute among the people of the country the great, the bountiful supply of wealth our free-trade system has enabled us to raise.

The greatest subject we have to deal with is unemployment. We claim that men have the inalienable right to live in a free and civilized community, but that right is robbed of substance when we are deprived of opportunities to work. We now claim that when private employers cannot find work for men who are willing to labor they should not be kept out of work altogether. The mere failure of private employers to fully meet their function of providing work for the worker is not a sufficient reason for compelling that worker to starve. The worker has a wife and family; he has citizen rights as well as the employers of labor have. We feel that organization, directorship and the efficiency of national management can be used to make wealth out of the waste which idleness always represents. A country does not become poorer because it helps men and keeps them in work. A country becomes poorer to the extent that men are forced to be idle. Our claim, therefore, is for an assurance, not merely a chance, but a certainty of work by which to live instead of the mere chance of employment with which men have previously had to be content. We know that is a great claim and is not likely to be implanted in the laws of our country in a day; but great and good and big things have long to be fought for, and, whatever may take a leading place in the opinion of our country, we are confident at no time will this right to work take any second place.

I join with Mr. Gill in expressing my fullest and sincerest thanks, and I do so on behalf of Mrs. Clynes as well as myself, for not merely the cordial reception and the limitless hospitality which has been displayed, but for the helpful information and exchange of views we have so far enjoyed.

Although you have many varieties of

nationalities and opinion, we are happy to find that you appear never to approach a question from any point of national narrowness, and that you are rising above that narrow concept of patriotism and nationality that at times has done harm even to the cause of labor. Whatever country a man may be drawn from, there is after all that human claim for which organized labor must stand. Organized labor cannot afford to be suspicious. Organized labor will be driven, if it does not go willingly, to greater resources of unity than it can display at the present time. Our cause it not for a narrow class, it is for mankind. Do not be content to live longer under the idea that poverty is not a crime. Poverty is the greatest crime man can commit, and the sufferings imposed upon the poor are the heaviest penalties society metes out to any of its classes. Poverty is a thing to be despised and abhorred. It means stunted growth and lack of opportunities for our children. If there are to be poor, it ought not to be the class that makes the wealth. The poor we shall have always with us. If that is true, eternally true, let it be true of those who claim idleness as a privilege, not those who are willing to work for whatever measure of wealth they claim to enjoy.

I am proud to have this opportunity of meeting you in this great Convention. I have now an understanding of the American labor movement I formerly lacked. I shall go back to our Trades Congress further confirmed in my faith in the successful issue of organized trades unions, believing they are the best instrument for the immediate improvement of the conditions of the workers and provide hope for the ultimate redemption and amelioration of all who toil.

First Vice-President Duncan received unanimous consent of the Convention for the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolution No. 52—By Delegate James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters International Union:

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L., in Convention assembled, place upon record its appreciation of and admiration for that great tribune of the people in the British Parliament, Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, for his herculean support through the British

Budget of the welfare and interests of the whole people of his country, as opposed to the opposition he has aroused among the aristocracy therein, in their defence of property:

**RESOLVED,** That we recognize in that contention the economic struggle in which we also are engaged, viz., whether in the advancement of civilization the rights of the people, or the interests of property shall be paramount; and, that in our broad gauged internationalism we here and now send back to Great Britain through its Fraternal Delegates to this Convention the God-speed of the assembled delegates to Lloyd-George and to his associates in the great effort being made through the pending adoption of the British Budget of a great and grand principle directly affecting the best interests of the masses of the people.

Vice-President Duncan moved the

adoption of the resolution. The motion was seconded by Delegate Crampton and carried by unanimous vote.

Delegate Furuseth moved that the session be extended to one o'clock, in order to hear from other fraternal delegates. (Seconded by Vice-President Duncan.)

Secretary Morrison stated that there were several fraternal delegates to be heard, and that an hour would not give them sufficient time to make their reports.

The motion offered by Delegate Furuseth was withdrawn.

At 12.00 o'clock the Convention was adjourned to 2.00 o'clock p.m.

## FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2.00 o'clock p.m. Thursday, November 11th. President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTES:** Ricardo, Kiline, Higgins, Barnes, Conway, Mangan, Rickert, Larger, Schwarz, Price, Call, Ross, Carey (J. T.), McGivern, Paravicini, Braggins, Manlove, Mahon, Commons, Pratt, Olander, Huddleston, Milford, Hart, Evans, Hawley, Lawyer, Hatch, Calvert, Connors, Driscoll, McKinstry, Thompson, Garrett, O'Leary, Lippman, Tucker, Huggins, Redding, Burkhart, Archer, Martin, Ferguson, Anderson, Roberts, Voll, Smith (A. M.), McDonnell, Mawbray.

President Gompers presented to the Convention Fraternal Delegate F. Bancroft, representing the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Fraternal Delegate Bancroft—Mr. President and Delegates to the Twentieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor: I bring to you with the greatest of pleasure the most sincere and fraternal greetings of the International Trade Union Movement of the Dominion of Canada, the latest expression of the movement in this country. I also wish to convey to this Convention that the trade union movement of Canada for which I am speaking sends to you the warmest appreciation for the honor you have conferred upon it by selecting the City of Toronto, the Queen City of Canada, for your meeting place. Inasmuch as Canada can well claim to be the oldest offspring of the American Federation of Labor, allow me to say we all feel in this manner that you are only spending these two weeks at the home of your eldest son, and we

hope it will give you the greatest pleasure. We in Canada believe that the Convention of the American Federation of Labor at this Convention will be not only an historic one for the United States, but an historic one for the trade union movement of this country.

The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress met in Quebec thirteen years ago. From the Treasurer's statement we find that the total revenue was \$225.26, and the approximate membership almost three thousand. At the present time we have a direct affiliation of 36,071, with a revenue of \$7,889.00 a year. That is a phenomenal growth of the labor movement, and should forever silence those who do not think we are the strongest, biggest and most worthy body to take care of organized labor in Canada. The last Convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress was a remarkable one in many respects. The most pleasing thing we have in the International Trade Union Movement in Canada at the present time is the tremendous strides in fighting ability our French-speaking brothers are making in the Eastern provinces of this country. If I say that the approximate representation in the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress is 150,000, I will be well within the limits of the truth. Our brothers in Quebec have elected to the Dominion House of Commons the ex-President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress by the biggest majority any candidate ever got in the Dominion of Canada. In the Eastern Provinces there is

a revolt against one of the oldest and most vicious systems of education that has existed in North America. I will read a resolution presented to the Congress and carried by unanimous vote of all assembled, which will enable you to understand the situation after a little explanation:

Resolution No. 37.—By Delegate Gustave Franco, Trades and Labor Council, Montreal:—Whereas, despite the frequent demands of the Executive Committee of the Province of Quebec to obtain for our schools free and uniform books, justice has not been granted; and, whereas, the law voted by the Provincial Government does not apply to all school commissions but only to the Montreal Catholic School commissions; and, whereas, the Catholic School commission of Montreal refuses to comply with this law and as the case is now pending before the Court of Appeals; and, whereas, the school system existing in our Province renders obligatory on the working class cost four times greater for their school books than in other provinces, thereby placing us in a condition of inferiority; be it resolved, that the School Code be amended so that uniformity in books may obtain not only in one municipality but in all municipalities of this Province; and be it further resolved, that the Provincial Government ask for tenders for the printing of copy books and other school books and that these be sold at cost, pending their gratuitous distribution.—Concurred in.

You can imagine the state of education in the Province of Quebec when our brothers there are in open revolt against the cost of the text books and for uniformity in the text books. In Montreal those schools under the jurisdiction of the Catholic church are divided into parishes, and almost every parish uses an exclusive text book. If a wage-earner leaves one parish and moves into the next, he either has to pay a tax to the school in the parish he has moved from or buy a new set of text books. The Catholic School Commissions in Montreal run their own printing offices in that city. They are superintendents of the printing offices and they do not pay fair wages. If a member of the wage-earners of Montreal buys a book from a bookseller and sends his children to school with it, it is not allowed to be used. The brothers there are trying to fulfil the first ideal of the American Federation of Labor in this country, which says that class, race, creed, political and trade prejudice shall be abolished. And they show they are the best members of the American

Federation of Labor in Canada at the present time.

Was not the march of the International Trade Union Movement over imaginary lines remarkable? The jurisdiction of the United States Government with regard to citizenship in that country ends with that imaginary line, as does the jurisdiction of the Canadian Government. It is remarkable that the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor has crossed that line without trouble. It extends wherever one of its members lives, and the only boundary we recognize in Canada is the boundary line that circumscribes the trade union movement of North America.

During the last session of the Dominion House of Parliament Senator McMullen brought in a bill to amend the Conciliation Act as follows:

"4a. Every one is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100, who, not being a citizen of Canada and a British subject, in any way intervenes in a difference, whether existing or apprehended, between an employer or any class of employers and workmen, or between different classes of workmen."

Could you imagine a gentleman who prefixes his name with the title "Honorable," leveling such an insult on the international trade union movement of the North American Continent? We have not had legislation enacted against the men who are brought from your country to ours during labor disputes—private detectives, thugs, strike breakers and so on. They are brought into this country without protest from any interest except organized labor to intimidate and use brutally the workers of this country during strikes. The Dominion Trades Congress, through their parliamentary solicitor and the executive body of that Congress, worked in the Senate of the Dominion of Canada so well that that bill was defeated ignominiously at its second reading and the insult hurled back in the teeth of Senator McMullen. During the debate of that Bill another gentleman who prefixes his name with the title "Honorable" Senator Gibson, made the statement that of all the money contributed by Canadian members to headquarters in the United States not one cent ever came back. I will draw your attention to the fact that Senator Gibson acted as a member of the Senate Committee three or four years ago during the time another Bill of a similar char-

acter was pending, and all the facts and figures in regard to the subject were placed before him and he knew all about it.

You are well aware that the Trades and Labor Congress for the past two years has had a representative in the British Isles to place before organized labor in Great Britain and Ireland the true state of the labor market in Canada. An assessment has been placed upon the members in Canada to defer that expense. If we were to quote to you the figures of the immigration of the past two years some might say we could not claim his work was represented by those figures, as the recent depression has some effect; but from April, 1907, to March, 1908, 211,197 immigrants were brought into this country from Europe, and from April, 1908, to March, 1909, there were brought in 87,176. Organized labor in Canada has no protest against legitimate immigration from any country in the world, except those from which come the yellow races; but against philanthropic societies, against Salvation Armies and against manufacturers' associations who indiscriminately flood this country with victims of misrepresentation we have an active protest, and we will not tolerate it if organized labor can stop it.

Organized labor in this country has already made its fight on account of the immigration of the yellow races. We are emphatically against Asiatic immigration, against those people whose environments and hereditary customs prevent their assimilation into our western civilization. I will quote the following from the report of our Executive Council to our Trades Congress:

In consequence of the determined and emphatic protest made on behalf of and by the working people of this Province both direct and through the Trades and Labor Congress against the indiscriminate admission of Japanese as well as the cultivation of immigration of Hindus, the Federal Government, more than a year ago, put in force certain regulations governing immigration of all orientals, reducing somewhat the number of arrivals of Asiatics. As a result of the said regulation and other causes the competition by orientals for employment has been less of a menace to the workmen of British Columbia this year and the presence of Asiatics has interfered less with the breadwinners of our Province in obtaining a living than in any other year since immigration from Asia commenced. All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. P. Pettipiece, Vice-President  
R. A. Stoney,  
Christian Siverts,  
W. H. Gibson,

Executive Committee For British Columbia.

The Postmaster General made a statement that for the six months only 52 Japanese had come into the Western Provinces from Europe. That has been questioned, but it is an official declaration and I leave it with you as such.

The Executive Council also in its report, and which was concurred in by the Twenty-fifth Convention in Quebec, made this declaration:

### 13.—THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Your Executive need hardly refer to the great struggle being waged by the A. F. of L. for the maintenance of the rights of free speech and a free press. That is something that every delegate is familiar with. Canadians recognize that the fight is one that is common to all organized workers, and they quite understand that the struggle in the United States is but the prelude to the same sort of endeavor to crush out the unions that will be made in Canada. Greed knows no flag. The sympathy of Canadian workers is heartily and sincerely with President Gompers in the great fight that he is making, and the best wishes of the Congress are offered to him for his ultimate success. We cannot too strongly emphasize our position that the injunction process must not be abused as it has been, both in the United States and in Canada. It is a "back-door" procedure that must be sparingly and cautiously used. Nor should it ever be granted to prevent a free and full discussion of the relations between capital and labor. There is, after all, something worse than "contempt" of Court, and that is defiance of the Court. It is to be hoped the day will never come when the respect now given by our people to the judges of the land will be replaced by any other feeling, but, if, as Junius says, "the subject who is truly loyal will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures," then organized workmen in common with other citizens will maintain their rights at whatever cost.

With regard to political action in this country. I would like to explain to you the wise and sagacious and tactful policy that is being pursued by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The Congress is the legislative expression of the International Trade Union Movement in this country. It is a common center where organized labor and their representatives meet. All shades of politics are contained in the representation in that Congress. They meet to agree on a policy of legislation through the Provinces. After they have

agreed on a policy, the different Provincial Councils present it to the different provincial legislatures, and the Executive Council presents it to the Federal Government. The difference in sentiment between the older civilized portions of the country and the newer is great. The Western Provinces are almost Socialist in their tendency. Our Eastern portions have not traveled quite so fast. It remains to be seen how near we are approaching the co-operation in effort of our brothers in Great Britain in political action.

The Provinces in this country mostly call conventions in the name of the different shades of politics of those Provinces. British Columbia will run their candidates, mostly from organized labor, as Socialists. In Ontario, it is an independent party, and in the Eastern Provinces it is the same; but when they are gathered together in the Dominion Trades Congress they set their differences largely aside and act on a common policy for organized labor.

Allow me to say in passing that President Gompers in his address claimed the American Federation of Labor would take second place to none in the world in its organization and in its capacity. Our brothers from Great Britain claimed they had set many examples for the trade unionists of the world to follow. What is there this young country now developing in such a remarkable manner can say of their heritage for the future? I will repeat what was said by the Premier of Canada, but not with the same intention—that the Nineteenth Century and the first half of the Twentieth were for the United States. I might say that the later half of the eighteenth century was Great Britain's; but I will say, without any hesitation, that we look on the Twentieth Century as ours in the Dominion of Canada to make history for organized labor. We have with us the brothers from Great Britain, a country whose history gives us lessons every day. We have, with the United States south of us, that bond of affiliation which even the manufacturers are getting very wary of attacking, and in the future any individual in this country who will attempt to weaken the bonds of international affiliation between our movement and that of the brothers in the United States will be asking nothing more or less than that organized labor

in Canada shall hand itself over to its industrial opponents.

A great deal has been said in Canada about our loyalty to the American Federation of Labor. It has been said often that that expression is lip loyalty, and that we do not understand why we are loyal to the trade union movement in America. In Canada we have students in the trade union movement as well as they have in any other country, and we know the history of the American Federation of Labor. We know there were organizations in the United States in 1803. The shipwrights in New York were organized in that year. The tailors and carpenters were organized in 1806, and the Typographical Union in 1817. Yet there are some people in this country insane enough to advise us to go back on that one hundred years of organization.

Then we come down to the coming of Robert Dale Owen, in 1825. The movement was continued from 1845 to 1862, when your organizations began to become national. In 1865 there were twenty-five national organizations in the United States. It was at that time you opened your charters to Canada. We know that the Federated Trades of Pittsburgh were organized in 1881, and that the date of the American Federation goes back to 1881, because the Federated Trades was responsible for its organization. In 1800, one hundred years ago, it was unlawful for mechanics or artisans of any description to meet and discuss wages and conditions in Great Britain. In 1882, selected commissions of the House of Commons were appointed to investigate the troubles between the workmen and the combinations of employers at that time. We know the movement has developed from sick and burial clubs, and has come to the time of the Taft-Vale decision, and has seen that decision reversed in the House of Parliament of Great Britain. We are hoping that we will, by our careful organization, by our study of social problems, by our political capacity for governing ourselves as well as governing others, be in a position to govern so well that we will defeat any attempt to take away from us any of our liberties.

I will say something about the Glace Bay situation. There is an organization yet, we regret to say, in that portion of Canada that, with the assistance of

and instead increased the dominating sternness of the lords. The masters and owners of modern industry try to imitate the old feudal aristocracy, and as far as overbearing class pride and contempt for toilers is concerned, they have succeeded. The middle class, which ought to be the best friend of the union, if for nothing else, then for its own interest. Inasmuch as the unions, by establishing high rates of wages, have increased their consuming power, it naturally follows that the middle class profits from the higher standard of living that ensues. Instead, far from perceiving this simple truth, they crawl in the steps of the upper class until, by force of competition, they are, one after another, thrown back into the ranks of the proletariat. In the struggle to better especially their economic condition, the workers have to contend alone and single-handed against the upper classes. Under this pressure, the Swedish unions have grown up and fought their way, at first with small success, but during the last ten years greater masses have joined the organization, until now we have 33 national unions and 3,000 local unions, and with an aggregate membership of over 250,000 men. Since 1898, they have been united in a general Federation of labor, which has for its purpose defending the right to organize and to resist all attempts of the employers to reduce the rate of wages. It is the fortress from whose walls the internationals defend their step-for-step conquered concessions. At the same time it has been the watchdog of the law, guaranteeing the right to organize. Not only the workers, but also the employers, have organized in three big associations. The Central Employers' Association, primarily representing the building industry, employing 50,000 men; the Machine Shop and Iron Ship Builders' Association, employing 35,000 men; and the Swedish Employers' Association, representing all the big industries, and employing 164,000 men, or altogether about 250,000 men. We gained the greatest increase in membership from 1900 to 1908. This period of good times made it possible in many cases to effect a raise in wages without the strike.

From the beginning of 1908 until the present time, the Union has had to confine itself to the defensive. This was

on account of the panic and industrial depression, which, during the last years, affected the whole civilized world. We have tried to weather this crisis with good cheer. We recognize the fact that good times is a weapon in the hands of the workers, and industrial depression a weapon in the hands of the employers. This weapon has now been ceased by the Swedish Employers' Association, the strongest and most powerful of the Employers' Association of Sweden, and unscrupulously used, not only to beat down the wages, but to deprive the union of all influence on wage agreements and to disrupt and break them up altogether. To gain this end, a threat of lockout has been used as a Damocles sword over the heads of the Swedish workers for the last two years, every time they tried to ameliorate their condition. This year was considered the opportune time to carry out the threat. Three small groups of workers, altogether 1,400 men, went out on strike. This was taken as a pretext to declare a lockout against 80,000 men. This lockout was carried into effect as follows: July 5th, 10,000 men; July 26th, 40,000 men, and August 2nd, 30,000 men were thrown out of work. This was the declaration of war from the employers' side. This violent attack made clear to all that the struggle portended more than the employers had put forward as their reason. The workers clearly perceived that all they had built up for thirty years, at great sacrifice, was at stake. In this desperate situation, there was but one choice, namely, to surrender everything or to try to fight back. The workers chose the latter, and 200,000 men quit work and joined the 100,000 already locked out, making over 300,000 men engaged in the battle.

These men remained out for five weeks in a hard struggle, without a break in their ranks, without any benefit being paid, except to the most destitute, and all this time without once coming in conflict with the law. Dire need finally compelled the workers to seek a settlement September 6th. In order to get a change of front in the line of battle, an agreement was then entered into with the two smaller employers' associations, not directly responsible for the lockout, to return to work on union conditions. On this settlement, 100,000

men went back to work. Since then the struggle has been carried on against the Swedish Employers' Association who declared a lockout, also against the Stockholm Street Car Company, which tried to foist upon their employees the most shameful individual contracts.

On September 6 there was another change in the line of battle, namely, that strike benefit had to be secured for those still out. This was impossible to secure for all, and many unions had to go back to work under such hard conditions as to promise on their honor not to support those still out on strike. Those workers had to swallow this bitter pill in order to finally concentrate their forces on the most vulnerable points of attack. This is what is now done by the workers remaining out in the saw-mill, lumber, iron mining and smelting industries, to the number of 50,000 men. They can only be defeated by bitter starvation in case an acceptable settlement cannot be reached. Our demand on this point is to keep the previous scale of wages and our right to organize unquestioned. We have, during past years, always been able to pay our members a fixed sum in strike benefits according to our bylaws, but we have this year been forced into a fight of such magnitude as to make this impossible. Up to October 23rd we paid out 3,000,000 crowns in strike benefit. According to our bylaws, we should have paid our members 20,000,00 crowns. Organized labor throughout the entire world has shown its warmest sympathy for their Swedish fellow-workers in their hard struggle. Germany has given 1,500,000 crowns, Denmark 500,000 crowns, and Norway 500,000 crowns. The English Mine Workers' Union has contributed 27,000 crowns. Austria, Russia, Finland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Italy and France have also contributed their share. From America I have as yet no definite figures as to how much has been contributed, but mostly from Scandinavian sources about 50,000 crowns has been received.

We have now reached a most critical stage of the conflict, because the employers expect us to give up the struggle on account of insufficient means to support the strikers. This will, however, not happen. It was with great pleasure that I last week received the information that one of the greatest labor or-

ganizations in the world, the American Federation of Labor, which has been able to secure for its members the highest rate of wages paid in any country, as well as establishing the eight-hour day on an extensive scale—two main points for which the trades unions struggle for in all countries—through its Executive Council, has taken steps to assist us.

Permit me, in behalf of the Swedish trades unions, to think your esteemed President, Mr. Gompers, and his fellow-workers in the Executive Council for the initiative they have taken in this matter. It is my hope, yea, conviction, that this Convention will endorse the appeals sent out to the International Unions by the Executive Council. Although I understand that this Convention cannot make a direct donation, action to this effect would greatly benefit our position in Sweden at the present time, and be very welcome; but a promise of assistance from this Convention is to us worth more than gold.

Mr. Carm—In conclusion, Mr. Tholin wants to explain that he regrets very much that Mr. Gompers, on his visit to Europe, was not able to get to the Scandinavian countries—Sweden, Norway and Denmark—and hopes the next time the American Federation of Labor sends a representative to Europe, either Mr. Gompers or someone else, he will pay a visit to the Swedish countries. We are sure he will be granted all possible courtesy. Mr. Tholin also wishes me to state that he conveys to you the best wishes of organized labor of Sweden.

President Gompers—It has been suggested to me that inasmuch as Delegate Frey of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, as a fraternal delegate to the Trades Union Congress from the American Federation of Labor, was delegated by his organization to visit several countries, Sweden among them, he might supplement what Mr. Tholin has stated to us by a few words just now.

Delegate Frey—It may, perhaps, be of interest to you if I say something as an American trade unionist, of the impression I received and the information I was able to secure relative to what is being done in the greatest industrial struggle that has taken place since we have had our form of civilization. It was my good fortune to be in the City of Stockholm in conference with the



officers of one of the Swedish unions, when this strike was at its height. I was able to see, perhaps, some of the most remarkable conditions prevailing during a strike that the world has ever witnessed. All the workmen of the country, practically, were on strike, and the streets were as peaceful as the streets of Toronto have been since we have been in this Convention.

I was very anxious to get an account of the causes that led to the strike, and I went, as any good American would, to the representative of the American Government in Stockholm, to secure this information. He was sick, but his secretary said he would do the best he could to put me in touch with some person who would give me all the information I wished. From what he said over the telephone, I thought I was going to meet a representative of the Swedish Legislature. I went to the office where I was to meet this gentleman, and he began to explain the causes of the strike. I thought his explanation was strange, coming from a man who had an interest in his fellow-men, and an interest in economics. The further he explained the strike, the more I was puzzled. He said, "Let me show you how it is done." He then led me into a room thirty-six feet square, lined with a card-indexing system, and I discovered that instead of being in the office of a member of the Swedish Legislature, I was in the office of the secretary of the employers' organization that was managing this strike, and he was explaining the blacklisting system to me.

In that blacklist system they had the names of 297,000 of the organized workmen of Sweden, where each was born, where he had worked, whether he was married, how many children he had, and his record as a unionist. The Employers' Association, in preparing for this struggle, had a definite object in view. They had sent their emissaries over here to study the form of employers' organizations we had. That they went about their effort in such a systematic way showed that they hoped to be able to crush out the movement built up by the Swedes.

Some of the employers forced a reduction early in the year. A few hundred men went out on strike against the reduction. The Employers' Association

served notice on the officers of the organizations that unless the men returned to work and accepted the reduction in wages, all the men would be locked out. They carried out their threat and locked out approximately 80,000 men. There was nothing left for the men of Sweden but to do as they did.

After going through Sweden, it was my pleasure to pass through some of the other countries and meet the officers of organizations. I found the men were all on fire to help the Swedish workmen win the struggle and show that an employers' organization in one country would not be strong enough to break up the movement so long as there are organized workmen in others.

President Gompers—Before requesting Delegate Frey to address himself to the subject before the Convention, I said I desired to say a word in connection with it. During my visit to Berlin, while at the headquarters of the general offices of the German Federation of Labor, during a session of the General Commission, which is equal to our Executive Council, a Mr. Branting, representing the Swedish workmen, made his report and appeal. I there listened to a statement, a cold, bare statement of facts in regard to existing conditions there. He declared that the situation in Sweden was just this: Unless the Swedish trades unionists answered the threat of a general lockout by a general strike; in other words, if they were to be locked out, they were to be continually on the defensive, they would be compelled to submit to what the Employers' Association demanded, which would be the dissolution of their labor movement. They could not maintain their position as an organized body and concede what the employers wanted, and to fail to comply with that demand meant a general lockout. Instead of submitting to a general lockout, 80,000 workmen having already been locked out, they answered it by a general strike.

On the following evening a general meeting was held, at which Mr. Branting made an address. I had also been invited; in fact the meeting was called on account of my presence there, and I took occasion to say that, having always done what I could, in association myself with my fellow-unionists, in preventing strikes of any sort, and certainly avoiding sympathetic strikes and gen-

eral strikes by all means in our power; but if a situation was presented in Sweden such as was described by Mr. Branting, there could be no division of opinion that the general strike was justified, and deserved the moral and financial support of the workers in every civilized country. When the general strike occurred, my only regret was that it would be so late before I could say a word to my fellow-workers in America that would bring forth some sort of financial response. But, late as it is in the strike and general movement, if the American workers will do what they can, in spite of all with which they are confronted, I am satisfied that the Swedish contest will come to an end with advantage and honor, and the labor movement of Sweden will be saved to her people. I want to say this as a slight contribution toward this subject.

Vice-President Duncan—I move that the appeal of the Swedish workers, conveyed to this Convention by Mr. Tholin, be referred to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the President; and that said committee report to this Convention at the earliest possible date before adjournment.

The motion was seconded, and carried by unanimous vote.

President Gompers—The Chair has the pleasure of presenting the chief representative, not of an auxiliary movement, but a co-operative movement with our trade union movement—the President of the National Women's Trade Union League, Mrs. Robins.

Mrs. Margaret Dreier Robins—Mr. President and Brothers: We have been listening to reports of conventions. The National Women's Trade Union League does not want to be outdone by the American Federation of Labor, and although we are only six years old, at the recent second biennial convention, held in Chicago, we had two fraternal delegates. All arrangements were made to have one of the women unionists of Sweden come to our convention when that great and tremendous strike and lockout, of which you have heard such a heroic account, brought an end to her plans; but we are looking forward to having a Swedish woman fraternal delegate at our next biennial convention. We had one fraternal delegate from Britain and one from Germany. The fraternal delegate from Great Britain was Miss Mary Mac-

Arthur, Secretary of the British Trades Union League, representing 200,000 organized women workers of Great Britain. The fraternal delegate from Germany represented a local of stenographers, typists, business office and department store clerks. She was with us a representative of her local of 25,000 German women unionists. Her organization is especially interested in running an employment agency for its members, and during the year of 1908, 6,000 members were placed in positions at a one-third higher rate of wages than was received by any other women outside the organization in those trades represented.

I never come to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and witness the great statesmanship and leadership represented, but I think how different is the story of the women's unions. The women's unions do not mean women only, they mean women and young girls and children. By way of thought and contrast, let me illustrate. The great seamen's strike going on in America to-day and the great steel strike going on in the United States, so splendidly led by officers and so heroically lived up to by the rank and file of the men—these strikes are of grown men. Almost invariably in our women's strikes we have not only young girls but children as well. There is going on at the present time in New York City a strike of garment workers, employees of the Triangle Shirt Factory. Out of 600 employees, 150 organized themselves into a union, and the minute that was known the employers dismissed the whole 150 girl workers. They dismissed them because they stated there was no necessity for having so many employees on account of the slackness of work. A day later that same firm advertised for workers, and the girls realized that they had been locked out on account of their union affiliations.

The girls went on picket duty, and the policemen, understanding well that these young, foreign girls were deliberately and easily misled, arranged with the employers and the police department to have a number of thugs on hand. Sixteen thugs were present. They hit one of the union men present; this caused a tremendous excitement and the girls came forward. The patrol wagon was on hand and ninety-eight girls were arrested. The Women's Trade Union

League went to the help of the workers in the Triangle factory. They arrested the President of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, who is my sister. When I was receiving accounts of that arrest in Chicago I thought of the Irishman who, when he landed in America was asked if he had ever been arrested. His reply was, "No, but may the good Lord forgive me!" The condition of these garment workers in any factory where young foreign girls are working can be duplicated in any one of the larger industrial centers.

Perhaps you have been hearing of what is going on at the present time in our own State of Illinois. Possibly you have heard that there is a box manufacturer named Ritchie, the same man who for the last fifteen years has fought the limitation of the hours of women's work. The eight-hour day bill was introduced in the Legislature of Illinois by the working women of Illinois, but they were forced to accept the ten-hour law. That law was signed by the Governor, and then began its enforcement. Three hundred workers in the stock yards sewing bags were reduced one hour a day, and the laundry workers were reduced from sixteen to ten hours a day. Then this manufacturer secured the co-operation of one of his employees, a woman of 43 years of age, who, at the suggestion of her employer, made the statement that unless she were permitted to work more than ten hours a day, she could not earn a living wage. She is stated to be a skilled and expert worker making four boxes an hour and earning four cents a box. Among the reasons given for the need of overtime was the statement made by Mr. Ritchie that the election committee the Commissioners of Cook County named said they were always in a hurry for the boxes, not knowing when the elections in Cook County would come! It is bad enough for the women to be denied a vote, but if in addition they are told to work overtime at the rate of four cents a box, in order that the men may have them to cast their votes, I think it is too much.

On the strength of this petition, Judge Tuthill issued an injunction against the enforcement of the law, deciding it unconstitutional, and to-day women are working sixteen hours a day in the sweat shops of Chicago under the ruling

of a judge who, during his official career of over fifty years, has never been asked to work longer than eight hours a day! What chance for re-election would he have if the working women of Illinois could vote?

There is one other picture of this box factory I would like to leave with you, because it illustrates the danger of our time. The Women's Trade Union League of Chicago arranged an open air meeting before the factory. Miss Mary MacArthur spoke from the carriage, and as the 600 young girls came out of the factory, we tried to meet them and tell them the story. That was in October, but we had winter weather in October by mistake. The thermometer had gone down to twenty-nine degrees. Coming out of one of the doors was a child not as high as my shoulder, with a skirt of thin material that reached just below her knees, and a thin black jacket pinned at the collar. I asked her to come over and hear Miss MacArthur speak. She looked at me and said, in the most pitiful way, as though repeating by note, "We are contented, we are contented." "O," I said, "don't say that ever. What makes you contented, what are you earning?" She said she was earning five cents an hour. Mr. Ritchie stated somewhat proudly that he was giving five cents an hour, yet there that child stood holding in her hand the power for the greatest national disaster in our country. What trade is secure against the introduction of machinery? And what machinery has yet been invented that does not ultimately go to the woman and the child? Of every latest invention you will see great placards and signs stating that any women, or girl, or child, can run that machinery.

Five cents an hour! She is your competitor; she is our competitor; she is a danger to our nation, and there are only two ways open, one to bring her into our organized labor movement, and you should bring her into your organizations and protect her through the laws of our country. We need for the women of our country legislation; we are entitled to it by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States—a most unusual backing for the statement. Judge Brewer declared that men and women were differently made. I am glad judges do know that. But on the strength of that knowledge, officially

stated, the United States in its various State Legislatures, is entitled to enact laws for the health and motherhood of our people.

But though we separate ourselves into our women's groups, we know our kinship with you, and because we realize that our young women and girls in our unions must understand the entire story—not only the story of their own group—we try to bring them into relationship with you. The Women's Trade Union League of Chicago issued a set of questions and offered a prize for the best answers given. The question pertained to the extraordinary contempt proceedings against Brothers Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison; these question were answered by many of the girls, and those of the prize winners were printed. It helped to bring before these young workers the possibilities of the great story of the age in which we are living. The fact which brought out those contempt proceedings means leadership. It has been leadership on the part of Mr. Gompers, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Mitchell, and it is the high faith that falls not by the way. It reminds me of the story told of another time and another struggle. In Illinois were the first and the last martyrs to the cause of slavery—Elijah Lovejoy and Abraham Lincoln. When Elijah Lovejoy pleaded for the slaves his press was destroyed, he was murdered and his body was thrown in a ditch. Thirty years later a grave was given him, and sixty years later the State of Illinois and the people of Alton placed a statue to the memory of the man who had the courage to say, "As long as American blood runs in my veins, I will hold myself free to speak, to write, to publish what I will on any subject whatever, holding myself amenable for the same to the laws of my country."

Friends, to teach and train the young girls, to bring them into relationship with our group, to arouse within them a consciousness of their birthright, to show them a vision of the kingdom, to show them the way to enter in and take possession—such is the work of the National Women's Trade Union League.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention the Rev. Charles Stelzie.

Mr. Stelzie—Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Trade Unionists: For four consecutive years I have had the pleasure of meet-

ing with you in this Convention, representing the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor. I come to you to-day, not representing that department officially, but representing officially the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, containing thirty-three denominations, with a membership of 18,000,000 and a constituency of 40,000,000—in other words, the united Protestantism of America. I count it an honor to come here to-day in that capacity. Last December, in the city of Philadelphia, this Society was organized, and upon one day of that Convention a series of resolutions were presented by a committee that had been at work for a whole year in order to present to that Convention a program which should adequately outline its policy with reference to the social problem. Quite a number of labor men were consulted as to what should be said on this question, and I am going to take the privilege of reading a brief extract from the resolutions this committee presented:

"We deem it the duty of all Christian people to concern themselves directly with certain practical industrial problems. To us it seems that the churches must stand

"For equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life.

"For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance—a right ever to be wisely and strongly safeguarded against encroachment of every kind.

"For the right of workers to some protection against the hardships often resulting from the swift crises of industrial change.

"For the principle of conciliation and arbitration in industrial dissensions.

"For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational disease, injuries and mortality.

"For the abolition of child labor.

"For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.

"For the suppression of the 'sweating system.'

"For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all, which is a condition of the highest human life.

"For a release from employment one day in seven.

"For a living wage as a minimum in every industry, and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.

"For the most equitable division of the products of industry that can ultimately be devised.

"For suitable provision for the old age of workers, and for those incapacitated by injury.

"For the abatement of poverty.

"To the toilers of America, and to those who, by organized effort, are seeking to lift the crushing burdens of the poor, and to reduce the hardships and uphold the dignity of labor, this Council sends the greeting of human brotherhood and the pledge of sympathy and of help in a cause which belongs to all who follow Christ."

These resolutions might have been passed by the American Federation of Labor. Indeed, there is no resolution that I can recall which has been passed by this body, that surpasses it in its significance. And remember, that these resolutions were passed by 350 of the leading churchmen of the country. They were passed unanimously and with enthusiasm by these men representing the 18,000,000 Protestant church members of the United States. I haven't much sympathy with America. Well, you say, these are merely resolutions. I haven't much sympathy with a company of people who pass resolutions and then "lie down on the job." That is done too often; but to make them operative this Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America appointed a commission and when they asked me to become its Secretary, I said, "What do you want me to do?" They said, "That is up to you." I replied, "All right, if it is up to me, these resolutions are going to count for something in America or else you will have to eat them."

These men were perfectly sincere when they passed the resolutions. I know practically every one of them. It is true, there were among them many differences of opinion, but they had one common purpose and programme so far as their relation to the industrial problem was concerned. In this body before me to-day I find many shades of opinion; there is a difference in religion. Here is found the Catholic, the Jew and the Protestant, but when you come here you forget those things in your fight for the industrial improvement of the people you represent. There is a difference of opinion so far as politics are concerned, and a difference of opinion so far as economics are concerned. Here is the Socialist, the Communist, the Philosophical Anarchist, the Single Taxer, and so on down the line, all represented in the American Federation of Labor; but forgetting all this, you are banded together for the uplift of the common people and for the furtherance of our labor movement.

What is this labor movement anyway?

There are thousands of men who are deluded by the vain hope that if they can abolish the labor union they will have solved the labor question. They forget that the labor union is not the labor question. If every labor union were wiped out to-day, the labor question would still be present, and I think in a more aggravated form than we have it to-day. Slowly but surely the masses of the people are coming to their own and no human power can stop their onward march. This is the great labor movement that confronts us today, and no man, I care not who he may be, dare claim that he has a monopoly of all wisdom. It is only as we combine our wisdom that we shall come to those conclusions that shall point out the way, not only for those who are here to-day, but for those who shall follow us.

For long years the people fought for religious democracy and they won; and then for four hundred years they shed their blood upon many a battle field as they fought for political democracy, and they conquered; to-day they are fighting for industrial democracy, and no one can deprive them of their victory. I have no programme to-day to submit to you as to how this industrial problem shall be solved. When a man comes to me with a cock-sure remedy, I always come to the conclusion that it is time to adjourn the meeting. We to-day must be opportunists, seeking the next thing, whatever that may be, and then moving on to that which shall follow.

What do I mean when I speak of the church? It is not the Presbyterian Church, it is not the Methodist, it is not the Protestant Episcopal. The church is the body of men and women in every denomination who are seeking to usher in the kingdom of God. These men are found everywhere working together, not always as an organization, but each in his own place, to accomplish the will of God in the world. Sometimes you will find a single denomination or a preacher who will make mistakes, but will you also be mindful of the fact that that man and that denomination is not the church? Labor has a perfect right to demand that it shall be judged by its best and not by its worst aspects, and by the same token I demand that the church shall be judged by its best and not by its worst men. Both church and labor have made mistakes. One need

not go back very far in the history of the church to find duplicated practically everything we deplore in organized labor to-day, even down to boycotting and slugging. Anyone who knows church history knows how true this is, and because it is true we churchmen cannot hold up our hands in Pharisaical supremacy and declare ourselves so much better than the men in the labor movement who are passing through the same period we passed through years ago. We both made mistakes, and whatever difference of opinion there may be between us, we at least have this in common—our mutual mistakes—and they will provide a platform big enough for a lot of us to stand upon. These mistakes are made mostly because of the enthusiasm and the eagerness and the impatience of the men who desire to have things accomplished.

But they have both done other things. Labor has been fighting for those who are going through life seeing nothing but the grayness and the blackness and the darkness, living in filthy tenements, in slums, working in unsanitary factories, suffering from the lack of a living wage, long hours of labor, back-breaking toil, the inability to pay doctor's bills, to pay for medicine and food, being put out upon the streets because they cannot pay their rent, the lack of leisure, the hopelessness of old age. Talk about preaching hell fire to such men and women! What they want to know is how to get out of the hell in which they are now living. No hell in the future can hold for them more terrors than the hell they know most about.

I have no sympathy, no patience with a maudlin sympathy which merely expresses itself in the passing of a few resolutions and the shedding of a few weak tears. I have always said that when others fall down at that point, organized labor comes in and finishes the job. Now, for this reason, among others, I stand for organized labor, and I think I can say that I speak to as many men in America as any man living. Last year the audiences I addressed, not only on Sunday afternoons, but during the week, rarely numbered less than 2,000, twice there were 5,000, twice there were 10,000, and once there were 15,000.

I am going to be perfectly frank with you this afternoon. It has cost me something to take this stand. I shall

not say a word about the financial loss, because that does not matter, but I am going to say this, and I have a right to say it, that I have never in my experience received a single dollar from organized labor or from anybody else for anything I have ever written for the labor press, nor have I ever received one penny from organized labor for anything that I have ever done in behalf of the labor movement. I say it has cost me something to take this stand. There are some cities in America in which I am not permitted to speak because of my attitude with regard to the labor question. A man said to me recently, "Stelzle, why do you do it? Some day these fellows will throw you down, just as they have thrown down their own leaders." I replied, "What if they do? I will continue to stand by these principles because I believe in them." I have said repeatedly to our General Assembly which gives me my job, "Any time you want this job because of the things I am saying, you can have it." I have asked no favors of the church, and I ask no favors of organized labor. I am on this job because I believe in it, and I am going to stay on the job as long as God gives me breath, and if it is not in this capacity it will be in some other.

I need not tell you why. I have told that story once before in this Convention. There is no suffering through which you and your constituency have passed, no physical suffering, but what I can match your story. All the things to which Mrs. Robins alluded this afternoon I know about. I know about the dark tenement; I know what it means to work at sweatshop wages and have my mother work at them. I know what it means to be put on the streets on the East Side of New York City, because that mother could not pay the rent, small as it was. I know what it means to go for weeks living on stale rolls with simply a pinch of salt sprinkled on them. I know that, and much more, and it is because I know these things that I do know what my fellows are passing through; and it is in their behalf, in behalf of the little children, and the women and the down-trodden men that I am fighting my battle, not as a professional labor man, but as a preacher who believes that the church is simply a means to an end and not an end in

itself, and that end is the uplifting of our common humanity.

President Gompers announced as the special committee provided for in the motion offered by Vice-President Duncan in regard to the Swedish workers: James Duncan, Thomas L. Lewis, James M. Lynch, J. M. Barnes and Daniel J. Tobin.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 11, 1909.  
Samuel Gompers, Convention Hall, A. F. of L., Toronto.

Greetings. We are in sympathy with your efforts to maintain the constitutional rights of American citizens. Justice must prevail. Use every endeavor. SACRAMENTO FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 11, 1909.  
Frank Morrison, Secretary A. F. of L. Convention, Toronto:

As Mayor of Atlanta, I extend the Federation a cordial invitation to hold its next Annual Convention in this city. We have a large new auditorium, to which you will be welcome, and all of our people will give you a glad greeting.

ROBERT F. MADDOX, Mayor.  
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 11, 1909.  
Frank Morrison, Convention Hall, Toronto:

I extend cordial invitation for your body to hold its next Annual Convention in Atlanta.

JOSEPH M. BROWN, Governor.

He read also an invitation from Mr. J. M. Wilkinson, a director of the "People's Sunday Services," to the delegates to attend the meeting to be addressed by Rev. Sam W. Small next Sunday night at the Princess Theatre.

Secretary Morrison announced that the delegates to the Convention have received a cordial invitation from His Grace Archbishop McEvay to attend the 10.30 services at St. Michael's Cathedral on Sunday, November 14th.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from the Single Tax Association to the delegates, inviting them to visit the headquarters of the Association at 75 Yonge St.

During the sessions the following resolutions were introduced, and by President Gompers referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 53—By W. D. Mahon, C. O. Pratt and Ben Commons of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is an international movement.

having for its object the uplifting and improvements of the conditions of the men and women of toil, irregardless of the national or governmental boundary lines, and

WHEREAS, It seems from the reports that the American Federation of Labor is not properly and thoroughly affiliated and united with the workers of the Old World; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council are hereby authorized to make such arrangements, and to affiliate the American Federation of Labor with the International Labor Congress of Europe and such other international bodies as will properly and thoroughly unite and cement our movements with the organized movements of the world in behalf of labor.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 54—By Delegate Frank Feeney, of the Elevator Constructors' International Union:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists permitted their members to take the places of Elevator Constructors, who were on strike against the Otis Elevator Co., for an increase in wages and better conditions in Chicago, Illinois; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists has been requested by the International Union of Elevator Constructors, the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the Chicago Building Trades Council, and the Local Union of Elevator Constructors in Chicago, Illinois, to withdraw their members from elevator work in Chicago, and not to allow their members to act detrimental to the interests of the men on strike who were seeking to better their conditions; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists and the Elevator Constructors' Union of Chicago submitted the work in dispute to arbitration before Honorable Federal Judge Peter S. Groscup, of the Northern District of Illinois, and he decided that, according to the laws and verdict of the American Federation of Labor, the Machinists were infringing upon the jurisdiction of the Elevator Constructors; and

WHEREAS, The Machinists and Elevator Constructors agreed to abide by the finding of Judge Groscup; and

WHEREAS, The Machinists have not complied with the decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Toronto, Canada, that the officers of the International Association of Machinists be, and are hereby instructed to immediately withdraw their members from elevator work for the Otis Elevator Company, in buildings under course of erection in Chicago, where they have taken and are now filling the places of members of the Elevator Constructors' Union of Chicago, and are working for a less wage scale than the Elevator Constructors' Union went on strike

for, and are now receiving from every Elevator Manufacturing Company in Chicago except the Otis Company.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 55—By Delegate P. J. Carlson of the Tri-City Labor Congress, Rock Island:

WHEREAS, The Ordinance Officers in charge of the Rock Island Arsenal, are doing all in their power to reduce wages and establish the piecework system among the workers employed in the shops and factories at that arsenal; and

WHEREAS, We believe that this reduction of wages, establishment of the piecework system, and by the employment of boys under sixteen years of age, by these officers, are detrimental to organized labor now in the Government employ at this arsenal and in other places where the Government are employing mechanics and laborers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to appoint a committee of one member from each organization now involved in this reduction, and that this Committee appointed, meet the Committee of the Federated Arsenal Employees about the 10th of December, 1909, in Washington, D. C., to lay this matter before the proper Ordinance officers, with a view of a settlement favorable to the employees of this arsenal.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 56—By Delegates D. D'Alessandro and H. P. Smith, of the International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers:

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby declare the action of the Building Trade Department of the A. F. of L. in ordering a Convention of the International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers as null and void and in violation of Section 2, Article 1 of the American Federation of Labor, which guarantees the autonomy of each International Union affiliated.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 57—By Delegates D. D'Alessandro and H. P. Smith of the International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers:

RESOLVED, That whereas, the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., at the Tampa Convention, passed a resolution which the International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers of America regard as unjust and without any justification whatever, which, if permitted to stand, would establish a very dangerous precedent, and would destroy the autonomy guaranteed by this Federation to its affiliated International bodies, set aside the laws of the organization and grant to the department a dictatorship over such International Unions as would in time involve the American Federation of Labor in a disastrous fight and perhaps

lead to most serious consequences; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers hereby appeal from the decision rendered by the Tampa Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., which we regard as oppressive, unjust, unconstitutional, dictatorial and absolutely without warrant or precedent, and if permitted to stand, will lead to serious consequences, not only to the Building Department, but to every other department, and as a result, injure the Trades Union movement.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 58—By Delegate Edward T. Hannah, International Union of Rammersmen, Etc:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Pavers, Rammersmen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb-setters, have successfully organized the various branches of this industry, but still lack one branch, namely, that of blue stone-cutting; and

WHEREAS, There are a large number of blue stone-cutters, who have a form of organization, but are outside of the Trades Union Movement; and

WHEREAS, Our International Union has the assurance that these men will affiliate with it, if the American Federation of Labor will give us the right to accept them; and

WHEREAS, The blue stone-cutting comes under our jurisdiction since our flaggers and curb-setters handle and dress that material;

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Canada, give the International Union of Pavers, Rammersmen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb-setters the privilege and right to accept and organize the blue stone-cutters within its ranks.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 59—By Delegate John C. Harding of the Chicago Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Printer Roller Makers of Chicago, holding a charter from the A. F. of L., recently inaugurated a strike for recognition of the union and the establishment of the eight-hour day; and

WHEREAS, The Samuel Bingham Sons' Mfg. Co. is the only firm in Chicago running a non-union printers' rollers establishment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this matter be referred to the Executive Council and the executive officers of the printing trades for the purpose of taking such action as the facts in the case may warrant.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 60—By Delegates Herbert Crampton and James Reid of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:

Amend or add to Section 12, of Article



**IX. of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.**

To provide that no Department of the American Federation of Labor shall, by any exercise of disciplinary powers, take action against any International or National Union which may be in conflict with the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor in any particular.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 61—By Delegates D. D'Alessandro, H. P. Smith and Dr. Kirby, of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union:**

We, the undersigned delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, representing the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, appeal from the decision of the Committee on Adjustment at the Second Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to this, the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and we ask that the charter granted to the International Brotherhood of Cement Workers be revoked by the American Federation of Labor, as the jurisdiction of that organization conflicts with the jurisdiction granted to the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, which organization was organized and granted a charter from the A. F. of L. three (3) months prior to the chartering of the I. B. of C. W.

The following is the report of the Committee on Adjustment at the Second Annual Convention of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L.:

"We, your committee, recommend that where there are existing agreements between the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers and International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, they shall remain the same. But we concede the right to the Cement Workers to control all laborers working exclusively at the Cement Industry."

This report of the Adjustment Committee was adopted by the Convention of the B. T. D. and an appeal was taken at once by delegate H. P. Smith of our International Union.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

**Resolution No. 62—By Delegate Agnes Nestor of the International Glove Workers' Union of America:**

WHEREAS, The International Glove Workers' Union of America has been organized but for a period of seven years, and during that time has struggled under the greatest difficulties, and has therefore been unable to extend the organization; and

WHEREAS, Our organization is now making special efforts to carry on a campaign of organization in various localities; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized by this Convention to give our organization assistance in this work

by instructing organizers in all localities to give particular attention to the organizing of glove workers, and also give us a special organizer for a period of six months.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 63—By Delegates R. Glocking and James W. Dougherty of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:**

WHEREAS, The value and utility of the Union Label, as an organizing factor, is firmly established among trade unionists; and

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has the greatest difficulty in organizing that branch of their craft, technically known as "Stock Blank Work," and to which the Allied Printing Trades Council Label does not apply, such as ordinary day-books, journals, plain ledgers, blotters, exercise books, cash books, or any class of books without printing therein, by reason of the fact that such class of work is produced largely by cheap foreign labor, and to a large extent on a sweatshop basis; and

WHEREAS, Much of this class of work is constantly in use in the offices of our International, State, Central and local labor organizations; be it therefore

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor, in its Twenty-ninth Convention assembled, hereby recommend that all International, State, Central, Local and Federal Unions, together with all offices of all departments of the Federation itself, do encourage to the extent of their ability the use of the "Bookbinders' Blank Book Label" by demanding such blank books as bear the label of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; and do further recommend that all labor journals do aid and encourage, through their columns, the use of the same.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

**Resolution No. 64—By Delegation, International Seamen's Union of America:**

WHEREAS, The Seamen of the Great Lakes have been on strike for the last seven months, about 9,000 men, including sailors, marine firemen and marine cooks, being involved; and

WHEREAS, These union men have, during the last two sailing seasons, been compelled to struggle against conditions, alike detrimental to the service and undurable by them as men, sought to be imposed upon them by an organization of vessel owners, known as the Lake Carriers' Association. This struggle really began in April, 1908, by the Lake Carriers' Association declaring for the so-called "open shop," and almost immediately followed this action by establishing employment offices through which all seamen employed by them were to be engaged. The conditions of such engagement being the renunciation of affiliation with any organi-

zation of labor. Not feeling satisfied that such renunciations as they obtained were genuine, the ship-owners, in a large number of instances, made it a condition of employment that the men already employed, or seeking employment, must make affidavit that they are not now, nor will they be, affiliated with any organization of labor while earning their bread as seamen. Still feeling that men might be willing to make such illegal affidavit in order to continue in employment at times when employment in other vocations was scarce and difficult to obtain, and that, after all, they needed some stronger, and, in their opinion, more enduring means of absolute control over seamen, they sent special representatives to Great Britain, with a view of investigating, and, if suitable to their purpose, employing a system which had been used by the ship-owners of that country for the same purpose as they themselves had in view. These representatives returned, and evidently reported that the English Shipping Federation, Limited, had been the means in that country of depriving the seamen of such hope and faith as, for a long time, was sufficient to prevent any efficient organization amongst them, and at the same time reducing the wages to such figures that it has been found increasingly impossible to induce white men to ship, and as a result 65,000 Chinese and Lascars are now employed on British vessels. The Lake Carriers' Association determined to adopt this system, and impose it upon all its maritime employees. The main features of this system are: A certificate of membership in the Shipping Federation, Limited, containing an agreement in writing to serve under any terms and conditions imposed by the ship-owner; a registration of name, age, personal appearance, signature, if any visible personal peculiarities, such as birthmarks, scars or other still more effective means of identification; an industrial passport, the holder of which is to be thus identified, and a system of character marks, such as the master of a vessel may choose to give, and upon which future employment or non-employment is to depend. The seamen of the lakes were made acquainted with the purpose of the Lake Carriers' Association by authorized statements and interviews published in the daily press, concerning a so-called "welfare plan" which the Lake Carriers proposed to inaugurate, and were informed, from the same source, that it was modelled upon the system employed by the British shipowners. The seamen knew only too well what this system would mean to them, partly from the officials of the British Seamen's unions, partly from official documents issued by the British Government, partly because many of them had suffered under it prior to having made their escape from it, and also from confessions made by the manager of the English Shipping Federation, Limited. They knew that all liberty would vanish, and life become unbearable under that system, and therefore, in April, 1909, by a unanimous vote, the seamen decided they would not work on any vessel, the owner

of which insisted upon the seamen agreeing to what the ship-owners are pleased to call a "welfare plan." The ship-owners had themselves acknowledged it to be a copy of the notorious Shipping Federation. In fact, it is decidedly more vicious than even the English system in this, that the lake book was to be subject to revocation by any ship's officer at any time for any reason or no reason, such revocation being absolute black list and exile from the calling. Not even the ship's owner had the power to return or replace it.

In the struggle which has gone on this season, and which still continues, a large number of the skilled seamen of the lakes have left the calling, and are liable to be a permanent loss to the merchant marine of the country; human lives have been sacrificed, and damage to property, amounting to millions of dollars, has occurred, owing to the incapacity of the men employed as strike-breakers; and

WHEREAS, The Seamen have now been on strike seven months, and declare it as their determination that they will continue to strike until the ship-owners of the lakes cease their effort to force labor, and that they deserve the upon them; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that the strike of the Seamen on the Great Lakes be endorsed; that they be given the moral support of all organized labor, and that they deserve the active sympathy and support of all liberty-loving men; and further

RESOLVED, That, as financial support may ultimately be needed by the Seamen, the American Federation of Labor hereby pledge such financial aid as the laws provide and the Executive Council may approve.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 65—By Delegates W. J. Dougherty and W. B. Powlesland, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which charter of affiliation was granted in the year 1890, has jurisdiction over all the men employed in the Blacksmith trade; and

WHEREAS, There are some other organizations admitting to membership, Blacksmiths and Helpers in violation of the recognized and admitted jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers which is injurious to the welfare and progress of the men engaged in the Blacksmith trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers is the only organization having jurisdiction over the Blacksmiths and Helpers, and recommend to the men engaged in the trade to affiliate themselves with their fellow craftsmen by becoming members of the International

Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor notify all General and Special Organizers of the Federation to organize the men in the Blacksmith trade into the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor shall cause to be stricken out of the books of instructions to organizers the word "Blacksmith" or "Helper" wherever it appears, except under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 66.—By Delegate J. P. Coughlin of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Section 2, Article II. of the Constitution of the A. F. of L. requires national and international unions to instruct their locals to affiliate with chartered central bodies; and

WHEREAS, The Norfolk convention of 1907 passed two resolutions—Nos. 28 and 135 (see proceedings, pages 240 and 289) in regard to a dual central body known as the Brooklyn Federation of Labor, by the terms of which the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was to compel national and international unions to require all locals to affiliate with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, which is the chartered body of the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. advised the Brooklyn Central Labor Union to attempt, by conciliatory tactics, to consolidate the dual body, and the Brooklyn Central Labor Union did labor earnestly for over a year to secure consolidation, only with the result of utter failure; and

WHEREAS, National and international unions have failed to compel their locals to affiliate with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and, in the case of the Coopers' International Union we were informed that they had no constitutional right to force their local—No. 14—into the C.L.U. against their will; and

WHEREAS, The following unions are still affiliated with the Brooklyn Federation of Labor, the dual central body, to wit: Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 3; Brewery Workers' International Union, Nos. 64, 69, 345, 347; United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, Nos. 12, 32, 291, and, Coopers' International Union, No. 14; and

WHEREAS, There are a very large part of the local unions of Brooklyn affiliated with international unions which have failed, and still refuse, to affiliate with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. Following is a partial list of unaffiliated unions: Boiler Makers' & Iron Shipbuilders', Nos. 3, 36, 338; I. A. of Bridge & Structural Iron Workers', No. 104; all local unions of the United Garment Workers, except

Cutters' Local, No. 5; Brotherhood of Tailors, No. 8; Inside Freight Handlers, No. 126; United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, Nos. 787, 109, 126, 147, 175, 247, 258, 381, 451, 539, 786, 1008, 1425; Metal Lathers, No. 273; Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Nos. 992, 927, 942, 679; Pavers & Rammers, Nos. 2 and 6; Operative Plasterers, Nos. 30, 316; all Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Locals, excepting Nos. 61 and 155; United Cloth Hat & Cap Makers, No. 52; Navy Yard Clerks, No. 12,327, and, Cigar Packers, No. 292; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the Executive Council take immediate steps, through the proper national and international unions, to compel above-mentioned locals now affiliated with the Brooklyn Federation of Labor to withdraw and to affiliate with the chartered central body—the Brooklyn Central Labor Union—and that the above-mentioned and all other unaffiliated unions in Brooklyn be compelled to affiliate with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event of any national or international union refusing to compel their constituent locals to comply with above resolution, the Executive Council shall revoke the charter of said national or international union failing to comply; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Laws report at this convention a constitutional amendment giving the Executive Council full power and authority to enforce Section 2 of Article II. of the Constitution of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 67. — By Delegate Agnes Nestor of the International Glove Workers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has authorized an appropriation for a national investigation into the condition of women and children in the industries of our country; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Supreme Court and the Supreme Courts of twenty-seven States have established the legality of limiting the hours of women's labor, and have decided as constitutional the principle of protective legislation for working women; and

WHEREAS, The rapid increase of women workers in the factories, mills and shops of the nation is fraught with industrial and social consequences of the utmost importance to the national welfare; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled respectfully asks the Hon. Charles Nagle, secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the

Hon. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor, to create in said Bureau of Labor a specific department for the investigation, and report from time to time upon the condition of working women in the United States, with special reference to protective legislation directed to the preservation of the health, safety and morals of the motherhood of our people; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That we respectively urge upon said secretary and commissioner the wisdom, propriety and justice of appointing a woman as the head of such department; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and bearing the official seal, be mailed to the Hon. Charles Nagle, secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the Hon. Charles P. Neill, Labor Commissioner of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 68.—By Delegates James O'Connell, Eugene Sarber, C. W. Fry, J. J. Keppler and Thomas Van Lear, of the International Association of Machinists:

**WHEREAS**, The International Association of Machinists was chartered by the American Federation of Labor and conceded, so far as the American Federation of Labor has a right to do so, jurisdiction over all work performed by machinists, regardless of where such work is performed; and

**WHEREAS**, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor granted a charter of affiliation to the International Union of Elevator Constructors over the protest of the International Association of Machinists, which is a violation of the Constitution of the A. F. of L. because it provides that no charter shall be granted to one organization claiming jurisdiction over which another organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. has already been granted jurisdiction; and

**WHEREAS**, The International Association of Machinists has always had, and still has, jurisdiction over the assembling, erecting and repairing of all kinds of machinery, regardless of where said machinery may be assembled, erected or repaired; and

**WHEREAS**, The Executive officers of the International Association of Machinists, with a view of adjusting the dispute between the two organizations, have had several conferences, with a view of bringing about an amalgamation of the International Union of Elevator Constructors with the I. A. of M., and to this end, a proposition was drawn up and submitted to the officers of the Elevator Constructors' organization, which they agreed to submit to the membership for a vote and later refused to do so; and

**WHEREAS**, The delegates of the I.

A. of M. to the 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor were instructed by the Convention of the I. A. of M., held in the city of Denver, September 19, 1909, to introduce in the 29th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. a resolution instructing the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to withdraw the charter granted to the Elevator Constructors' organization; therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed by the delegates assembled in the 29th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., to make an arrangement whereby all members employed in elevator construction work shall be transferred to the respective organizations having jurisdiction over such work and that the charter of the International Union of Elevator Constructors shall be withdrawn and cancelled; this resolution to go into effect not later than January 1, 1910.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 69.—By Delegates International Longshoremen's Association:

**BE IT RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled; That we as a body indorse the deep waterway projects throughout the country, and we heartily recommend to Congress that money be appropriated for the purpose of carrying on construction of waterways in different parts of the United States, and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, Washington, D.C.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 70.—By Delegation, International Seamen's Union of America:

**WHEREAS**, The Seamen are still subject to involuntary servitude—being by law compelled to render service or labor against their will; and

**WHEREAS**, Seamen quitting work in foreign countries are still, under treaties between nations, treated as criminals, arrested and returned to their masters;

**WHEREAS**, Vessels, even those which carry passengers, are permitted to go to sea with crews the members of which have no knowledge either of their work or the language of the officers, thereby sacrificing property and human lives to unnecessary dangers and loss in the interests of cheap transportation by water; and

**WHEREAS**, H. R. 11193, to amend the law as relative to American Seamen, to

prevent under manning and unskilled manning of American vessels, and to encourage the training of boys in the American Merchant Marine, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Spight, of Mississippi, is designed to correct these and other evils; therefore.

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled that we endorse this bill and urge its speedy enactment into law.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 71.—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, T. J. Butler and R. G. M. Ross, of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance:

WHEREAS, By Act of Congress of the United States and subsequent rulings of the Post Office Department, "Trade Union" and "Fraternal Society" publications, distributed under the Second-Class Privilege, are denied the privilege of carrying general advertisements in their columns, except where subscriptions are made by individual members direct to the office of publication; and

WHEREAS, Said Act and subsequent rulings are wholly unjust, seriously detrimental and apparently inaugurated for the purpose of depriving bona fide publications of a rightful privilege; and

WHEREAS, At the present time the Post Office Department is conducting a series of investigations among Trade Union publications with the view of compelling a strict adherence to the letter of the law as applied to Second Class Entry, be it

RESOLVED, that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed by this Convention to use every influence within its power to have Congress amend the Acts of July 16th, 1894, and June 6th, 1900, to the extent of allowing Trade Union publications to carry advertisements where the subscription price for same is paid through a monthly per capita tax or similar provisions as are commonly practiced by trade unions of fraternal societies.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 72. — By Delegates Wm. J. McSorley and Edwin T. Stevenson of the Wood Workers' and Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, We, the representatives of the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union, do hereby appeal against the action of the Second Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, which was held at Tampa, Fla., during the month of October, 1909, and inasmuch as the aforesaid convention has utterly disregarded its own established principles and laws; and

WHEREAS, We believe that our international organization was unjustly

dealt with and taken advantage of, we therefore desire to have the parent body of the department take action upon our appeal; and

WHEREAS, We have no desire to exploit either the merits or demerits of our jurisdiction controversy upon the floor of this convention of the American Federation of Labor, as we are firmly of the opinion and belief that the Building Trades Department is the proper place to settle such jurisdiction disputes as this one in question; and we further believe that the department in settling these disputes should do so in conformity with its established laws therein; and

WHEREAS, The following is a brief review of the case in question, and the violations of the rules and established laws of the department against which we are appealing; and

WHEREAS, The following subject matter was referred by the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor to the Building Trades Department, and the following action was taken by the department upon the same:

The Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union.

Lathers and Iron Workers.—"The subject matter of Resolution No. 110, which deals with the dispute between the above-named organizations, having been considered by the Executive Council, it was decided that this matter be referred to the Denver convention, with the recommendation that the subject matter be referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjudication. The officers of both organizations were so notified."

The following is the decision rendered by the Building Trades Department, and officially sent to our organization:

Extract From Minutes of Executive Council (A. F. of L.) Meeting, March, 1907:

"On the complaint of the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union against the Bridge & Structural Iron Workers' International Association for infringing upon their jurisdiction, it was decided that the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers be sustained, and that in communicating this decision to the officers of the Bridge & Structural Iron Workers' International Association, their attention be called to the change made in their constitution, by which they extend their jurisdiction over all such work, without notice of their intention being lodged with the officers of the American Federation of Labor."

"The Adjustment Committee of the Building Trades Department presented the subjoined report to the convention on the foregoing matter:

"After going into an extended hearing of the jurisdiction claims of both organizations, your committee recommend that the erection and installation of all light iron work, such as light iron furring, brackets, clips, hangers, steel corner guards (or beads)

and metallic lathing of all descriptions, belongs solely to the lather.

"This does not give the right, however, to the lathers to install or erect any other iron work than as herein specified and outlined.

"This decision is based in conformity with the agreement entered into by the national officers of both organizations, and endorsed by the Kansas City Convention of Structural Iron Workers, and concurred in by the American Federation of Labor."

"On motion the convention adopted the report of the committee on a roll-call vote.

"It therefore becomes my duty to notify you, and, through you, the organization you have the honor to represent, that the disputed work, as covered in the above report of the Adjustment Committee, has been awarded to the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers.

"Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) "WM. J. SPENCER,

"Secretary-Treasurer Building Trades Department, A. F. of L."

WHEREAS, By the above decision it can be readily seen that the Denver convention of the Building Trades Department has specifically granted jurisdiction over brackets, clips, hangers and metallic lathing of all descriptions solely to the lather, and as there are a great number of different systems of floor construction which are constructed wholly or in part with the above appurtenances and metallic lathing to carry concrete floors, and as there was a difference of opinion existing on the part of the officials of the Bridge & Structural Iron Workers' Association, as to the real purport of the Denver decision, and from the outcome of this difference of opinion it was agreed between the presidents of the two organizations that they should have a committee from both organizations meet and try to arrive at some kind of an amicable understanding regarding the different work in dispute, and, in compliance with this agreement, the committees were appointed and a meeting was held at the headquarters of the Building Trades Department in Washington, March 10, 1909. While this conference, which consisted of two representatives from each organization, together with President Kirby of the department, failed to reach a final adjustment of our differences, an understanding was arrived at as to our future course of action, looking toward this end, wherein we were to submit written specifications setting forth our interpretation of the Denver decision, and with the understanding that at a future date another conference would be held to close up the affair in proper form. And in compliance with the above agreement the conference with the officials of the Structural Iron Workers to specify and enumerate our work, we will say that the following letter was sent to President Ryan of

the Iron Workers, and also to President Kirby of the department:

Denver, Col., May 2, 1909.

Mr. Frank M. Ryan:

Dear Sir and Brother,—In accordance with our agreement with you at the Washington conference, I am herewith enumerating and specifying the classes of work which we hold comes under the provision of the decision which was rendered by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in our case at the recent Denver convention of the department, and which are as follows:

The erecting and installing of all light iron work, such as light iron furring, which is used in connection with metal lathing, partitions, floor construction, suspended ceilings and wall furring; also the making and erecting of all clips and hangers, all light iron bracket work, such as that which is generally used in connection with ornamental plastering or other plastic material, such as cornices, panelled ceilings, groin elliptical, gothic, proscenium, and all other arches of this description, that are erected for the purpose of receiving metal lath and plastic material. The wrapping of all beams, columns and girders, all metal corner beads and metal lathing of all descriptions. The Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union does not assert jurisdiction over any iron work that exceeds four inches in size, excepting patent studs, such as the Berger, Knapp, Collins and other studs of those descriptions.

I trust that this will give you the desired information which you seek in reference to the case, and with best wishes to yourself and for the success of your organization, I am

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) WM. J. MCSORLEY.

We would also state that President McSorley in his annual report to our Boston convention, which was held during the week of September 13, reported, in part, as follows:

"And as the matter stands at the present time, the president of the Iron Workers and myself have both agreed to try again and have committees from both organizations meet and try to arrive at an amicable understanding between the two organizations in reference to the work in dispute; and, with this end in view, I would recommend to the convention assembled that the incoming general president and general secretary-treasurer be instructed to meet a like committee from the Iron Workers' organization and endeavor to bring about an agreement between both the organizations with a view to eliminating the strife and contention that has heretofore prevailed between the two organizations."

We simply cite the foregoing facts in order to more clearly bring out the constitutional points of our appeal as against the action of the convention in considering and adopting the com-

mittee's report on Resolution No. 25.  
Resolution No. 25—

**WHEREAS,** The right of the International Association of Bridge & Structural Iron Workers to control the fabrication erection and placing of steel and iron used in reinforced concrete and cement construction is disputed by several trades affiliated with this department; and

**WHEREAS,** The contractors and architects are taking advantage of this chaotic state of affairs and using one organization against another to the detriment of both; therefore be it

**RESOLVED,** By this Department, in Convention assembled, that the fabrication, erection and placing of all iron and steel in reinforced concrete and cement construction properly belongs to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and that they are hereby conceded full and complete jurisdiction over this class of work.

The Committee reported as follows: Your committee, after reviewing the case thoroughly and also examining the decision handed down by the Denver Convention, cannot justify the claim of the Metal Lather to this class of work, and therefore we recommend that the work be awarded to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers on plain floor construction.

The above report was adopted by a vote of 26 to 21 by the Convention.

We hold that the above Resolution and report was introduced and acted upon by the Tampa Convention in direct violation of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department as set forth in Section 34 of that Constitution and which is as follows:

No grievance shall be considered by any Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

A point of order was raised by our delegates based upon the above law and the same was ruled against by the Chairman of the Convention. Then an appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair which was also lost by a roll-call vote of 25 and 18. After a lengthy discussion of the subject matter of the resolution, the following substitute was offered by Delegate Duffy:

Substitute for Report of Committee.

"As the Iron Workers and Lathers held a meeting sometime ago for the purpose of coming to an agreement relative to the report in question, and as they mutually agreed to postpone the meeting until a later date; therefore this Convention refuses to take action until such time as the postponed meeting has been held and action taken. Failing to come to an agreement, the Executive Council stands instructed to

render a decision in the controversy between the two organizations, which will be binding until the next Convention of this Department."

We, the representatives of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, contend that a portion of the subject matter of this Resolution was decided by the Denver Convention of the Building Trades Department and could not have been legally considered by the Tampa Convention unless upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, as set forth in Section 34 of the Constitution of the Department.

2nd. We further contend that we have complied with the provisions of the Constitution as set forth in Section 26 by appointing a committee to meet with a like committee of the Structural Iron Workers in order to bring about an adjustment of the question in dispute. We further contend that at the adjournment of this committee meeting it was agreed upon by both parties to submit further propositions. This we have also complied with, as per our letter of May 2nd to President Ryan.

3rd. We also desire to call the fact to the attention of the delegates that the presidents of both organizations agreed to have another meeting of committees from the two organizations with a view to bringing about an adjustment, and to substantiate this statement, we would call your attention to that portion of President McSorley's report recommending to our annual Convention that the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to meet a like committee from the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association. We also call attention to the fact that this report was made to our Convention during the week of September 13th, only a month prior to the convening of the Tampa Convention. We would also call attention to that part of President Ryan's annual report to his Convention, when he, among other things, says:

"No further action has been taken, owing to our failure to fix a date mutually agreeable for further conference."

This alone, we contend, will prove to any fair-minded man that another meeting of committees from both organizations was to be held.

4th. We would further call attention to that part of the resolution wherein he states that the right of the Iron Workers to this class of work is disputed by several trades affiliated with the Department, and yet we fail to find wherein the Iron Workers have ever held a conference with any other organization, excepting the Lathers', in reference to this work, and in accordance with the Constitution of the Department, and, we might add, that upon this question we have neither agreed nor disagreed. The representatives of the both organizations have gone on record as agreeing to hold another meeting and submitting further propositions to be considered, as the above evidence clearly shows.

We would further call attention to—

the fact that the substitute motion for the committee's report was offered by Delegate Duffy and which was duly seconded, entertained and stated by the Chair, never was acted upon by the Convention, and in this case we further contend that the Chairman of the Convention seriously erred in allowing the main question, which was the report of the committee upon the resolution to take precedence over the substitute, as offered by Delegate Duffy. This action of the Chairman, we contend, was in direct violation of any code of rules on Parliamentary Procedure, notwithstanding the fact that the Report of the Committee on Rules and Order, which was adopted by the Convention, specifically stated that Roberts' Rules of Order was to govern all question not stated therein the report.

We desire to say, in conclusion, that we are and have always been ready and willing to abide by the decision of the Building Trades' Department, and intend to do so when such are rendered in accordance with the established laws therein, but this case in question, contend, that we were taken undue advantage of by an organization that had previously agreed to meet us in future conference, which their president's statements in his report to their Annual Convention will show, and after thus agreeing to meet us in future conference, then they turn around and try and slip it over on us, "so to speak," and succeeded in having the majority of the delegates to the Department Convention violate the laws in order to assist them to do so.

We contend that the consideration of this resolution by the Convention from start to finish was in direct violation of the law of the Department and without authority, and we ask you to give this appeal due and careful consideration.

Referred to Committee on Adjutant.

Resolution No. 73. — By Delegate Walter West of the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association:

WHEREAS, The Putty Glaziers' Local Union, No. 27, of Chicago, Ill., affiliated with the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America usurp and interfere with and encroach upon the rights and jurisdiction claims of the Art Glass locals affiliated with the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association to their great loss and injury, by claiming jurisdiction over and preventing our members from setting stained and leaded glass windows of various kinds, shapes and sizes, as well as the outer or protection glass thereof, cut, made, manufactured and constructed by members of our respective unions from the earliest periods, inception and introduction of our craft or industry; and

WHEREAS, The Putty Glaziers' Union of Chicago has prevented our

members from setting work which they had been sent to do at long distances, and many hundreds of miles from their home cities, and at great expense, in order to insure against damage and injury thereto, and the proper erection, setting and placing thereof, windows varying in cost, many time aggregating thousands of dollars in value, and through the inexperienced handling thereof by the members of the Putty Glaziers' Union, great and irreparable damage and injury may be done; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid organization of Putty Glaziers has prevented our members from enjoying their inalienable trade rights, not only that which transcends all others by virtue of its perpetuity in practice and principle through generations, and since the early introduction of the industry, but also those rights ceded and bestowed upon them, which goes with the jurisdiction under the charter grant of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The Putty Glaziers' Union, Local 27, of Chicago, has prevented and denied the right to members of the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association from pursuing their avocation and enjoying the full rights of jurisdiction granted, bestowed and guaranteed under the charter issued and given them by the American Federation of Labor, and has compelled our members, whose right and duty it was to do and perform the aforesaid work, to become members of the Putty Glaziers' Union, Local 27, and pay an initiation fee under penalty of striking or being up the job, thereby not only humiliating and embarrassing the local of which our members loyally belonged to, but adding and imposing unreasonable and unjust expense to the firms which employ our members, and with whom we have agreements; and

WHEREAS, Various members of the Putty Glaziers' Union, Local 27, were hired through the business agent of the aforesaid union, and were unable to do and perform the said duty and work claimed as jurisdiction rights by them and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; and

WHEREAS, The business agent of the Putty Glaziers' Union admitted these members supplied by him, which we were forced to hire, were unable to do and perform the said work, and, in consequence thereof, were discharged; and

WHEREAS, Our member was obligated to join the aforesaid Putty Glaziers' Union and pay thereto an initiation fee of \$25.00, and \$3 for three months' dues in advance, in order that he might be allowed to prosecute, perform and finish the work and return home; and

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association has evidence that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America has and does exceed, extend



and unjustly claim, assert and covet rights of jurisdiction in excess of, and far greater than, those given, claimed, filed and recorded with the Building Trades Department, or ceded to them by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association most severely feel the injustice, injury and usurpation of their jurisdiction rights by and through the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers' organization; and

WHEREAS, We do not believe, and, in fact we know, that the American Federation of Labor never did, or intended to, grant, convey or demise to the aforesaid Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers' organization, any such rights of jurisdiction over the work as claimed by them, and which the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association by every virtue of right and precedent since the introduction and establishment of the industry in which they are employed have at all times done; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this resolution be referred to the proper committee or Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at this, the twenty-ninth annual convention now in session at Toronto, Canada, and that the delegate representing the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association be accorded an opportunity of going before such committee or Executive Council that the line of demarcation of jurisdiction may be more specifically and clearly defined and intended to be given and conveyed by the decision rendered by the Executive Council in 1903, in the matter of dispute of jurisdiction between the organizations herein named, and so that no further violations by the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of the jurisdiction granted, conveyed and claimed by and under the charter rights guaranteed to the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association be committed, or their rights further assailed or infringed upon by the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers' organization; therefore be it further

RESOLVED, That your honorable body fully recognize the trade rights to and jurisdiction over such work as is conveyed in this Resolution and which has always been executed, performed and done by members of the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association, and in order that further infringements or abuses of jurisdiction may cease thereafter, and that the organizations herein named may be able to prosecute their respective callings and rights of jurisdiction in an honorable, peaceful and amicable manner; be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council apprise and instruct the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers not to interfere with or infringe upon the jurisdiction rights of

the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 74—By Delegate Chas. Dold of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of many that the time has arrived for the wage-worker to become independent in the political as well as the economic field; and

WHEREAS, In conformity with these views, it is held that, through the formation of a Labor Party, taking the economic platform and Declaration of the A. F. of L. as a basis, the various, diverse and opposite thought can be united for one common purpose, that of procuring equity for the wage-worker;

RESOLVED, That this the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. urge the early formation of a Labor Party.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 75—By Delegate L. D. Redding of the Fort Wayne Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Several State Federations and city central bodies have passed resolutions regarding the formation of Federal Labor Unions among the farm employees and unskilled workmen in small towns in nearby districts; and

WHEREAS, Much good can be accomplished, not only to the laborers in these localities, but to the labor movement, by creating a demand among consumers for various label products; and

WHEREAS, Many farm laborers and common laborers in small towns are forced to enter the cities during a part of each season, and directly compete with most every craftsman; and

WHEREAS, This class of labor as a rule does not understand organization of the laborer, and many condemn, through lack of knowledge; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, instruct the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. to make a special effort to induce local organizers in all localities to go into the small towns nearby and form Federal Labor Unions, to be chartered under the A. F. of L. that the same may become affiliated with the city central bodies, and thereby educate the unskilled laborers in these localities, and at the same time create demands for all Union Label products.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 76—By Delegate Harry De Veaux of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

WHEREAS, There exists in the City of New York an incorporated Association of Theatrical Performers, dual in character to the Actors' International Union, and whose membership consists principally

pally of seceders from the Actors' International Union; and

WHEREAS, Attempts have been made by the Central Federated Union and the representatives of the American Federation of Labor in New York City, to have the said Association, known as the "The White Rats of America" meet and confer for the purpose of affiliating with the labor movement of this country; and

WHEREAS, At a meeting held by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at the Everett House, in New York City, during the year 1908, an invitation was sent, to the said "White Rats of America" for the purpose of conferring with the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, No attention has been given to the repeated requests, and in consideration of the fact that a wrong impression prevails in some parts of this country and in Europe, that this Association is a part of the Actors' Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That due notice of the non-affiliation of this association, known as "The White Rats of America," shall be given to all State and city central bodies throughout the United States and Canada, and no official recognition be given to this association by any of the affiliated unions until such time as "The White Rats of America" shall be a component part of the labor movement of this country through an affiliation with the Actors' International Union, the only recognized organization of theatrical performers chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 77—By Delegate Sam de Nedrey, C. L. U. District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, The illiteracy test is the most practical means for restricting the present stimulated influx of cheap labor, whose competition is so ruinous to the workers already here, whether native or foreign; and

WHEREAS, An increased head tax upon steamships is needed to provide better facilities, to more efficiently enforce our immigration laws, and to restrict immigration; and

WHEREAS, The requirement of some visible means of support would enable immigrants to find profitable employment; and

WHEREAS, The effect of the Federal Bureau of Distribution is to stimulate foreign immigration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the A. F. of L. in Twenty-ninth Annual Convention assembled, that we demand the enactment of the illiteracy test, the money test, an increased head tax and the abolition of the Distribution Bureau; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we favor heavily fining the foreign steamships for bringing debarable aliens where reasons for

debarment could have been ascertained at time of sale of ticket.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 78—By Delegate A. Rosenberg, of the International Ladies Garment Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The object of the National Women's Trade Union League is to improve the moral and economic conditions of the women wage-workers of the United States by bringing them into the folds of Organized Labor; and

WHEREAS, The National Women's Trade Union League is a powerful auxiliary for the unions of the trades employing large numbers of women; and

WHEREAS, The league proved itself to be of great value to such unions and especially to the unions of the great industrial cities, such as, New York, Chicago, etc., where they maintain the women organizations until they are educated in the trade union principles and are capable to take care of their own organization or join their respective International or National Organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in recognition of the important and valuable assistance of the National Women's Trade Union League recognizes its delegate at this and all future Conventions as a full-fledged delegate with the right to vote.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 79—By Delegate P. J. Doherty of the Alabama State Federation:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. is hereby instructed to investigate the feasibility of establishing a National Sanitarium for the Cure of Tuberculosis, and if they find after a thorough investigation it is practicable to suggest ways and means for the establishing of the same and to submit their findings to the next Convention for adoption; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a campaign of education for the prevention of the spread of the dreaded disease be taken up, same to be embodied in their report at next Convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 80—By Delegate C. E. James, of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The stoneware pottery business is a growing industry employing many thousand workmen who are not organized anywhere in the country outside of the State of Minnesota; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be requested to use every effort to organize the stoneware pottery industry in the whole country, and as soon as a sufficient number of locals are formed an

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international trades union may be formed.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 81—By Delegate P. J. McArdle, of the A. A. of I. S. & T. W.:

RESOLVED, That all labor organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. pay twenty-five cents per year, per member, to create a fund to be known as a National Defence Fund, to be used to help any organization engaged in a strike or lockout, when their funds are depleted. Said fund to be under the control of a committee of fifteen National Presidents, to be appointed by the President of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 82—By Delegate C. E. James, of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The manufacturers have banded together in a powerful organization for the purpose of destroying Labor Organizations and claim to have at their command millions of dollars to be used in attaining this end; and

WHEREAS, The plan of said organization is to assess all manufacturers in all industries to crush one or a few labor unions at a time; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we believe the preservation of labor unions and the advancement of the great cause for which they stand would be much more secure if all labor organizations joined in a similar systematic method of assessing their members for the purpose of aiding the unions in distress.

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be directed to endeavor to devise ways and means of assessing the members of all International and Federal Unions affiliated with it for the purpose of extending such aid for defensive purposes together with rules, regulations and limitations for granting such assistance and report on the same to the next Convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegate W. A. Sexton, of the B. of C. J. of A.:

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that organization of a stronger character is absolutely necessary on the Pacific coast, and while the international officers of the various organizations have given as much of their time to the work of building up the trade union movement in that locality as their time would permit; and

WHEREAS, This work can be largely extended by a visit to the Pacific Coast during the coming year by President Gompers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct President Gompers to pay a visit to such cities on the Pacific Coast as he may deem advisable during the coming year for the purpose of delivering addresses in the interest of the trade union movement.

Resolution No. 84—By Delegate Chris. Kerker and Henry Koch, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America represents bread and other bakery and confectionery goods made under fair and sanitary conditions, honest wages, living hours, and by union men; and

WHEREAS, The label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America is the only proof of same, as it distinguishes union from non-union or trust-made products; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, re-endorse the label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; and be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to ask for the union label on all products he or she may purchase, thereby showing or proving his or her loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 85—By Delegates Chris. Kerker and Henry Koch, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, Unscrupulous employers of the baking industry, employing thousands of craftsmen of the baking trade have in the past year reduced wages and forced men to inhuman conditions, and while we are doing all within our power to uphold and defend our constitution against the wanton attack of corporate power, which seeks to take advantage and fasten upon its employees a slavish condition of servitude; and

WHEREAS, The members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union have been engaged in bitter strikes the country over, we feel that the conditions of the bakery industry must be sharply looked after; and

WHEREAS, As the situation presents itself to us, we picture it with serious alarm and apprehension, for we recognize in it an insidious attack on organized labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, request the 29th annual Convention of the A. F. of L. to instruct the President of that body to place on its organizers' staff a member of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Organizers.

Resolution No. 86—By Delegates Henry Koch and Chris. Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Drexler Baking Company, of Springfield, Mass., and the

Schamlz & Sons Baking Company, of Hoboken, New Jersey, have declared open war upon our members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, who are doing all within their power to uphold and defend their constitution; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Drexler, of Springfield, Mass., is Vice-President of the Massachusetts Master Baker Association, and Mr. Schamlz is secretary of the pool of the Master Bakers' Boss Association of New York and Jersey, which in the name of master means nothing but bringing about a slavish condition; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its President, officers and organizers give special aid and assistance to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America in bringing about a suitable settlement; and be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request by circular letter all affiliated unions, federal unions, central unions, state federation, national or international unions to give a helping hand to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union in trying to bring about a settlement, and if not successful that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated against the products, which are everything but fair.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 87—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Abraham Pena, Julia Iglesias:

WHEREAS, The United States Congress refuses to recognize to the people of Porto Rico, which in fact is a part of the United States, the absolute right to be American citizens, and refuses to guarantee them full constitutional rights; and

WHEREAS, The Republican Party in power now at its Convention held in Chicago, in 1906, to nominate a Presidential candidate bound itself by its platform to grant citizenship to the people of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, The Democratic Party at its Convention at Denver, Colorado, in 1906, for the nomination of a Presidential candidate compromised itself in its platform to grant citizenship to the people of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, The President Roosevelt in his several messages sent annually at the opening of the session of Congress and in a special message to the national body, after his visit to Porto Rico recommended urgently the granting of citizenships to Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, The lack of citizenship put the Portoricans in the shameful position of a people without a country, and place an arm in the hands of the reactionary element in the Island which profits by its campaign; that the United States wants to maintain us as inferior human beings; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor cause to be introduced into Congress a bill, having for its purpose the granting to the people of Porto Rico full American

citizenship, and guarantee to the Portoricans the same rights and privileges possessed by the people of other States and Territories of the nation; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor pledges to the working people and all the people of Porto Rico its sympathy, co-operation and best efforts through the press, the pulpit and every means of publicity all over the United States to secure for the one million of Portoricans full American citizenship and the just rights to which they are entitled.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 88—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Abraham Pena, Julia Iglesias, of Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, It was resolved by the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and recommended to the National and International Associations of Longshoremen-Hod Carriers, Barbers, Boot and Shoe Workers and Ladies' Garments Workers and others in the United States to have their constitutions translated into the Spanish language, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets for the purpose of organization and agitation among the workmen of Porto Rico, Cuba and Central America, in order that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the good of unionism in Porto Rico that the above resolution be carried out; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all the recommendations which were made by the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention be carried out.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 89—By Delegates Chris. Kerker, Henry Koch of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The fight against the McKinny Bread Company of St. Louis, Mo., as endorsed and re-endorsed by Annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The McKinny Bread Company still refuses to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; and

WHEREAS, The Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor make an effort to bring about an adjustment of "a long standing" controversy, and if not successful that a vigorous campaign be started to make their declaration of unfairness effective; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-ninth Convention of the American Federation of Labor re-affirm and place upon the Unfair List the McKinny firm of St. Louis, Mo., and if not successful in bringing about successful endeavors satisfactory to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union

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international trades union may be formed.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 81—By Delegate P. J. McArdle, of the A. A. of I. S. & T. W.:

RESOLVED, That all labor organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. pay twenty-five cents per year, per member, to create a fund to be known as a National Defence Fund, to be used to help any organization engaged in a strike or lockout, when their funds are depleted. Said fund to be under the control of a committee of fifteen National Presidents, to be appointed by the President of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 82—By Delegate C. E. James, of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The manufacturers have banded together in a powerful organization for the purpose of destroying Labor Organizations and claim to have at their command millions of dollars to be used in attaining this end; and

WHEREAS, The plan of said organization is to assess all manufacturers in all industries to crush one or a few labor unions at a time; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we believe the preservation of labor unions and the advancement of the great cause for which they stand would be much more secure if all labor organizations joined in a similar systematic method of assessing their members for the purpose of aiding the unions in distress.

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be directed to endeavor to devise ways and means of assessing the members of all International and Federal Unions affiliated with it for the purpose of extending such aid for defensive purposes together with rules, regulations and limitations for granting such assistance and report on the same to the next Convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegate W. A. Sexton, of the B. of C. J. of A.:

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that organization of a stronger character is absolutely necessary on the Pacific coast, and while the International officers of the various organizations have given as much of their time to the work of building up the trade union movement in that locality as their time would permit; and

WHEREAS, This work can be largely extended by a visit to the Pacific Coast during the coming year by President Gompers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct President Gompers to pay a visit to such cities on the Pacific Coast as he may deem advisable during the coming year for the purpose of delivering addresses in the interest of the trade union movement.

Resolution No. 84—By Delegates Chris. Kerker and Henry Koch, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America represents bread and other bakery and confectionery goods made under fair and sanitary conditions, honest wages, living hours, and by union men; and

WHEREAS, The label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America is the only proof of same, as it distinguishes union from non-union or trust-made products; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, re-endorse the label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; and be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to ask for the union label on all products he or she may purchase, thereby showing or proving his or her loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 85—By Delegates Chris. Kerker and Henry Koch, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, Unscrupulous employers of the baking industry, employing thousands of craftsmen of the baking trade have in the past year reduced wages and forced men to inhuman conditions, and while we are doing all within our power to uphold and defend our constitution against the wanton attack of corporate power, which seeks to take advantage and fasten upon its employees a slavish condition of servitude; and

WHEREAS, The members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union have been engaged in bitter strikes the country over, we feel that the conditions of the bakery industry must be sharply looked after; and

WHEREAS, As the situation presents itself to us, we picture it with serious alarm and apprehension, for we recognize in it an insidious attack on organized labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, request the 29th annual Convention of the A. F. of L. to instruct the President of that body to place on its organizers' staff a member of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Organizers.

Resolution No. 86—By Delegates Henry Koch and Chris. Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Dexter Baking Company, of Springfield, Mass., and the

Schamitz & Sons Baking Company, of Hoboken, New Jersey, have declared open war upon our members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, who are doing all within their power to uphold and defend their constitution; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Drexter, of Springfield, Mass., is Vice-President of the Massachusetts Master Baker Association, and Mr. Schamitz is secretary of the pool of the Master Bakers' Boss Association of New York and Jersey, which in the name of master means nothing but bringing about a slavish condition; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its President, officers and organizers give special aid and assistance to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America in bringing about a suitable settlement; and be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request by circular letter all affiliated unions, federal unions, central unions, state federation, national or international unions to give a helping hand to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union in trying to bring about a settlement, and if not successful that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated against the products, which are everything but fair.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 87—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Abraham Pena, Julia Iglesias:

WHEREAS, The United States Congress refuses to recognize to the people of Porto Rico, which in fact is a part of the United States, the absolute right to be American citizens, and refuses to guarantee them full constitutional rights; and

WHEREAS, The Republican Party in power now at its Convention held in Chicago, in 1906, to nominate a Presidential candidate bound itself by its platform to grant citizenship to the people of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, The Democratic Party at its Convention at Denver, Colorado, in 1906, for the nomination of a Presidential candidate compromised itself in its platform to grant citizenship to the people of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, The President Roosevelt in his several messages sent annually at the opening of the session of Congress and in a special message to the national body, after his visit to Porto Rico recommended urgently the granting of citizenships to Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, The lack of citizenship put the Portoricans in the shameful position of a people without a country, and place an arm in the hands of the reactionary element in the Island which profits by its campaign; that the United States wants to maintain us as inferior human beings; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor cause to be introduced into Congress a bill, having for its purpose the granting to the people of Porto Rico full American

citizenship, and guarantee to the Portoricans the same rights and privileges possessed by the people of other States and Territories of the nation; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor pledges to the working people and all the people of Porto Rico its sympathy, co-operation and best efforts through the press, the pulpit and every means of publicity all over the United States to secure for the one million of Porto Ricans full American citizenship and the just rights to which they are entitled.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 88—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Abraham Pena, Julia Iglesias, of Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, It was resolved by the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and recommended to the National and International Associations of Longshoremen-Hod Carriers, Barbers, Boot and Shoe Workers and Ladies' Garments Workers and others in the United States to have their constitutions translated into the Spanish language, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets for the purpose of organization and agitation among the workmen of Porto Rico, Cuba and Central America, in order that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the good of unionism in Porto Rico that the above resolution be carried out; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all the recommendations which were made by the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention be carried out.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 89—By Delegates Chris. Kerker, Henry Koch of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The fight against the McKinny Bread Company of St. Louis, Mo., as endorsed and re-endorsed by Annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The McKinny Bread Company still refuses to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; and

WHEREAS, The Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor make an effort to bring about an adjustment of this long standing controversy, and if not successful that a vigorous campaign be started to make their declaration of unfairness effective; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-ninth Convention of the American Federation of Labor re-affirm and place upon the Unfair List the McKinny firm of St. Louis, Mo., and if not successful in bringing about successful endeavors satisfactory to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of

America, that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 90—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Abraham Pena and Julia Iglesias, of Porto Rico.

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican delegates submit for consideration in this Convention the important economical question directly affecting the agricultural workers of Porto Rico, referring to the buying of Porto Rican coffee by the members of the American Federation of Labor all over the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, It is absolutely right to ask and secure effective protection to the Porto Rico coffee among the united American workmen, as it protects our brother coffee workers of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, In the twenty-sixth annual Convention your Committee on Resolutions advise that the organized coffee producers and workmen use the label of the American Federation of Labor to distinguish their products; and further recommend that the purchasers of coffee give their preference to the coffee bearing said label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor give absolute recognition and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico to be consumed or bought by all the union workmen in the United States and give preference and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico over the coffee from other countries among trades unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 91—By Delegates John Mangan and R. P. Walsh, of the International Association of Steamfitters:

WHEREAS, The Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor in referring the controversy between the International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., versus the United Association of Plumbers, etc., as mentioned in resolution No. 66 of the Norfolk Convention, did stipulate "that the interests of both trades should be protected in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The adjustment committee of the Denver Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in the disposition of this matter as referred to them further stipulated that the "various decisions of the American Federation of Labor previously rendered should be considered in their various phases; and

WHEREAS, A meeting between the representatives of both organizations in accordance with the instructions of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held and no agreement arrived at; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor did render a verdict on the controversy between the two organizations contrary to

the laws and former verdicts of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., on the rendition of this verdict immediately gave notice of an appeal therefrom; and

WHEREAS, The Tampa Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor failed to endorse the verdict of their Executive Council on this matter; and

WHEREAS, The Tampa Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor provided for a future meeting between the representatives of both organizations with a view of adjusting the controversy in question; and

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is subordinate to the parent body amenable to its laws and regulations, and are required to submit their findings for consideration to the various Conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The report to this Convention of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor erroneously states that an "agreement" has been arrived at between the International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., and the United Association of Plumbers, etc.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Convention of the American Federation of Labor that at the coming conference arranged for by the Tampa Conventions of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor all law of the American Federation of Labor and verdicts thereof must be observed and obeyed by all parties interested.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 92—By Delegates W. D. Huber, Frank Duffy, Sam Botterill, M. J. O'Brien, Thos. Flynn, W. A. Sexton and J. P. O'Reilly, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, The business of the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N.Y., has not been conducted in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, Independent local organizations have been admitted to membership in violation of Article XI, Sec. 1 of the laws of the A. F. of L., and are still retained therein; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a member of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be sent to Buffalo, N.Y., within thirty days from date of adjournment of this convention for the purpose of re-organizing the United Trades and Labor Council of that city in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L.; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That President Kirby of the Building Trades Department be requested to visit Buffalo as soon as possible for the purpose of re-organizing the Local Building Trades Department of that city in accordance with the laws of

the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 93—By Delegates Chris. Kerker and Henry Koch, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America has been engaged in a severe contest with the American Baking Co., composed of the following branches: Heydt, Condon, St. Louis, Freund, Welle-Bottler, Hauck Hoerr and the Home Bakeries of St. Louis, Mo.; and

WHEREAS, Said Trusts control a large portion of the baking industry, thus making it difficult for the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America to successfully push a boycott against each branch of the American Bakery Co. and all brands of bakery products made by the trusts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America in pushing a boycott against each individual product or brand of goods made by the American Baking Company; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request by circular letter all affiliated Unions, Federal Unions, Central Bodies, State Federations and National or International Unions to give a helping hand to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America by vigorously pushing a boycott against the unfair products sold in their respective localities.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 94—By W. D. Mahon, C. O. Pratt and Ben Commons, by instruction of the Convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America:

WHEREAS, There are now over sixty union labels representing the different trades and their product, and owing to this great number of different labels, it makes it almost impossible for the individual person to remember or familiarize himself with the same, and because of the great number and the misunderstanding on part of the workers, many of these labels are from time to time infringed upon and counterfeited; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor does hereby declare in favor of one universal label for all affiliated organization, and that the Executive Council be instructed to prepare such label and to furnish it to the organizations of the trades and crafts that use labels, and the same to be the recognized union label of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 95—By W. D. Mahon, C. O. Pratt and Ben Commons by instructions of the Convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America:

WHEREAS, There is a difficulty now on the part of many of the organizations of labor to secure proper bonds for their financial officers; and

WHEREAS, There could be organized a bonding company through the American Federation of Labor that would not only afford and give to these organizations the proper financial protection, but would also greatly lessen the cost in connection with bonds of this kind; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council are hereby authorized to carefully investigate and consider the question of insuring a bonding company for the purpose of bonding all organizations of labor and such other societies and persons as they may deem wise to embrace, and if said proposition is feasible, they are hereby instructed to organize and put the same in operation as soon as possible to complete the organization of the same.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 96—By Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor Union:

To the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:

It has come to the notice of this body, through complaints of employees in different branches of the Classified Civil Service of the United States, that by reason of arbitrary executive rulings, the workers in that service are deprived of civil and political rights which it was the purpose of the Constitution to guarantee to all citizens.

The Civil Service Act was passed to secure an efficient service by means of non-partisan appointments. Congress accomplished that object by confining the exercise of the appointive power to lists of eligibles whose qualifications have been tested by competitive examination. But the aim of the civil service reform was only half accomplished by restricting the power of appointment, while the power of removal was left unrestricted. The silence of the statute as to removals leaves the President free to remove for any cause or no cause all those distasteful to him, and thus makes possible the evasion of the intent of the law. While the law has not been to a great extent openly evaded, because of the indignation it would arouse, by the amended rules of Theodore Roosevelt, we think much the same result has been accomplished in an insidious manner. These rules allow to the Civil Service officials, who are partisan appointees of the administration, any degree of political activity not involving scandal or neglect of duties, while all activity, either for or against the administration, on the part of the workers in the classified service, is rigorously suppressed.

The fullest exercise of political rights by men who are not dependent on political influence for their positions, cannot



be injurious to the service. But these rules, which are intended to prevent workmen from exercising their political influence, are so interpreted as to even prevent free speech on moral or economic subjects, or on subjects of purely local interest in municipal campaigns.

Especially has the suppression of free speech been the rule in the Postal Service, and we desire to call attention to a recent action of that Department in this city, which, if carried to its conclusion, calls for the strongest condemnation. H. M. Wells, a delegate and officer in this Council, and editor of the Post Office Bundy Recorder, a union paper published by the Post Office Clerks' Union, has been charged by a Post Office inspector with insubordination, and the question of his discharge is now pending.

These charges are based on articles which we have found to be entirely proper, written by Mr. Wells, one of them being a mild plea for an eight-hour day, and others being in criticism of the unfair rules to which we have already referred.

If Mr. Wells is dismissed on these grounds from the position in which he has given efficient service for nearly six years, it will set a new mark in the autocratic methods of the Post Office Department. It will also have the effect of discouraging the extension of union organization in the service, which is no doubt the principal object sought.

In order to give to the Classified Service the freedom compatible with necessary discipline, we suggest the Congress amend Section 1753 of the revised Statutes by adding the following proviso: "Provided, That persons in the Classified Civil Service shall not be restricted in their freedom of speech or press, or in the right to present their grievances to Congress, except in so far as may be necessary to preserve the efficiency of the service, and no such person shall be removed or otherwise punished except after written notice of the reason therefor, and opportunity for defence."

And we hereby urge your honorable

body to endorse this proposed amendment, and to use all means at your disposal to secure its enactment.

We further request that you recommend to affiliated bodies that the Representatives in Congress from their respective localities be urged to support this proposed amendment to the Civil Service Act, and to appeal to all affiliated bodies to urge Congressional action in the matter.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 97—By International Longshoremen's Delegation:

WHEREAS, The United States Government is building a 26-foot lock at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich; and

WHEREAS, At the present time the channel between Buffalo, Duluth and Chicago is only 21 feet deep; and

WHEREAS, It would be a useless expenditure of money in constructing the 26-foot lock at the Soo unless a 26-foot channel is constructed between Buffalo and Duluth, Buffalo and Chicago; and

WHEREAS, The commerce on the Great Lakes is constantly increasing; and

WHEREAS, The construction of a 26-foot channel between the point mentioned would be of vast benefit to all the people situated and connected with Great Lakes work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the A. F. of L. that we recommend to Congress the construction of a 26-foot channel from Buffalo to Duluth and Buffalo to Chicago; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, Washington, D.C.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions

At 5.30 o'clock p.m. the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 9.00 o'clock a.m. Friday, November 12th.

## FIFTH DAY—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9.00 o'clock a.m. Friday, November 12th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Higgins, Batchelder, Flynn, Conway, Fay, Monaghan, Feeney, Rickert, Hayes (D. A.), Coombe, Morrissey, Farrell, Sullivan (Wm. Q.), Price, Woll, Dolan, McGivern, Cook, Tracy, Paravicini, Sprague, Braggins, Manlove, Mahon, Huddleston, Milford, Evans, McHugh, Golden, Lawyer, Evans, Calvert, Driscoll, Thompson, Garrett, Tucker, Tooker, Huggins, Breidenbach, Maupin, Burkhardt, Archer, Martin, Anderson, Dempsey, Raleigh, Roberts, Smith, McDonell, Mawbray.

### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Delegate McKee, Secretary of the Committee, read the following report:

Your Committee on Credentials beg to report that we have examined the credentials from the following organizations, and recommend the seating of their delegates:

Maine State Federation of Labor, Jerry Cronin, 1 vote.

Mineral Water Workers' Union 12674, Sam Leibowich, 1 vote.

J. A. CABLE, Chairman,

T. J. HUMPHREY,

R. A. MCKEE, Secretary,  
Credential Committee.

Secretary Morrison read the following communication:

Berlin, October 30th, 1909.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, en route Toronto, Canada:

Dear Sir and Brother: The report of the proceedings of the International Conference at Paris has been ready in time to be eventually submitted to your Convention, commencing November 8th, at Toronto. Believing that it would be more convenient to have the reports right there at your meeting place, I have taken the liberty to forward 400 copies to your address at Toronto. Kindly have them distributed among your delegates, because it will certainly be of great importance to have the report of these proceedings in the hands of the delegates when the Conference will be discussed.

May I also ask you to convey fraternal greetings and good wishes to your Convention on behalf of the German Generalkommission (or Federation of Labor), as well as on my own behalf as International Secretary. We hope that the deliberations of your Convention will renew further the interests of the American working classes.

I also hope that you have overcome the many hardships of your European trip in good condition and that you arrived happily and safely at your shores.

I intend to deal with a few other items in another letter after your Convention, when I will write to you at your Washington address, and also forward the documents I promised you when you visited the offices of the Generalkommission.

I would be very much obliged if you could see your way to prepare a report on the trade union movement in America for insertion in my next International Report, which is to be issued shortly—if possible at the end of this year. A report on the American trade union movement would be of a special importance and interest in view of the discussions that have taken place in Germany and elsewhere on this subject. It would be necessary, however, to forward such a report at your earliest convenience, for it takes a certain time to have all reports translated and printed in three languages.

With best wishes for the movement,

I am, dear comrade,

Yours fraternally,

C. LEGIEN,

International Secretary of the National Centers of Trade Unions.

President Gompers referred the communication to the Committee on President's Report.

President Gompers stated that the reports mentioned by Mr. Legien would be distributed to the delegates when they reached the Convention.

President Gompers read the following portion of a communication, and asked that the delegates comply with the request contained in the communication:

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Prince George

I have just received a telegram from the Italian Federation of Trades Unions, stating that a strike of the gas workers at Genoa, Milan, Alexandria and Modena may break out at any moment. They

have been assured that the gas company hopes to get strike-breakers from abroad. I therefore ask the affiliated bodies to do everything to prevent gas workers leaving for Italy at the present moment.  
(Signed) C. LEGIEN.

Delegate Sullivan (J. L.)—As there is nothing before the Convention this morning and I understand that no committee is ready to report, I desire to make a request of President Gompers. Prior to leaving my office, many of our locals wrote, asking me if I could describe the exact status of the cases against President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison. Many of our boys are concerned about the matter and say it is a shame to have these men go to jail. They have asked a number of questions, some of which I have been able to answer and some I have not. If President Gompers can consistently do so we should like to have him describe what is the next step to be taken in this particular case. In quite a number of the unions throughout the country the impression prevails that there is no other step to be taken.

President Gompers—There is nothing in connection with this case which I am sure either Brother Mitchell, Brother Morrison or myself desire to withhold, and we shall be glad to comply with the suggestion of Brother Sullivan if the Convention believes it would be well to take the time this morning.

Delegate Oliver moved that the Convention devote some time to this question, to which general consent was given.

President Gompers—I think all of us will feel under obligations to Delegate Jere Sullivan for the suggestion he has made. In the reports which your Executive Council and President submitted you will sometimes find the names of individual officers referred to or mention made of them. Owing to the fact that these men are personally attacked, it is difficult to keep their names out of reports, and because of that fact it is easy to comprehend that some things cannot very well be stated in official permanent reports.

There was not any time during the early part of the injunction proceedings when Secretary Morrison, Vice-President Mitchell or myself could not have, by some technicality or another, found a way to get out of being held for violating the terms of the injunction.

For years the American Federation of Labor has been called upon to test the constitutionality of the principles involved in the abuse of the writ of injunction. The Executive Council has been directed time and time again to expend some money if we would find some case which could be pressed home to the fullest extent in order to test the constitutionality of these injunctions as they are issued in labor cases.

When we were enjoined, what were we to do? Try to have the guilt or innocence of ourselves established upon a technicality, or upon the merits of the controversy between a business man and ourselves? The reports which have been submitted to this and other Conventions will show that we did not enter one word of defence against the Buck's Store and Range Company's injunction suits, not one word of defence or justification of our endorsement of the boycott. We found ourselves in the position of having failed to find a case in which the constitutional question could be put to a test and brought to the highest court. We found ourselves being placed in the same position; we felt we could not avoid, and we dared not avoid, the responsibility placed upon us by the directions of the American Federation of Labor. We at last had found the case in which the constitutional question would have an opportunity of being put to the test. Our cases were handled on that ground.

I have no hesitancy in saying that on consultation with our attorneys upon the question of defence, in so far as the abuse of the writ of injunction is concerned, the question of the freedom of the press and freedom of speech—we said there must be no defence entered other than the contention of our right. You will have noticed, if you have read the latest decision of the Court of Appeals, that in several instances the court said the case did not come up on "writ of error" and there have been no "exceptions" taken. That, in a broad sense, is true, because it was not upon "error" in the proceedings we wanted the case tested. It was the constitutional rights and the inherent rights upon which we insisted, and upon which we now insist that the case shall be brought before the courts.

And I may say that the court's statement that in its opinion the decision was

that the question of free speech and free press does not enter, is, in my opinion, an evasion of the issue; and not only that, but the question of free speech and free press is so intimately involved in this case that it is going to be the main contention all the way through, not only to such higher judicial tribunals as we may have access in the form of appeals, but it is going to be the issue upon which this entire question will revolve.

In view of the fact that it was our purpose and the well-known purpose of our movement to test within the judicial tribunals the questions involved, one can imagine the outrageous course pursued by Justice Wright in the opinion he delivered, so cruelly excoriating the earnest conduct of free citizens who undertook to test the law, and the unusual and extraordinary sentences he imposed.

I don't know whether it is entirely fresh in your memory, but I will repeat that before this case, in all the history of the United States, there has never been a man sentenced for contempt of court for a longer period than six months. And in those cases where the sentence of six months was imposed—whether rightly or wrongly—the contempt with which the defendant was charged and found guilty was accompanied by some act of physical violence. The only one of the triumvirate who has not been given an unprecedented sentence is the victim Frank Morrison. There has been an excess of three months in the sentence of the other victim, John Mitchell, and an additional six months on your humble servant. I mention this to appeal to the judgment not only of yourselves but of my fellow-men, whether the charge made against Justice Wright of partiality and bitter vindictive conduct towards the defendants in this case was justified or not.

It is worth while to make a study of this case. In the report of the Executive Council you will find what is termed the bibliography of the case; in other words, the references to the reports which have been submitted, editorials which have been written, the court decisions which have been rendered, and the arguments which have been made. A study of this question will be profitable, and I call your attention to the dissenting opinion of the Chief Justice of the Court, Mr. Justice Shepherd. It is

the maintenance of the principles for which we are chiefly contending. And I may say this, without reflecting at all upon either the character or the intelligence of the two Associate Justices who formed the majority of opinion, that it is acknowledged that the general standing of Chief Justice Shepherd and his legal acumen are par excellence as compared with any other judicial officer of the country. At least, we are considered as having been within our rights by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Since the Court of Appeals has affirmed the sentence of Justice Wright we have had a conference with the Washington representatives of our attorneys. They say that fifteen days after the affirmation of the decision, the order is sent to the officers of the district for the purpose of having the sentences imposed carried into effect. There is a difference of opinion as to whether under the practice in the District of Columbia there is an appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States. Our attorneys advise us that if they apprehend they will experience no difficulty in obtaining some little extension of time—probably fifteen or thirty days—in order that the best course and preparation may be determined for defense or appeal, if there be an appeal.

There are three ways in which this case may possibly come up; one on a writ of error; another on a writ of certiorari, and the other, the defendants being arrested and taken to jail, and then by the process of a writ of habeas corpus being sued out, and in that manner the case brought to a higher court. In the matter of error there is, as I said, some very debatable question as to whether that is available under the practice in the District of Columbia. The writ of certiorari would mean that the Supreme Court of the United States could review the whole case as though taking original jurisdiction. That writ is very seldom granted by the United States Supreme Court and is entirely discretionary with the court. The Supreme Court very seldom issues such a writ, for many reasons, and one is that they are pretty busy, for it is the last reviewing court among the judicial tribunals of the country. However, the generally accepted opinion is, that after

all, this case ought to be brought to the highest court of the jurisdiction of the United States, in order that the matter may be tested upon the merits of the principles involved.

It may be that the court will exercise its discretionary power to grant a writ of certiorari, if that course is decided upon by our attorneys. There is, of course, after arrest, the writ of habeas corpus. That is always available. But the question then is, will the principle involved come properly before the court by the process of the writ of habeas corpus? Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison and I are not sufficiently versed in the law to warrant us in determining this for ourselves, and you do not elect members of the Executive Council who have graduated from law schools. The men you elect to the Executive Council are of your own class, men who have worked in the shops, the factories and mines. We have not the legal learning to know exactly the course which is to be pursued; we only know it is our purpose not to have the issue beclouded. Either we have the right of free speech and free press, the right of our patronage, the right to withhold it or bestow it; equal rights with every other citizen, or we haven't, and we want the court to say so.

For the reason already stated, the lack of our legal knowledge of practice and of the best course to pursue, we have our attorneys, and one conference has already taken place. As a result of that conference, our attorneys at Washington will make application for an extension of fifteen or thirty days in order that proper defense may be entered. As a further result of that conference, we have written to our leading attorney, former Judge Alton B. Parker, asking him whether it would be convenient for him to meet in conference with Mr. Jackson H. Ralston, of Washington, Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. Frank Morrison and myself the conference to take place within a day or so after the close of this Convention. That conference will decide the course which will be further pursued.

As to when we are going to jail, that, of course, none of us can say. A lot of good friends, I am satisfied, have said to Brother Mitchell and Brother Morrison, as they have to me: "Well, you will never go to jail." The same was said in regard to Justice Wright's de-

cision, that he would never find us guilty. As to jail, I don't know, I am not so sure. I have an abiding faith in the justice of our courts, and I can only express the hope that the higher courts of our land will take the independent course their opportunities present and immortalize themselves by the reincarnation of the principle enunciated by Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Since the Civil War and the abolition of black slavery I know of no case of equal importance which has come before the courts of our country in which the principals of equal justice, of constitutional rights and human liberties have been unexcelled. Perhaps we may all of us magnify our own cases when we are involved in anything, but I think I am a big enough man to dissociate a great principle from my personality. I have tried dispassionately and as concisely as I could to comply with the request made by Brother Sullivan and endorsed by this Convention as to the present status of the case.

Delegate McAndrew, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union requested the delegates, while in Toronto, to purchase no cigars or tobacco without the Union Label. Secretary Morrison read the following report from the Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor:

Secretary Morrison, Prince George Hotel, Toronto, Canada:

Dear Sir and Brother—I beg leave to submit through you to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor now in session a brief resume of the business transacted at the Second Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in the Labor Temple in this city November 5th and 6th.

There were present at the Convention seventy delegates representing thirty-two National and International Unions, and the Fraternal Delegate from the Woman's International Union Label League and Trade Union Auxillary.

At the present time there are represented in the Department thirty-seven National and International Unions, with an approximate membership of about 400,000 members and several other organizations are now considering the question of affiliation.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Messrs. Jos. Thompson, Commissioner of Industry for the City of Toronto; L. H. Gibbins, Chairman of the Board of Business Agents, and James Watt of the Toronto Label Committee.

Many matters that were of interest to

the work of agitating and advocating the promotion of the sale of union-made goods was considered by the Convention, and the recommendations of the Committee are published in the printed reports of the proceedings, copies of which you will find enclosed.

Two resolutions were submitted to the Convention and the Convention recommended that they be submitted to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President, John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors.

First Vice-President, John F. Tobin, Boot and Shoe Workers.

Second Vice-President, J. W. Hays, Typographical Union.

Third Vice-President, Owen Miller, Musicians' Union.

Fourth Vice-President, Jacob Fischer, Journeymen Barbers.

Fifth Vice-President, John J. Manning, International Laundry Workers' Union.

Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas F. Tracy, Cigarmakers' International Union.

Permit me to say that I feel confident that the results of the deliberations of the Convention, and the work mapped out and adopted will be of beneficial results to the organizations using union labels, store cards and buttons during the coming year.

Yours fraternally,

THOMAS F. TRACY,

Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The following resolutions were referred by the Convention of the Union Label Trades Department to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Resolution No. 98 (Resolution No. 3 of the U. L. T. D. Convention)—By Charles Dold, Delegate Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America has adopted a Trademark Label, in order that Union product may be distinguished from non-union product; and

WHEREAS, This Label has been repeatedly indorsed by the A. F. of L., in its conventions, as the bona-fide Label to be used on all musical instruments, excepting brass; and

WHEREAS, Despite this declaration on the part of labor's highest tribunal, it is evident that many and prominent members of the Trade Union movement have disregarded the injunction contained in the indorsement of the Label of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union by the A. F. of L., by the purchase of non-union or scab-made instruments; and

WHEREAS, Such action on the part of any member of organized labor is highly inconsistent and extremely in-

jurious to the standing and progress of the labor movement.

RESOLVED, That this Convention urge upon the members of all affiliated Trade Unions and their friends the necessity, in order to clearly establish the efficacy of the Trade Unions, the purchase of such musical instruments as bear the Label of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Union Label Trade Department is hereby instructed to inform the members of the affiliated unions in the next general circular, setting forth the purpose and objects of these resolutions.

RESOLVED, That a request be made upon the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to in like manner present to the members of its affiliated unions, in a prospective future general circular, the urgent necessity of insisting on the Label of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America.

Adopted.

Resolution No. 99 (Resolution No. 5 of the U. L. T. D. Convention)—By Charles Dold, Delegate Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America has for the past ten years made a determined and consistent effort to organize the employees of the musical instrument industry, seeking through such efforts to provide living wages and living conditions; and

WHEREAS, These efforts have been strenuously opposed by what is known as the National Association of Piano Manufacturers, who at their conventions, have repeatedly declared for the "open" or non-union shop; and

WHEREAS, Under the "open" or non-union shop policy, the wages of the employees have systematically been reduced, despite the ever-increasing cost of the necessities of life, the hours of labor prolonged and the general factory conditions deteriorated; and

WHEREAS, This combination of piano manufacturers, the National Association of Piano Manufacturers, is recognized as one of the most powerful employers' associations in existence, having millions of dollars at their disposal; and

WHEREAS, This struggle of the employees must necessarily prove an unequal one, owing to the unequal state of financial resources.

RESOLVED, That the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, do hereby present to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. the urgent necessity of immediately extending to the Piano and Organ Workers' International Unions such aid and assistance as may be in their power.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be presented to the Twenty-ninth Annual

Convention of the A. F. of L. for their adoption.

The resolutions 98 and 99 were referred to the Committee on Labels.

The following telegram was read by Secretary Morrison:

St. Louis, November 11, 1909.  
Samuel Gompers, President, A. F. of L.,  
Convention Hall, Toronto:

Fellow-Unionists: Thousand Union Garment Workers of St. Louis locked out by Mark & Haas Clothing Co. Pinkertons, strike-breakers, court injunctions being used against us. We are determined to fight to the bitter end for rights of organization. Bucks' Stove, Van Cleave's Citizens' Alliance assisting Marx & Haas. We appeal to you, sisters and brothers, for moral and financial support.

Yours for success and victory.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, NO. 4, UNITED  
GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA.

The telegram was referred to the representatives of the United Garment Workers of America in the Convention.

President Gompers announced that that part of the report of the President relating to the philosophy of boycotts would be referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

Vice-President Duncan—As there are no committee ready to report, I move that as soon as announcements have been made on the floor of this Convention, that we adjourn until 9.00 o'clock to-morrow morning, resolutions to be introduced by presenting them to President Gompers any time during the day, to be by him referred to the proper committees. (Seconded.)

Delegate Sexton opposed the motion to adjourn until Saturday morning.

President Gompers stated that time would be saved by allowing the committees to work, as members of the committees would attend the session if one were held in the afternoon.

The motion offered by Vice-President Duncan was carried.

President Gompers—Delegates will have an opportunity to present resolutions any time during the day and up to midnight.

The announcement was made that a meeting of editors of labor papers was requested, the meeting to be in the hall immediately upon adjournment.

The usual announcements of committee meetings were made.

The following resolutions were introduced and by President Gompers referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 100—By Delegate P.

M. Draper of the Ottawa, Canada, Trades and Labor Associations:

WHEREAS, We, as representatives of the wage-earners and wealth-producers of Canada, recognize that the American Federation of Labor is international in name, international in its work to emancipate the toilers of the American Continent;

WHEREAS, We believe that the future success of the Labor movement in Canada depends upon the activity of the laboring men and women of the Dominion, in their own behalf, supplemented with the assistance that they may receive from the organized wage-earners of every other country;

RESOLVED, That we, the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, declared in favor of the International Labor movement, and pledge our assistance to the organized wage-earners of Canada in extending the power and usefulness of the Labor movement in the Dominion;

RESOLVED, That we endorse every effort of the men and women of every country on the American Continent to become thoroughly organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor;

RESOLVED, That we, the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, endorse the strike of the United Mine Workers of America, now in existence in the Province of Nova Scotia, Canada, and pledge our moral support in their efforts to establish the organization in that Province, and throughout Canada.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 101—By the International Typographical Delegation:

WHEREAS, Our enemies among the associations hostile to trade unionism make use of the press, especially the daily and weekly newspaper, to malign and assault the aims and policies of the trades unions; and

WHEREAS, There seems to have grown up among many of the people, on account of these vicious and untrue articles, a prejudice toward trade unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the A. F. of L. advise all international and local unions, state bodies and central bodies, to make known through the medium of the press whenever space can be obtained the benefactions, aims and policies of the trade union movement, especially as these benefactions and policies embrace death, sick, out-of-work and other benefits, and that our aim is always for the uplift and betterment of conditions under which the toilers work, and therefore for the betterment of humanity as a class.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 102—By the International Typographical Union Delegation:

WHEREAS, The economic loss to society by reason of preventable disease has now reached such a total annually as to be almost beyond comprehension,

the loss from a single preventable source being in the United States alone more than 150,000 lives annually—a greater number than have been summoned by death as the result of any modern conflict in the arena of war; and to this annual loss of life must be added the sum of suffering entailed on victims, and the inconvenience and added expense to their families and relatives, as well as to society in general, by reason of the fact that during a long period of time they are physically incapable of providing for themselves; and

WHEREAS, In the United States alone more than eighty per cent of this stupendous aggregate of death comes from the classes that are commonly referred to as the working class, and, therefore, the loss falls with especial force and weight upon those who are least prepared to meet the expense and inconvenience; and

WHEREAS, Scientific research and social experiments have proven that this dread scourge may be averted by the application of means easily within the reach of all who are properly situated as regards correct conditions of life; and that these means of obviating the effects and avoiding the consequences due to the existence of the great white plague among our people are so well established that it seems astonishing that the ravages of the disease should go unchecked; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled enjoins on its delegates and the membership of affiliated organizations the duty of combating the scourge of tuberculosis at all times and in all places, by the rational means that have been found to be of service and effective in overcoming this dreadful menace to humanity; that it be the duty of our members where employed to insist upon improvement in workshop conditions and surroundings to the end that so far as is humanly possible men and women, boys and girls be not required to work in surroundings that are a continual invitation to the attack of disease; that all efforts be put forth to secure proper lighting, heating and ventilation in workshops; and that all other necessary provisions for the health and physical well-being of the workers of America be given such attention as will secure, so far as may be, their immunity from possible contamination by tuberculosis or other forms of contagious or infectious disease;

RESOLVED, That the affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor be advised to secure for the information of their membership such written and printed matter as may be easily obtained, giving directions as to the proper course to pursue in the carrying out of the recommendations of this resolution; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the A. F. of L. advise all local unions to participate in tuberculosis exhibits, showing on their own part the conditions under which they are compelled to labor that make for the propagation and spread of tuberculosis, especially

as to those forms of unprotected machinery whose operation is conducive to the respiratory diseases; and at these exhibits to make particular effort to interest the general public in the necessity for radical reform in the working conditions under which so many of the toilers are compelled to labor.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 103—By Delegate Joseph Proebstle, of the International Union of United Brewery Workers:

WHEREAS, One of the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor provides for the absolute autonomy and self-government of the affiliated international organizations; and

WHEREAS, A deviation from this principle is not to the interest of the general labor movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor be so changed, that the Executive Council or the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall not be permitted to interfere in the internal affairs of an international organization, and shall never use the State nor the Central Bodies to take sides in matters which are to be adjusted by the International Unions themselves.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 104—By Delegates John Golden and James Tansey of the United Textile Workers of America:

WHEREAS, There are over seven hundred thousand persons in the United States and Canada following the occupation of textile workers; and

WHEREAS, The larger portion of these wage-workers are women and children who in many instances are compelled to work long hours and for a low rate of wage; and

WHEREAS, The United Textile Workers of America, an International Union that has always stood loyal to the principles of the Trade Union movement, as enunciated by the American Federation of Labor, is putting forth every effort to elevate the condition of the hundreds of thousands of men, women and children employed in the textile industry, and have in many instances been successful in lessening the hours of labor, securing the passage of laws for the better protection of our women workers, and the elimination of child labor, despite the combined and persistent opposition of those who, for mercenary reasons, do not hesitate to enslave the women and exploit the child; and

WHEREAS, It is the avowed determination of the United Textile Workers of America to continue their uphill struggle against the combined antagonism of organized manufacturing interests, until the eight-hour day is secured for the textile workers in every part of this great North American Continent, until those of our women workers who must perforce remain in the industry are amply protected, until a living Am-



erican wage standard is universally established, and until every child-worker is taken from the factory and placed in the school and the playground; be it, therefore

**RESOLVED**, By the delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be urged to assist in every manner possible the United Textile Workers of America in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the textile workers, by co-operation with the above International Union in a joint movement for the bringing about of a more thorough organization of this class of wage-workers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 105—By Delegate Joseph Proebstle of the International Union of United Brewery Workers:**

**WHEREAS**, The industrial development of this country is such that at any moment the captains of industry may declare war on any one or more National or International Unions at the same time; and

**WHEREAS**, In such cases the American Federation of Labor and its Administration has found itself insufficiently prepared, and without means to render effective assistance; and

**WHEREAS**, The Executive Council, as at present constituted, cannot provide for the necessary funds, etc., in cases of this nature; therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, That the future Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall be composed of one representative of every affiliated National and International Union, whose expenses shall be borne by the organization electing such representative; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the President and the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor shall represent the Federal Labor Unions, State Federations and Central bodies in the Executive Council.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 106—By Delegates Chas. A. Cullen, J. Tazelaar, E. Arnold and Chas. J. Eisenring, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators:**

**RESOLVED**, That whereas the charter of the local Building Trades Council in Syracuse has been revoked by the officials of the Building Trades Department, which the building trades unionists of Syracuse, N.Y., claim was done contrary to all law as precedent and positively unjustifiable in view of the fact that said local buildings trades council strictly obeyed the law and that the aforesaid local building trades council retained only as members such unions as were in harmony with the American Federation of Labor, and in good standing in both the American Federation of Labor and the Building

Trade Department, a subordinate branch; and

**WHEREAS**, The Building Trades Department failed at its last Convention held in Tampa, October, 1907, to remedy this wrong, although strong protests were placed with the officials of national organizations involved; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this Convention hereby directs the Building Trades Department to at once restore the charter to the local building trades council in Syracuse, N.Y., pending a thorough investigation by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, independent of the Building Trade Department, and render such decision as they find necessary upon the evidence presented by the parties at interest.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

**Resolution No. 107—By Delegate J. Tazelaar, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators:**

**RESOLVED**, That all International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be requested to add to their rituals and initiation ceremonies instructions to the candidates initiated the necessity of patronizing union products; that in the opening and closing ceremonies the attention of all members be called to the union label; that the Internationals be requested to insert in their constitutions, or recommend to their Conventions or to the membership by referendum vote, that a section be inserted in their Constitutions and By-laws that the members patronize Union Label products, recognize union store cards, buttons, etc.; and be it

**RESOLVED**, That they be requested to instruct the organizers not to leave the platform when addressing meetings without calling attention to the Union Label.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 108—By Delegate S. Leibowich, of the Mineral Water Workers Federated Local Union No. 12674:**

**WHEREAS**, The label of the American Federation of Labor is being used on different products; and

**WHEREAS**, There is no control upon such labels to prevent the unscrupulous business man from taking off the label from a union made product and replacing it upon an entirely different or a similar non-union made product; and

**WHEREAS**, The establishment of a system by which each label could be traced as to the locality it was issued or the product it was to be used upon would prevent the above mentioned abuse; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That all labels of the A. F. of L. should in the future bear a serial number; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor should keep records of the numbers of labels issued to each organization, as well as the locality, and the product such labels are to be used for

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 109—By Delegate Charles A. Cullen of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America:

WHEREAS, The Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., and the Boston Central Labor Union are engaged in an agitation whose aim is to arouse the State of Massachusetts to aid worthy citizens in establishing for themselves homesteads, with garden farms. This movement is akin in its scope and benevolence to that which is working well and satisfactorily in France, Roumania, and certain cities of England. It finds a counterpart in the action of the United States Government in opening up millions of acres of her land and appropriating millions of money to place the people as land and home-owners. As the home is the basis of good government and economic happiness, it should be free from incumbrances, open to sunshine and air, free from crowding and intrusion. A garden should be part of a home. A man or woman never need fear being out of a job if he or she owns a homestead with half an acre of garden, full of vegetables, plants, fruits, poultry, etc. A garden-truck farm homestead of one acre can earn a family from \$400 to \$300 a season, and while the head of a family can ride to his work at his trade each day in the city, while caring for his little home farm in the suburbs during his spare hours. This movement will relieve the congested district of its curse, disease, vice and crime, all due to congestion, unsanitation, unwholesome living and depressed mentality. It will mean cheaper rent, lower cost of living, more healthful environment, less sickness and death among the people, and a more progressive and stable citizenship; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, approve the action of the Massachusetts Branch of the A. F. of L., and the Boston Central Labor Union, in this movement, and urge all State Branches to introduce similar activities in their several States, to the end that the wage-earners may be aided to establish themselves in their own homesteads, with garden farms.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 110—By Delegate Chas. B. Leonard of the Hartford Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Several unions of different trades affiliated with the A. F. of L., through their National Unions, and also affiliated with the Hartford Central Labor Union, have made proper and legal application to the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. for a Building Trades Section charter, for Hartford, Conn.; and

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. has refused or neglected to issue a charter, as above stated; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of

the A. F. of L., in regular Annual Convention assembled, hereby instructs the Department of Building Trades of the A. F. of L. to issue a charter to the unions as above affiliated with the Hartford Central Labor Union.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 111—By Delegate Agnes Nestor, of the International Glove Workers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of Illinois, at its last Session enacted a law limiting the hours of women's work in factories, laundries and mechanical establishments to ten in every twenty-four; and

WHEREAS, This Act was passed to limit the sweating of women in the industries of the State of Illinois for the protection of the motherhood of our people; and

WHEREAS, Women workers being largely unorganized are helpless against the greed of employers and if not protected by the State are forced into unfair competition and become underbidders against their fathers and brothers in the labor market to their own injury, to the injury of all organized labor in this country and to the social injury of the whole people; and

WHEREAS, Judge Richard S. Tuthill, as Chancellor in the Circuit Court of Cook County has declared unconstitutional this Act of the last Legislature of Illinois known as the Ten-hour Law for Working Women, and has issued an injunction against the enforcement of the said law; and

WHEREAS, A ten-hour limit in each day for working women in factories has been the law of England for over sixty years, and in the State of Massachusetts for over thirty-five years, during which period twenty-seven States of this United States have enacted similar laws and the Supreme Court of the United States has expressly held such legislation constitutional in the celebrated case of Muller vs. Oregon; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor do hereby pledge our moral and financial support to our sisters, the organized working women of Illinois who are leading this fight for the women of their State.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 112—By Delegate J. T. Carey, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers has been engaged in a gigantic struggle to resist any reduction in wages as forced upon them by a powerful Corporation; and

WHEREAS, The Print Paper Trust, better known as the International Paper Company, are now employing a system of spying on their employees to gather all information as to who belongs to a trade union and exacting all their workmen that they will not belong to any trade union; and

WHEREAS, The International Paper Company maintains a blacklist against a large number of workmen for no other cause than that they had been active workers in their respective organizations; and

WHEREAS, Said international Paper Company has, and still does, exact of numerous workmen that they sign an agreement not to belong to any trade union while in their employ and have discharged workmen for no other cause than attending a Convention of their respective organizations; and

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers issues a union label, which is attached to bundles and rolls of paper; and

WHEREAS, Numerous trades unions and friends have requested that the label be used in addition to the above, the union label water mark to be used in the finer grades of paper, such as book writing bond and ledger paper; and, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, endorse as union label the water mark union label of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and all international organizations, State branches, central bodies and local unions are hereby requested to give all the assistance possible to the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers in creating a greater demand for union label paper.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 113—By Delegate Chas. Doid, of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

Amend Article 3 of the Constitution by striking out Section 8, renumbering following sections in conformity.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 114—By Delegate W. L. Johns, of the Granite City, Ill., Central Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The Labor press of the United States has, in the past, rendered valuable assistance to the cause of Union Labor, and, in some sections, without sufficient financial support from the rank and file; and

WHEREAS, The need of an up-to-date labor press is now more than ever necessary; in view of the attitude of the various newspapers, controlled by the Manufacturers' Association, toward organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor Convention, that the various newspapers, controlled by the various organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. be urged to extend the labor press every financial and moral encouragement, and, wherever practicable, the central bodies place in the field a labor paper that will at all times champion the cause of labor.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 115—By Delegate F. J. Hayes of the United Mine Workers of America:

WHEREAS, A state of warfare exists in the City of Salem, Mass., between the Cass & Daley Co. and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, on the one side and the Lasters' Union of the United Shoe Workers of America on the other, brought about by the introduction of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp in said factory; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the introduction of this Stamp in said factory at the time the United Shoe Workers' Union was conducting a strike for better wages and conditions, is not in accord with the aims of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby orders an investigation of the methods used by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in organizing stamp factories, with a view to determining whether such methods are consistent with the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and to discover the underlying cause of the dispute now existing between the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the United Shoe Workers of America; be it further

RESOLVED, That the officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union be requested to withdraw the Union Stamp from the factory of the Cass & Daley Company until such time as the injunction issued against the striking lasters in said factory shall have been dissolved.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 116—By Delegate Sam De Nedrey, C. L. U., District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, The inauguration of the President of the United States, upon March 4, of the year, following his election; and

WHEREAS, Weather, as a rule, at that time of the year is of such character as to endanger the life of the Chief Magistrate, and those attending upon his induction into the office, by reason of illness incident to the stormy condition of the weather; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor heartily endorses the proposition to change the inauguration of the President of the United States to a more suitable date, and respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to take the necessary steps looking toward said change; and

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby directed to present a copy of this resolution to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 117—By Delegate Sam De Nedrey, C. L. U., District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, The bona-fide residents of the District of Columbia have for many years been deprived of the right of suffrage and active participation in self-government; and

WHEREAS, We believe that this condition should not exist, and that to longer deprive the residents of our Nation's Capital from the exercise of the ballot to be a menace and a standing invitation to restrict the voting privilege of the residents of the States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the A. F. of L. in Twenty-ninth Convention assembled, to request the Senators and Representatives from the various States to enact the necessary legislation to restore to the residents of the District of Columbia the right of franchise.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 118—By Delegates R. P. Walsh and John Mangan, of the International Association of Steam Fitters:

WHEREAS, The Tampa, Florida, Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor arranged for a meeting to be held within sixty days after the close of that Convention between committees from the International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., and the United Association, etc., for the purpose of forming a working agreement between both organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Toronto, Canada, Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that both organizations through their respective committees be, and are hereby requested to make suitable arrangements at that meeting to define clearly and distinctly the lines of demarcation between the Trades of Steamfitting and Plumbing and state in a clear and concise manner the work pertaining to Steamfitting and the work pertaining to Plumbing; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the committee selected by their respective organizations be requested to furnish to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor a certified copy of their findings, governing and defining the duties and work of each trade, and thereafter neither trade nor any other trade shall be allowed or permitted to infringe on each others work, as agreed to by both committees, nor shall any other trade be permitted to infringe on the work as defined and submitted by them to the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 119—By the Journeymen Barbers' International Union Delegation:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union has participated in national, state and local tuberculosis exhibits, having its own exhibit at the Washington Congress, held under the auspices of the International Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and also an exhibit at the Seattle Exposition; and

WHEREAS, This union has distributed thousands of pamphlets at national, state and local exhibits, containing instructions to the people embracing the most approved plans in combating the great white plague; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention endorse the educational work in the tuberculosis crusade carried on by the International Typographical Union, and commend it to the attention and emulation of our affiliated bodies.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 120—By Delegate G. R. Brunet, of the Montreal Federated Trades and Labor Council:

WHEREAS, At the last Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held at Quebec, in September last, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has been fortunate enough to have had the able assistance of Brother Joseph Alney as organized in the Province of Quebec; and, whereas, this Congress has the utmost confidence in the ability, knowledge, experience and integrity of Brother Jos. Alney, along the line in which he has been engaged; therefore, be it resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the A. F. of Labor in this connection and urgently recommend that Brother Alney be continued as permanent organizer by the A. F. of Labor, as we think such a course will redound to the benefit of the A. F. of Labor as well as to the manifest advantage of the toiling masses"; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention endorse the action of the Executive Council in appointing an organizer for the Province of Quebec and Eastern Canada, who speaks the French and English languages fluently, and request the Executive Council to maintain him in that position, so long as the results and circumstances will permit of it.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 121—By Delegate Frank Morrison, of the International Typographical Union:

To amend the Constitution by striking out Section 6 of Article XIV of the Constitution, and changing Section 7 to read "Section 6."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 122—By Delegate Frank Morrison of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The churches and the clergy are taking a growing interest in the study of the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, Many of the ministers of the various denominations are indicating that interest, in part, by a public discussion in their pulpits of the problems of the toilers; and

WHEREAS, It would be an advantage to both church and labor to select a special day upon which the attention of all classes may be concentrated upon the questions which concern the toilers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the first Sunday in September be officially designated by the American Federation of Labor as "Labor Sunday," and that the churches

of America be requested to devote some part of this day to a presentation of the labor question; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the various central and local labor bodies be requested to co-operate in every legitimate way with the ministers who thus observe Labor Sunday, seeking, with them, to secure as large an audience of workmen and others as possible.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 123—By Delegates Mat. Comerford and Michael Murphy of the International Union of Steam Engineers.**

**WHEREAS**, The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen has within its membership a large number of licensed engineers, particularly in New York City, who at the present time are holding engineers' positions, and who refuse to become members of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the organization to which they rightfully belong; and

**WHEREAS**, In the recent difficulty between the Brewers' Association of New York and the Engineers, which resulted in a lockout, members of the Firemen's Brotherhood took the places of the Engineers. This action on the part of the Firemen assisted the employers to defeat the Engineers, and compelled them to accept the most unfavorable conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, The Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen have refused to act in conjunction with the Brewery Workers and the Engineers in making new agreements, although repeatedly invited to do so. This action of the Firemen in holding themselves aloof from the other two organizations has at all times assisted the employing brewers to make a better bargain with the men; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen is hereby instructed to prevent these members from interfering with the Engineers' positions in time of trouble; and when a member of the Firemen's Union secures a license and becomes an engineer, he should immediately join the organization of that craft; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That in all locations where firemen in breweries are members of the I. B. S. F., it is the duty of that body to work in conjunction with the Engineers in making agreements with the employers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 124—By Delegates Mat. Comerford and Michael Murphy of the International Union of Steam Engineers.**

**WHEREAS**, The United States Government, as an employer of labor, should set an example for States, municipalities and individual employers in dealing with those in its service. In this age of industrial progress the rich and powerful Government of the United States should be the very first to recog-

nize the just claims of the skilled workmen in its various departments; and

**WHEREAS**, It is a well-established fact that the very opposite of this condition obtains, and in many localities the United States Government is recognized as a very harsh employer, refusing to pay even the prevailing rate of wages; and

**WHEREAS**, The Steam Engineers in the employ of the Government are to-day receiving from 50 cents to \$1.50 per day less than men in like positions are being paid by municipalities and by individual employers in commercial plants; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive of the American Federation of Labor be requested to bring this matter to the attention of the Government officials, with a view to having the engineers in the various departments receive the prevailing rate of wages.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 125—By Delegate Jas. B. Connors of the Illinois State Federation:**

**WHEREAS**, It is universally considered by Trades Unionists that the State organizations are important spokes in the industrial wheel in seeking favorable legislation and other benefits; and

**WHEREAS**, It is found to be impossible to get all the locals of the International Unions to join the State Federations, thereby failing to contribute their share of the expense; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That Article 10, Section 1, of the Constitution be amended to empower the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor to collect one-half cent per capita per month on the membership of all trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the same to be paid to the Secretary of the State Federations.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 126—By Delegate Sam de Nedrey, of the C. L. U., District of Columbia:**

**WHEREAS**, The estate of General George Washington, known as Mount Vernon, is owned and controlled by the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, and by reason of such control it is necessary to exact a fee of twenty-five cents from each visitor in order to maintain and preserve the estate; and

**WHEREAS**, We recognize and appreciate the labors of those patriotic women who devoted themselves to the task of securing funds by public contribution by which the estate was purchased from the Washir-ton heirs and thus saved and restored to its present beautiful condition; nevertheless, we believe that the Government of the United States should control the home and burial place of the great man, who was "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen"; therefore

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-ninth Annual session assembled, is heartily in favor of the maintenance of this estate

by the Government, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, to the end that admission to the grounds and buildings may be absolutely free to the general public; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we do hereby petition the Legislature of the State of Virginia, having jurisdiction over the charter of the said Mount Vernon Ladies Association, and the Congress of the United States to take such action as will accomplish this result.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 127—By Delegate James H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America has spent considerable money in placing organizers in the field for the purpose of organizing the Automobile Upholsterers or Trimmers; and

WHEREAS, The Automobile Industry has reached the stage where the demand for trimmers exceeds the supply at hand, and because of this extraordinary conditions, a great opportunity presents itself for the complete organization of the men employed in that branch of the upholstering craft; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America intends to continue its efforts to thoroughly organize this branch of the business, and because of the large field to be covered and in order that advantage can be taken of the great demand for men, we request that the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to give special attention and assistance towards the organization of this craft, by co-operating with the Upholsterers' International Union; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor instruct their organizers to comply with the above request.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 128—By Delegate James H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Councils in the cities of San Francisco, Cal., Oakland, Cal., San Jose, Cal., Sacramento, Cal., have affiliated with the unions of carpet mechanics and shade hangers; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America has complete and entire jurisdiction of carpet layers, cutters and measurers, shade cutters and hangers; and

WHEREAS, The carpet mechanics and shade hangers and cutters' unions affiliated with the above mentioned bodies have seceded from the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 56 was introduced at the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. calling for the unseating of these unions from central bodies of Building Trades, the committee to which it was referred recommending that it be referred to the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., with instructions that Section No. 1 of Article No.

11, of the Laws of the American Federation be enforced; and

WHEREAS, The unions antagonistic to the Upholsterers' International Union are still seated in the Building Trades bodies and have within this present year formed themselves into a dual National Union for the purpose of antagonizing the legitimate union affiliated with the A. F. of L.; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor insist that the officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor be required to take immediate action for the purpose of compelling the local Building Trades Departments in the above mentioned cities to unseat the unions of carpet mechanics and shade hangers and cutters not affiliated with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 129—By Delegate Frank Morrison of the International Typographical Union:

By amending Section 2 of Article XIV, by inserting after the words "connected with this Federation" the following: "but not more than three Federal Unions shall be chartered in any one city."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 130—By Delegate Geo. B. Howley of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, The milling industry of the United States and Canada is controlled by large combinations of capital, who are imposing conditions upon their employees which are deplorable in the extreme; and

WHEREAS, These employees are but poorly organized because of the limited financial resources of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor be requested to put forth every possible effort to organize the Flour and Cereal Mill Employees; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the attention of the International Unions, and Local Unions affiliated with this Federation be called to the necessity of assisting in this work, by demanding the Union Label of the Flour and Cereal Mill Employees' Union.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 131—By Delegate Matthew Woll of the International Photo-Engravers' Union:

WHEREAS, Due to a change of material for the mounting of photo-engravings from the soft metal base to a cast-iron mounting block in the newspaper shops of San Francisco, having caused a serious controversy between the local newspaper publishers and the Photo-Engravers' Union, not that the Union raised objections against this innovation, but, on the contrary, insisted upon this work being done by members of the

Photo-Engravers' Union, in opposition to the arbitrary demands of local publishers, who endeavored, to the extent of locking out our members, to take this work from the Photo-Engravers and distribute same wherever they were disposed to, regardless of the claims and interests of the Photo-Engravers; and

WHEREAS, This work is part of the work of Photo-Engravers, and has been conceded this by various organizations having considered their claims, and by the International Typographical Union, who, however, in interpreting their own jurisdictional authority, have done so in such broad and indefinite language or lines of demarcation as to include work of every conceivable kind done in any space designated by themselves, whether such work pertains to their particular trade or craft or not; and

WHEREAS, The local newspaper publishers have taken advantage of this broad, indefinite and trade-conflicting jurisdictional authority claimed by the I. T. U., of forcing this work into their hands, by locking out our members against arbitration contracts in force—an action which the Photo-Engravers' Union resented and resisted to the extent of obtaining an agreement with the local publishers to abide by whatever decision and disposition the American Federation of Labor may make of this question; and

WHEREAS, This work of mounting of photo-engravings and preparing these mounting blocks has been, and is, conceded to be the work of Photo-Engravers; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, reaffirms the jurisdiction of the International Photo-Engravers' Union over the mounting of photo-engravings, whether on wood, soft metal, or cast-iron block, or any other material which may be used for this purpose, and of preparing such mounting blocks, and that in keeping with the agreement entered into between the local newspaper publishers and local Photo-Engravers' Union, decide the work involved and in question must be done by members of the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 132—By Delegate Matthew Woll, of the International Photo Engravers' Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation has time and again endorsed the movement among wage-earners for an eight-hour work day for men and women alike, and to-day realize more forcefully than ever the great injustice imposed upon the women wage-earners of the State of Illinois, and such other States not having laws limiting their hours of employment by permitting of their exploitation by greedy and unscrupulous employers because of want of remedial legislation and lack of organization; and

WHEREAS, Many of the sisters and daughters, and perhaps the wives of some of the members of the Trades Union Movement, are included in this

great group of unprotected workers; now, therefore

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, assembled in the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention, reaffirms its position to the urgent need and absolute necessity of remedial legislation, tending to limit the hours of toil and labor of the women wage-earners throughout the American Continent, is in accord with the judicial expression of the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein it holds constitutional the principle of regulating the working hours of our women wage-earners, in order that American womanhood may be preserved, and deeply regrets an inferior court in the State of Illinois, should, by writ of injunction, estop the enforcement of a humane law—a legislative mandate held constitutional by the highest judicial authority in the land; and further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its executive officers, assist the women wage-earners of Illinois in every possible and advisable manner to the end that this principle of social and economic legislation may prevail in this State, and further, call upon every affiliated trade and federated union, unionist and sympathizer to exercise all the influence, power and control they may be possessed of over any and all women wage-earners under their care, or guardianship, related to them in blood, by law, or friendship, to the end that every woman wage-earner may and will become affiliated and identified with the Woman's Trade Union Movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 133—By W. A. Sexton, U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

WHEREAS, At the Norfolk Convention of the A. F. of L. a special assessment was levied on all International Unions affiliated for organizing purposes in Los Angeles, Cal., and a fund in the neighborhood of sixteen thousand dollars was created by this assessment; and

WHEREAS, A special organizer was appointed and sent to Los Angeles to take charge of the situation. After nearly two years' trial this organizer has shown conclusively to a large majority of the organized workers of Los Angeles that he is not the man for the place; and

WHEREAS, During the past year local unions and the Building Trades Council have appealed to the Executive Officers of the A. F. of L. and their respective International Officers asking for the removal from Los Angeles of special Organizer Arthur A. Hay, and as yet their requests have not been complied with; and

WHEREAS, Without the confidence of the organized workers, the time and money spent by Organizer Hay has been nearly, if not wholly, wasted, and the dissatisfaction existing does much to impair the usefulness of the labor movement in Los Angeles; and

WHEREAS, The President and Executive Council's report show that there has been several calls for organizers throughout the United States and Can-

ada that have not been filled; and

WHEREAS Organizer Hay has not obtained the desired results, and the special assessment has been exhausted; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Officers of the A. F. of L. be instructed to remove Arthur A. Hay from the position of Organizer in Southern California.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 134—By Delegate P. J. McArdle of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association have been on strike for four and one-half months against the establishment of the so-called "open shop" (non-union) policy of the United States Steel Corporation; and

WHEREAS, This strike bids fair to extend into or through the winter months, thus necessitating the expenditure of large sums of money to sustain the 5,000 men engaged in this strike; and

WHEREAS, Such sums are not at the disposal of the organizations mentioned; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention recommend to the Executive Council that it levy, in accordance with Article XII, Section 1, such assessments as in its judgment the exigencies of the case require. Funds thus raised to be divided pro rata between the organizations involved.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 135—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias, Abraham Pena and Juita Iglesias of Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, We are in the process of changing the meagre and poor Spanish education received by the Porto Rican workingman during 400 years for a more extensive one as now used by the international world, and which is so typically and progressively represented by the American labor movement; and

WHEREAS, It is our keenest desire and our most ardent wish to have Porto Rico share in the enlightenment and civilized methods and ideas which have informed trade unions for three or four generations, and to attain same it is absolutely necessary to translate into Spanish your thoughts and ideas, your conception of liberty, your methods, your aspirations and hopes, and the struggle you are sustaining for the advancement and welfare of mankind; and

WHEREAS, We believe that something of a more practical nature has to be done to place our workingmen in closer touch with the different phases and aspects of the American labor life, we have thought of nothing more appropriate than a newspaper, which shall undertake the publication in Spanish of everything connected with labor under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The National and International Unions are forwarding from their headquarters by mail to their re-

spective local organizations a large amount of matter, such as circulars, notices, literature, papers and journals, which, by reason of being written and printed in the English language, and in some cases in German, cannot be understood by Porto Rican workingmen; and

WHEREAS, The postage paid in forwarding such amount of reading matter from headquarters to local unions in Porto Rico represents a large expenditure, besides other expenses of printing, etc., without reaping the desired results of education and promoting the welfare of the labor classes at large, and especially of the membership of every union; be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-ninth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, now gathered in assembly, that the officers of the National and International Unions are hereby required to forward to the representative of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico copies of all papers, circulars, notices and resolutions, etc., intended for publication, as well as one copy of the official journal or other newspaper published in the interests of any labor organization, for translation into Spanish and publication in the official organ of the Free Federation of Workingmen, Insular Branch, San Juan, Porto Rico; and be it

RESOLVED, That, to defray the expenses incurred in such translations, and in order to carry out the necessary improvements in the aforesaid newspaper, which will be a Spanish publication, printed in the interest of the American Federation of Labor, and its affiliated organizations, making of it an entirely genuine official labor paper, with a large circulation, not only in Porto Rico, but in Cuba, South and Central America and among the Spanish-speaking population of North America, a special fund for such purpose, as hereinbefore stated, is hereby created by imposing a per capita of a quarter of a cent per member on every affiliated National and International Union, for one time only; and be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby entrusted and charged with the collection of such per capita of a quarter of a cent per member, some to be in his possession not later than four months from date; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the amount so collected shall be invested as aforesaid under the supervision of the President of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 136—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias, Abraham Pena and Juita Iglesias, Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, More than 600,000 agricultural and industrial workman, including men, women and children are at present in Porto Rico in economical and social deplorable conditions; and

WHEREAS, The average wages paid to the bulk of the working population of Porto Rico engaged in the coffee and sugar industries is 25 cents and 50 cents respectively for ten hours work a day.



thus creating a condition for them of a most desperate character; and

WHEREAS, The policy announced to the people of Porto Rico by the representatives of the American people and the American administration, at the time of the occupation of the Island, was to the effect that they had come to our shores for humanity's sake and work out the salvation of the people by giving them protection in their civil and human rights; and

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that the condition prevailing among our brothers in Porto Rico has improved little, as compared with the enslaved and abject condition under which they labored in time of the Spanish regime, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the production and trade of the Island; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican workmen have been in the past and probably will continue to be in the future, subjects to untold persecutions and shameful treatment at the hands of officials when they seek to improve their conditions by means of peaceful strike; and

WHEREAS, The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has committed itself against the enactment of labor laws to better the conditions of the workmen, and, furthermore, no recommendation to that effect has ever been made by the Governor of the Island to the Legislature, while capital is offered every opportunity to increase its resources and encroaching power to the detriment and injury of the labor interest, the needs and problems of which are ignored and contemptuously treated; and

WHEREAS, There are at present in Porto Rico two hundred thousand children under fourteen years of age, who are being deprived of an education on account of the fact that the local government has failed to provide a sufficient number of schools and teachers; and

WHEREAS, A large number of said children are now being employed and exploited in factories and other establishments with great risk to their lives; and

WHEREAS, The American people and their administration being well aware of their responsibilities toward Porto Rico are in duty bound not to allow the prosperity and progress of the Island to be at the mercy of capital combinations by making of it a factory worked by slaves with hardly any pay to cover the necessities of life; and

WHEREAS, The President Roosevelt of the United States promised two years ago to President Gompers and a labor delegation from Porto Rico, within his power to cause a change for the better for the benefit of the population of the Island by directing the officials there to discontinue the policy followed heretofore for the Americanization of the Island and that new methods in harmony with American principles and ideas be established; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that a committee be appointed which jointly with the Porto Rican delegation and presided over by the President of the American Fed-

eration of Labor, shall call on the President of the United States and transmit to him the following recommendations:

1. That American citizenship be granted to the people of Porto Rico.

2. That the school appropriation be increased to twice the amount now expended annually.

3. That the salaries of the Porto Rican school teachers be placed on the same scale as those paid to American teachers.

4. That the eight-hour working day act and the labor liability act of this country become a law of Porto Rico and enforced by the different heads of the insular departments.

5. The radical abolishment of convict labor in public works.

6. Payment to workmen engaged in government work in Porto Rico of living wages and proper increase over the fifty and sixty cents' ten hours a day scale.

7. That the President of the United States recommend to the Governor of Porto Rico to cause the introduction of bills in the Executive Council of Porto Rico tending to the enactment of the following acts by the Executive Council and Insular Legislature:

An Act to protect the agricultural laborer working in sugar and others from the mercilessness of trusts, sugar factories, that is to say:

An Act providing for a thorough inspection of factories, shops, apartment buildings and all kinds of establishment for the purpose of improving the sanitary conditions thereof.

The establishment of a branch of the Labor Bureau in Porto Rico for the benefit of the people of the Island; and

The enactment of a law prohibiting the employment of children under the age of fourteen years in factories, workshops and like establishment; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the aforesaid committee shall discharge the duties herein stated before the President of the United States, six days after adjournment of the Twenty-ninth Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 137—By Delegates W. T. Brown and L. A. Tanquary of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers:

WHEREAS, There are more than 1,600,000 persons employed upon the railroads of North America, of which less than 500,000 are organized; and

WHEREAS, It is essential to the best interests of all concerned that this vast army be brought into the folds of unionism; and

WHEREAS, There was organized at the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L., a Railroad Employees' Department, thereby causing a great awakening among the railroad employees of the country and a great desire to be organized; and

WHEREAS, Charters have been issued to many of the large railroads for system federations, and no general plan having been devised for the proper exe-

cution of the work of organizing; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this Convention urge upon the Railroad Employees' Department the immediate employment of organizers by the system federations established from time to time on the various railroads; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That this Convention recommend the employment of such organizers on a commission basis at a rate of not less than two dollars (\$2.00) per capita for new members and twenty-five cents (.25c) per capita for transfers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 138—By Delegation of International Typographical Union, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International Photo-Engravers' Union, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:**

**WHEREAS**, Certain provisions of the Copyright Law permit of two copies of all foreign works being imported free of duty by libraries and educational institutions in the United States; and

**WHEREAS**, It has come to the knowledge of the Allied Printing Trades that the above provisions are being manipulated by certain importers of art works who cater to the wealthy elements imbued with an Anglophobia germ which has created within their minds the idea that there is not sufficient skill among the mechanics in the Allied Printing Trades of North America to satisfy the aesthetic tastes of these wealthy faddists; and

**WHEREAS**, Such practice works to the detriment of the American workmen, who are thus placed in competition with the low wages of Europe, tending to degrade the standard of American living; and

**WHEREAS**, The present conditions of the United States tariff and the Copyright Law permit and have resulted in from four to six millions of art books coming into the United States partly and in some instances entirely free of duty; that is, works printed in foreign languages free and those printed in the English language at 25 per cent. which, by reason of the fact that European wages are about one-third of the American wage standard, defy fair competition; and

**WHEREAS**, The Allied Printing Trades of the United States and Canada, as represented at a meeting of the Joint Conference Board, have commissioned a committee of their board to investigate this entire matter by the collection of data and information, which will reveal to what extent the one hundred and fifty thousand men and women working in the printing crafts are affected by the abuse of the provisions of the Copyright Law, together with the inadequate provisions of the tariff, which do not satisfactorily protect American men and women against the low-wage standard of Europe; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this American Fed-

eration of Labor, in this Twenty-ninth Convention assembled, does hereby endorse this proposed effort at investigation on the part of the Joint Conference Board of the Allied Printing Trades of North America, and does hereby instruct the Executive Council to render the said Joint Conference Board Committee all possible assistance in the matter.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 139—By Delegates J. A. Franklin, N. Quesnel and John Dohney, of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America:**

**WHEREAS**, The United States Government has recognized the fact that the demand for an eight-hour work day is based on a sound economic principle by granting it to all workmen directly in its employ; and

**WHEREAS**, The greater part of the Government work is let out at contract to private firms who compel their men to work ten hours or more per day; and

**WHEREAS**, An eight-hour bill covering all Government work, contract or otherwise, has been pending in Congress for several years, where it has been pigeon-holed in an unfriendly committee by the enemies of labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That a letter be addressed to each member of Congress by the A. F. of L. and by all organizations affiliated therewith, requesting them to use their influence and vote to have the eight-hour bill passed at next session of Congress and to have a clause inserted in each of the appropriation providing that all work done under each appropriation shall be done at not more than eight hours per day; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Convention to wait on President Taft to urge upon him the advisability of recommending to Congress the passage of this just legislation; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Committee of the A. F. of L. be authorized to arrange for a great eight-hour demonstration to be held in the City of Washington, D.C., during the next session of Congress, and that all trade and labor unions in the country be invited to participate in the demonstration.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

**Resolution No. 140—By Delegate Harry de Veaux, of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:**

**WHEREAS**, We, the Paper Hangers, "declare" that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, have not and never have had a lawful right to interfere with the autonomy of the Paperhanging Trade, as follows:

1st. In support of this we submit the laws of the A. F. of L. These laws clearly provide that each and every trade is entitled to their individual Trade Autonomy, as well as a certificate of affiliation, which protects their future

rights to enjoy all the privileges of Trade Autonomy.

2nd. When the Bro. of P. D. and P. entered into agreement with the Paper Hangers and the A. F. of L. as a party thereto, the Brotherhood waived all rights, if they ever had any, to the control of the paperhanging trade, and when the Louisville Convention of the A. F. of L. decided not to issue a charter to the National Paper Hangers Protective Association, but re-affirmed the decision previously reached, and which was adopted at the recent amalgamation of the Brotherhood of P. D. and P. H. affiliated with the A. F. of L., which was that the latter organization grant Trade Autonomy to Paper Hangers Unions under their International Jurisdiction. The A. F. of L. thus recognized the P. H. right to Trade Autonomy, and was in effect a direct grant of trade autonomy to the Paper Hangers.

3rd. The Paper Hangers entered the Brotherhood under an agreement, which granted them full local control of paperhanging. The Brotherhood Convention held in Detroit in 1901 sent notice to the A. F. of L. Convention held in Scranton, that they had complied with the spirit of the Louisville Convention A. F. of L., and in compliance therewith had granted complete autonomy to the Paper Hangers. They also sent an invitation to the N. P. B. of A. Association inviting them to affiliate under the above condition.

The N. P. B. of A. accepted the invitation in good faith. After this Convention had taken the above action, they passed the following: "In a locality where two or more local unions exist, a member of the Brotherhood must belong to the local union of that branch of the trade at which he works a major portion of his time." There is no question that the effect of this Article has destroyed the value of, and nullifies the agreement. Upon this article the Brotherhood has rendered all its drastic decisions against the Paper Hangers, which has resulted in great loss of money, conditions and organization during the past eight years, and forced them to expend large sums of money in appeal, in order to prevent the total destruction of their trade in the labor movement. It is not necessary for the Paper Hangers to enter into detail of the suffering they have endured. The very fact that the Executive Council has rendered a decision that the laws of the Brotherhood did impair the value of the agreement, is sufficient proof that the Brotherhood did break the agreement, and as it is a well recognized principle of justice and law.

That when an agreement has been entered into by two or more parties, and is broken by either of them, it is exactly as though it never had been made, and neither party can be forced to enter into such agreement without consenting to do it all over again.

The fact that the Norfolk Convention of the A. F. of L. did entertain the appeal for the relief of the Paper Hangers and directed the Executive Council to hear and settle the grievance, consistent with the laws of the A. F. of L.,

and as the A. F. of L. has the sole power to grant trade autonomy, the Paper Hangers must respectfully decline to waive any of the rights to which they are entitled as members of the A. F. of L. by any further submission of their case to the Brotherhood.

The second paragraph of the Executive Council report we fully agree with, as a general proposition, but it does not go far enough to provide for speedy relief of a trade suffering from a broken agreement; neither does it provide for a trade which loses its identity and is prevented from enjoying this necessary means of protection in the exercise of trade autonomy, as a result of the recent decision of the B. T. Department.

The Paper Hangers submitted to the Executive Council of the B. T. D. the following:

Whether or not the Paper Hangers affiliated with the Brotherhood of P. D. and P. H., subject to an agreement which granted them complete autonomy, and, which was endorsed by the A. F. of L. were entitled to a seat in the B. T. D. They decided the Paper Hangers were not and could not be recognized by the B. T. D. This decision substantially destroys the value of the agreement under which the Paper Hangers affiliated with the Brotherhood. If the Paper Hangers are granted trade autonomy and then refused local representation in local delegate bodies by direct representation from their own local union, they cannot employ the means of exercising their autonomy, because they are denied the essential means provided by the A. F. of L. for mutual assistance and protection of all trades for which the central local bodies were brought into existence.

This decision of the B. T. Department attempts to railroad the Paper Hangers trade out of existence in the labor movement, which compels the Paper Hangers to obtain different affiliation with the A. F. of L. than they have had the last eight years. There is no middle course for the Paper Hangers to travel if they hope to continue as an organized trade union. They must obtain the same conditions of affiliation with the A. F. of L. as the laws clearly provide for a trade union. They would be untrue to themselves, their trade and their families if they did not now use every means to secure their just rights and demand as honorable and self-respecting men, their complete trade autonomy, their right to be represented nationally and locally in the legislative bodies of the A. F. of L. and they are unwilling to continue the degrading position they are now placed in as a trade; denied a home in the trade union movement through no fault of theirs.

In conclusion, we will take a line from President Gompers' report to this Convention, which expresses the present conditions and feelings of the Paper Hangers more forcibly and more clearly than we possibly can: "Tyranny exercised by no matter whom, or from what source, must be resisted at all hazards." And this is exactly what the Paper Hangers propose to do.

Therefore, "We" know of no other

way to remove the tyranny we are now suffering from than by making a final demand of this Convention to issue a direct charter of affiliation to the Paper-hangers. We, therefore, most sincerely

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 141—By Delegates Jos. N. Weber, Owen Miller and Jos. Winkler of the America Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, The great steel industry has succeeded in inducing the Congress of the United States of America to protect that industry by a high tariff on the ground that such protection was needed to maintain the better industrial conditions alleged to prevail in the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, Instead of making any effort to maintain such conditions, the great corporation that controls the output of steel on the continent has scoured Europe, secured and established, to the exclusion of American labor, the cheapest in price and lowest in intelligence to be found on the Continent of Europe, who have displaced American labor under conditions that are a disgrace to civilization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-ninth annual Convention of the A. F. of L. respectfully petition the Congress of the United States of America to appoint a special committee to investigate the methods employed by this industry in maintaining industrial conditions; and if it is found that the tariff, instead of being used to maintain American industrial conditions, is entirely turned into the pockets of the owners, the tariff on steel be suspended.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 142—By Delegate Harry DeVaux of the Central Federated Union of New York:

WHEREAS, The firm of Seigel, Cooper Co., of New York, N. Y., carries an advertisement the year around in the "Federationist," the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, this advertisement creates the impression that the firm of Seigel, Coper Co. is fair to organized labor; and

WHEREAS, The firm refuses to recog-

nize the right of their employees to affiliate themselves with the Unions of their craft, and they have for years refused to pay the recognized Union wages; and

WHEREAS, The firm of Seigel, Cooper Co., during the present year consolidated the workrooms of both the carpet and upholstery departments with the workrooms of the Greenhut Co. The Greenhut Co. was operating up to that time under an agreement with local Unions of Upholsterers' International Union of North America, and they employed Union men, members of the above Union exclusively, and paid them a rate of wages from \$24.00 to \$35.00 per week of eight hours per day; and

WHEREAS, The action of the firm of Seigel, Cooper Co. in bringing non-union men, employed at the rate of wages from \$12.00 to \$21.00 per week into competition and contact with the Union men employed by Greenhut Company, thus compelling the Union men to go on strike in an attempt to compel the firm to unionize the shop and pay the Union rate of wages and an eight-hour work-day; and

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of New York has made efforts, through committees and by correspondence, to obtain an interview with Mr. J. B. Greenhut, who is the President of both the Seigel, Cooper Company and Grenhut Company, with a view of settling the strike, Mr. Greenhut has at all times refused to see the committee; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation appoint a representative to endeavor to adjust this matter between the Union and the firms of Seigel, Cooper and Greenhut Company; be it further

RESOLVED, That, in the event of the firm failing to adjust the matter within sixty days from the adjournment of this Convention, that the advertisement of the Seigel, Cooper Company be discontinued in the "American Federationist."

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

At 11.15 o'clock a.m. the Convention was adjourned to 9.00 o'clock a.m. Saturday, November 13th.

## SIXTH DAY—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9.00 o'clock a. m., Saturday, November 13th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Kennedy, Doheny, Spraggon, Richardson, Comerford, Murphy, Walsh, Farrell, Fry, Price, Miller, Winkler, McGivern, Paravicini, Berry, Braggins, Manlove, Mahon, Lawyer, Hatch, Calvert, Lee, Berger, Thompson, Garrett, Tucker, Tooker, Huggins, Wareham, Ruden, Maupin, Burkhart, Archer, Martin, Whalen, Kelly, Roberts, Smith (A. M.), Roderick, Mawbray.

Secretary Morrison read the following communication:

P. O. Box 774,

Niagara Falls, N. Y.,

November 11, '09.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., Massey Hall, Toronto:

Dear Sir,—I desire to thank you personally for your great kindness, and, through you, also to thank the Officers and Delegates now gathered in Toronto, for the special consideration and help extended on account of the sad death of my son, E. E. Russ. My son's wife is also most grateful for the sympathy of the Congress, shown in such a practical manner, in meeting all expenses of undertaker's account and transportation.

Assuring you of our deep appreciation,

Yours sincerely,

CHAS. H. RUSS.

Secretary Morrison—A number of resolutions were introduced late last evening that will not appear in the minutes of yesterday's session. They have been numbered, and will appear with to-day's minutes.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Delegate Frey, Secretary of the Committee, read the following partial report:

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 4 be amended by striking out the words, "select a committee of three members for the purpose of making," in the "Resolve," and inserting the word "make," the Resolution, when amended, to read as follows:

Resolution No. 4—By Delegate H. B. Perham of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers:

WHEREAS, Labor is constantly com-

plaining of the actions of United States Judges in the matter of issuing injunctions when there are no true grounds for such action, and also respecting judicial decisions in cases affecting organized labor where the punishment does not fit the alleged offence; and

WHEREAS, Organized labor has hitherto taken no part in the selection of names for appointment of Judges for United States courts, when vacancies have occurred or new courts have been created, while those whose interests are antagonistic to organized labor have taken a very prominent part in mentioning names for such positions; and

WHEREAS, Vacancies on the judicial bench occur quite frequently and new courts are likely to be established as the growth and progress of the country make them necessary; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby authorized to make recommendations to the President of the United States respecting the appointment of judges, where it is prerogative of the President to make such appointment.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as amended.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 8 be referred to the Special Committee on Swedish Strike.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 12—By Delegate Edw. B. Goltra, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks:

A Resolution seeking the assistance of the American Federation of Labor to obtain legalized hours for clerks in Post Offices.

WHEREAS, The Post Office Department is making a determined and commendable effort to economize in the matter of expenditures, that the so-called deficit may be wholly, or in part, wiped out; and

WHEREAS, The service is nominally committed to an eight-hour day, and yet Post Office Clerks, who are only Federal Civil Service Employees without a law affixing their hours, are frequently worked hours in excess of eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week, for lack of sufficient help; and

WHEREAS, It is believed retrenchment in the public service should take other forms than to burden its poorest-paid of all Government employees—the

Post Office Clerks—by imposing on or exacting from them extra hours without additional compensation; and

WHEREAS, This frequency of overtime has clearly demonstrated that the Post Office Clerks will never enjoy an eight-hour day or a forty-eight hour week until some law legalizing same is placed on the statute-books; and

WHEREAS, We appreciate the many successful efforts the A. F. of L. has made to inaugurate the eight-hour day among workers, governmental or otherwise, and we request the moral support and kindly offices of the Federation to aid us in our struggle for a like concession; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. in Convention assembled, does go on record as favoring an eight-hour day or forty-eight-hour week measure for Post Office Clerks, and does hereby instruct its Legislative Committee to strive for some such measure as may now or may be hereinafter introduced in the Congress of the United States.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as read.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 17 be divided, and that the first, second and third Whereases and the last Resolved be adopted, as follows:

Resolution No. 17—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

WHEREAS, The Annual Convention of the America Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco during the year 1904, adopted a resolution endorsing the request of the Actors' National Protective Union, which said resolution requested all State Federations and local city central bodies to assist the Actors' National Protective Union in bringing the Theatrical Employment Agencies within the scope and meaning of the law, by passing measures seeking to control and supervise these said Theatrical Agencies; and

WHEREAS, During the intervening time the State Federations of the States of New York and Illinois, have, in conjunction with the Actors' National Protective Union, succeeded in passing legislation having this object in view; and

WHEREAS, During the past session of the New York State Legislature the Workingmen's State Federation of that State introduced, at the request of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity, an amended measure which would have rectified many defects of the present law, which measure passed the Legislature, and was signed by the Mayor of New York City;

RESOLVED, That all State and city central and local trades unions are requested to assist the Actors' International Union in the States of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and

Massachusetts, to pass remedial legislation for the better protection of the Actor and Actresses from the extortions and corrupt business methods of those so-called Theatrical Employment Agencies.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended further that the fourth Whereas and the first Resolved be amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 17 1-2—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

WHEREAS, The proper control and supervision of Employment Agencies is of vital importance, and as an investigation by the United States Government is expected to prove that Employment Agencies, as conducted, are a menace to the American workman, and are being used as strike-breaking institutions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirms the action of the San Francisco Convention, and directs the Executive Board to secure the report of McKees Rocks investigation from the Government for the purpose of framing National legislation for the proper supervision of the Employment Agencies.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 17 1-2 as amended.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 22—By Delegate Thos. Flynn of the Brotherhood of Carpenters:

WHEREAS, The frequent failures of private banking institutions have caused a wide-spread feeling of distrust among the working people; and

WHEREAS, A convenient and absolutely safe method of depositing small savings can easily be provided in a Postal Savings Bank; and

WHEREAS, This has been endorsed by both the Democratic and Republican parties; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention call upon the parties named to redeem their pledges, and ask Congress to pass a comprehensive Postal Savings Bank Act. From the Carpenters of Chicago, Ill.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 22 be amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 22—By Delegate Thos. Flynn of the Brotherhood of Carpenters:

WHEREAS, The frequent failures of private banking institutions have caused a wide-spread feeling of distrust among the working-people; and

WHEREAS, A convenient and absolutely safe method of depositing small savings can easily be provided in a Postal Savings Bank;

RESOLVED, That this Convention calls upon the United States Congress

to pass a comprehensive Postal Savings Bank Act.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as amended.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 24 was reported on by the committee. The committee non-concurred. After some discussion, the resolution was referred back to the committee for further consideration.

Resolution No. 29—By the I. T. U. Delegation:

WHEREAS, Mr. J. Henry McMahon, who was Assistant Secretary of the Boston Convention of the A. F. of L., died on August 23, 1909, at Woburn, Massachusetts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we express our deep regret at the death of Mr. McMahon, who was a faithful trade unionist, and always ready with valued service in the great work which the trade unions are doing.

The committee recommended that the resolution be adopted.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 32 be amended by striking from the second Whereas the words, "and the financial support pledged in advance, if need be," and from the Resolved the words "and financial assistance if necessary" the amended resolution to read:

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods is contemplating and preparing to make a general demand for the eight-hour work day in the saddlery industry at some opportune time in 1910; and

WHEREAS, In order to be successful in a general movement of this kind, it is essential that we have the moral support of the entire labor movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, pledges its moral support to the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods in the effort which it proposes to make to secure a universal eight-hour work day for its members, as above stated.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as amended.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 33—By Delegate Agnes Nestor of the International Glove Workers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The economic platform of the American Federation of Labor

adopted by the Minneapolis Convention and reaffirmed in an amended form by the Norfolk and Denver Conventions, affirms its belief in "woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage"; and

WHEREAS, In the annual report of the Norfolk National Convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was expressly stated that it was the "much-abused trade union movement which stands for the recognition of the rights, political social, moral, and industrial, of women"; and

WHEREAS, The political enfranchisement of women is essential to the economic independence of the working class, and has become a world-wide issue of immediate and vital importance to the very existence of democracy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twentieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, does now reaffirm this plank, and expresses its belief in and its intention to secure, full political enfranchisement for all women, and hereby pledges its affiliated unions earnestly to champion and work for the political freedom of women.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution when amended by striking out the word "pledges" in the seventh line of the Resolved and inserting the word "urges."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate John C. Harding of the Chicago Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Labor Bulletin No. 150, issued by the United States Government, states that the average annual production of the wage-earners in the United States is about \$2,500, while their average annual income is less than \$500; and

WHEREAS, If their figures are true, they are of vital and fundamental importance to the working class; be it

RESOLVED, That the Chicago Federation of Labor requests the American Federation of Labor to appoint a commission to make a thorough investigation as to the truth of those figures and report as soon as possible through the American Federationist.

The committee recommended that the Resolved be struck out in its entirety, and the following substituted therefor:

"RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor request the Department issuing the Bulletin for details with reference to the relationship of the average wages to the average value of production, and publish the same when secured, in The American Federationist."

The committee recommended that the resolution, as amended, be adopted.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 37—By Delegate D.

D'Alessandro of the International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, In localities other than cities and thickly settled centres, in the digging and construction of work undertaken by the Federal and State Governments, as well as by private corporations, conditions which are destructive of health and morals and dangerous to life generally obtain; that is, the workmen are generally huddled in large numbers in tiers of bunks, in freight cars, in cabooses, in sheds, with plain boards for beds, with only sufficient room for the men to lie in rows, where for months at a time they have neither the facilities nor the opportunity to disrobe or attend to the most ordinary requirements of cleanliness and necessary changes of clothing, thereby impairing not only their own health, but helping to spread filth and disease among the people with whom they come in contact after the season's work is closed; and

WHEREAS, Such condition of affairs is not only brutal to the men employed on such work, but is dangerous to all our people and is repugnant to the spirit and concept of our time; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled hereby expresses its abhorrence and condemnation of such treatment accorded to human beings;

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby directed to demand from the Federal Congress such legislation and from the executive heads and Governmental departments that they shall provide for such laws and regulations as will afford workmen engaged in the lines of work indicated in the preambles to these resolutions, such quarters and sleeping accommodations as will conform to some such reasonable degree of sanitary and healthful conditions as can be provided in the prosecution of such work;

RESOLVED, That the same efforts be made by the officers of the Federation of Labor of the different States, coming within the jurisdiction of the various States, and that copies of these preambles and resolutions be furnished by the President of the American Federation of Labor to the officers of such State Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 48—By Delegates Jas. O'Connell, Thos. Van Lear, C. W. Fry, Eugene Sarber, J. J. Keppler of the International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The United States Government has recognized that the eight-hour work day is based upon sound, economic principles, because it is operating all its departments on an eight-hour or shorter work day, and operating its mechanical plants, such as navy

yards, ars nals, naval stations, etc., on an eight-hour basis; and

WHEREAS, A very great portion of Government work is let by contract and sub-contracted to private firms operating their plants on a ten-hour or longer basis, under a very low wage, and very frequently under unsanitary conditions; and

WHEREAS, The Eight-Hour Bill which has been introduced in Congress at several sessions with a view to securing an extension of the eight-hour law to cover all Government work, whether by contract or sub-contract, has failed of passage largely because of it being referred to unfriendly committees in Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of the A. F. of L. be instructed to have letters addressed to each member of Congress calling attention to the importance of this bill, and that a circular letter be sent all affiliated organizations requesting such organizations, national and local, to petition their representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure an early and favorable report from committees, and to vote for the passage of the Eight-Hour Bill at the coming session of Congress;

RESOLVED, That the officers of the A. F. of L. and the Legislative Committee are hereby instructed to make every effort to have a clause inserted in each of the appropriation bills providing that all work let by contract in such appropriations shall be done on an eight-hour basis;

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to wait upon the President of the United States for the purpose of urging him to recommend in his message to Congress the necessity and advisability of the passage of the Eight-Hour Bill so as to extend to all contracts and sub-contracts;

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed and authorized to call upon all national and international organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. to render such assistance as may be necessary in this work, by maintaining a representative of each organization who shall co-operate with the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. at Washington during the session of Congress to assist in securing the passage of the Eight-Hour Bill; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby authorized and instructed to take such further steps as may be necessary to demonstrate to the members of Congress the necessity and advisability of passing the Eight-Hour Bill during the coming session of Congress, to the end, if necessary, that the officers of the national and international organizations be called to a conference to be held in Washington at such date as the executive officers of the A. F. of L. may decide upon.

The committee recommended that the resolution be adopted.

A motion was made that the recom-



mendation of the committee be concurred in.

After a short discussion by President Gompers, Vice-President Duncan and Delegate Coughlin, the motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 55 be amended by striking from the Resolved the words, "be authorized to appoint a committee of one member from each organization now involved in the reduction and that this committee appointed," and the words, "request the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor," inserted therefor. The resolution, as amended, is as follows:

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegate P. J. Carlson of the Tri-City Labor Congress, Rock Island.

WHEREAS, The Ordinance Officers in charge of the Rock Island Arsenal, are doing all in their power to reduce wages and establish the piecework system among the workers employed in the shops and factories at that arsenal; and

WHEREAS, We believe that this reduction of wages, establishment of the piecework system, and by the employment of boys under sixteen years of age, by these officers, are detrimental to organized labor now in the Government employ at this arsenal and in other places where the Government are employing mechanics and laborers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor request the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor to meet the Committee of the Federated Arsenal Employees about the 10th of December, 1909, in Washington, D. C., to lay this matter before the proper Ordinance Officers, with a view of a settlement favorable to the employees of this arsenal.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as amended.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Carlson discussed the question at some length, and described the conditions of the workers in the arsenal in some detail. He stated that reductions of from 15 to 32 per cent. had been made in the wages of many employees; that a system of piecework had been inaugurated and that many boys from twelve to fourteen years of age were being employed. He urged that the resolution be adopted as presented by its author.

Delegate Frey, Secretary of the committee, stated that the committee

thought it best to leave the matter with a committee of the trades involved, and have the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor lend its assistance.

Vice-President Duncan, Chairman of the committee—The committee understood that the Committee from the Federated Arsenal Employees to be a committee from the locals in that vicinity. The resolution asks the President of the American Federation of Labor to appoint a member from each trade interested in the reduction. It appeared to this committee that it would place an unnecessary expense on the American Federation of Labor, which is not a financial institution, to name a delegate from each of the organizations to go to Washington. The committee recommends that these organizations get representation in Washington to assist the Legislative Committee. If the organizations in the vicinity of the arsenal wish to send representatives, they can do so, but they will not go at the expense of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Gernon discussed the question briefly, and objected to the term "Federated Arsenal Employees."

Delegate Carlson agreed to have the words "Federated Arsenal Employees" omitted from the resolution after the words "committee of the," and the words "trades involved" inserted.

The recommendation of the committee, as amended, was concurred in.

Resolution No. 67 — By Delegate Agnes Nestor of the International Glove Workers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has authorized an appropriation for a national investigation into the condition of women and children in the industries of our country; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Supreme Court and the Supreme Courts of twenty-seven States have established the legality of limiting the hours of women's labor, and have decided as constitutional the principle of protective legislation for working women; and

WHEREAS, The rapid increase of women workers in the factories, mills and shops of the nation is fraught with industrial and social consequences of the utmost importance to the national welfare; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled respectfully asks the Hon. Charles Nagle, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the Hon. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor, to create in said

Bureau of Labor a specific department for the investigation, and report from time to time upon the condition of working women in the United States, with special reference to protective legislation directed to the preservation of the health, safety and morals of the motherhood of our people; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we respectively urge upon said Secretary and Commissioner the wisdom, propriety and justice of appointing a woman as the head of such department; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and bearing the official seal, be mailed to the Hon. Charles Nagle, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the Hon. Charles P. Neill, Labor Commissioner of the United States.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 69—By Delegates International Longshoremen's Association:

BE IT RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled; That we as a body indorse the deep waterway projects throughout the country, and we heartily recommend to Congress that money be appropriated for the purpose of carrying on construction of waterways in different parts of the United States: and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, Washington, D.C.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 79—By Delegate P. J. Doherty of the Alabama State Federation:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. is hereby instructed to investigate the feasibility of establishing a National Sanitarium for the Cure of Tuberculosis, and if they find after a thorough investigation it is practicable to suggest ways and means for the establishing of the same and to submit their findings to the next Convention for adoption; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a campaign of education for the prevention of the spread of the dreaded disease be taken up, same to be embodied in their report at next Convention.

The committee made the following recommendation: "Inasmuch as the American Federation is not financial organi-

zation, your committee is impelled to non-concur in the first resolution, and offers as a substitute for the whole the following:

"RESOLVED, That the campaign of education for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis be continued, same to be embodied in the report of the Executive Council at the next Convention."

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 81—By Delegate P. J. McArdle of the A. A. of I. S. & T. W.:

RESOLVED, That all labor organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. pay twenty-five cents per year per member, to create a fund to be known as a National Defence Fund, to be used to help any organization engaged in a strike or lockout, when their funds are depleted. Said fund to be under the control of a committee of fifteen National Presidents, to be appointed by the President of the A. F. of L.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 82—By Delegate C. E. James of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The manufacturers have banded together in a powerful organization for the purpose of destroying Labor Organizations and claim to have at their command millions of dollars to be used in attaining this end; and

WHEREAS, The plan of said organization is to assess all manufacturers in all industries to crush one or a few labor unions at a time; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we believe the preservation of labor unions and the advancement of the great cause for which they stand would be much more secure if all labor organizations joined in a similar systematic method of assessing their members for the purpose of aiding the unions in distress.

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be directed to endeavor to devise ways and means of assessing the members of all International and Federal Unions affiliated with it for the purpose of extending such aid for defensive purposes, together with rules, regulations and limitations for granting such assistance and report on the same to the next Convention.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Barnes (J. M.)—I would like to know, and others would like to know, the reasons the committee assign for their report in non-concurring in the

resolution. The purpose of the resolution, as I gather it, looks to the investigation of the proposition of forming a defence fund, or creating a defence fund for future use, in case of need, for the affiliated organizations. Since it does not propose any definite action now, or vote any money, providing only for investigation by the Executive Council into the merits of the proposition, instructing them to devise ways and means and report their findings to the next Convention, I believe the general lines of the resolution are good.

Vice-President Duncan—The position of the Committee on Resolutions is that the American Federation of Labor is not now, has never been, and, until its fundamental laws are changed, will not be, a financial organization; the financing of the labor movement of the country is in the treasuries and the laws of the unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and to create a fund in the American Federation of Labor, changing its relationship to its affiliated bodies, by practically through that means making it the financiering method of the American labor movement, will stop care among the unions in trying to conserve funds for their self-preservation. In the event of any of the large unions, or even some of the smaller ones, getting into trouble, it would not be long before the fund would be exhausted. Then, if another organization should get into trouble six weeks later, there would be no funds to help it, and it would feel it was not being treated fairly. The idea of the committee is that, in so far as handling the funds for conflicts such as referred to is concerned, the matter should be left in the hands of the national and international unions, and when they need assistance the plan we already have of asking the others to assist can be followed.

Delegate Kemper—I believe there should be some provision made for a defence fund by the American Federation of Labor. I believe we should all be ready to bear a part in it. In the different controversies that have arisen, we find that it is always the same old guard that responds to appeals for assistance. I want to see some measure adopted whereby at least there will be some reliance upon the fealty of the membership, even though others do a little bit more than they are required to do.

Delegate Crampton discussed the question at some length, and said in part: "The organizations in the American Federation of Labor should see to it that their financial resources are the first consideration. The great trouble is this, Mr. President, that the International trades unions devote too much attention to rapid expansion of numbers and too little attention to the increasing of their finances, and that, of itself, is a source of weakness. Both should be going on together, but always with a view to having financial strength as well as numerical strength. I am opposed to the idea of the American Federation of Labor at this time undertaking anything that will result in our finances for protective purposes being segregated and subject to attacks at the hands of our enemies, either through courts of law or by any other means which they have at their disposal."

Delegates Hayes (M.), in discussing the question, said in part: "I fail to see anything objectionable in the resolution. The Executive Council can at least take the proposition under consideration, and perhaps next year make some sort of report or recommendation, which, even though it may be voluntary, or in the nature of the formation of some financial organization, similar to the one they have in Great Britain, would nevertheless demonstrate to those who are watching this Convention—our friends, the enemy—that we intend to take some steps for the purpose of accumulating financial power to meet the huge funds they are said to be accumulating for the purpose of breaking the backs of the weaker of our family of trade unions. No delegate will dispute the fact that there are in our Federation organizations whose members receive wages entirely inadequate to piling up a huge defence fund. It is true that there are organizations affiliated with the Federation that are strong numerically and financially; that are able to finance any contest they may engage in, but these very same powerful organizations ought to understand that, in proportion as the weaker organizations are put out of existence, the stronger ones will suffer, and the way will be paved for the so-called "open shop" manufacturers to wage a contest that will be dangerous to our strongest unions.

"It is very well to come here and say,

'We will fight our own battles in our particular trade,' but we cannot afford to have a single international, or even local unions destroyed by those now battling against organized labor, because it will react upon all of our organized forces."

Delegate Lynch, in discussing the question, said in part: "I am in favor of the report of the committee. If the plan means anything, it means that the Executive Council must report some proposition for the accumulation of a great defence fund. I want the International Typographical Union to remain in a position where, if necessary, we can raise another \$5,000,000 to defend its rights. I believe the United Hatters of North America have obtained more money from the general labor movement of this country, voluntarily given, than they could hope to obtain from any defence fund that might be gathered by the American Federation of Labor. I know of nothing that would do more to paralyze the individual efforts of the organizations to raise funds for their defence than the accumulation of a great fund by the American Federation of Labor. It is all very well to appeal to the sentiment of the delegates by saying that we should raise a counter-fund to that raised by the associated manufacturers. You must not forget that, for every dollar we can raise, they can raise ten, and if the American Federation of Labor will take up this great defence fund plan, it will be an incentive for the united manufacturers to meet money with money. Let us not here begin at the top to educate our members not to depend upon their own international organizations and upon their own treasures, not to respond when response is necessary, to the defence of their national organizations, but place all their hope for the future and all their preparation for defence in the hands of the American Federation of Labor, which could not, by any stretch of the imagination, be able to raise a fund sufficient to finance all the struggles that would come up."

Delegate Walker (J. H.), in discussing the question, said, in part: "While I do not believe a fund of this kind mentioned should be considered as something the large organizations will have as an only resource in times of strike, I do believe that for the weaker organi-

zations, and particularly for the common laborers, until they have an organization big enough to protect themselves, we should have such a fund. If the common laborers of this country were organized, even the ones working in plants where the members of organizations seated here are employed, and if they had one international union, it would not be long until they would be stronger and bigger than your organizations. We must be careful in establishing a fund of this kind, when that sort of selfish feeling exists that is evidenced in everyday life by the strong organizations toward the men working with them as brothers in their own shops. You cannot go very far while that sort of feeling prevails. I think we can take this matter up; we can leave it to the Executive Council, and I believe if they will go over this matter carefully, they will find a means to advance in some slight degree along the lines of the proposition."

Delegate Ross, in discussing the question, said: "I have always been an advocate of defence funds, both in the local and international organizations, but I am opposed to the American Federation of Labor at any time creating a defence fund which would be simply an incentive to the vultures on the outside to create laws that would enable them to attack it. I do not fear that there will ever be a strike for which the rank and file will not provide support."

Delegate McCullough, in discussing the question, said in part: "We have only the lamp of experience to guide our feet in our onward path, and we ought to proceed in our deliberations and our legislative action entirely in accord with what the experience of the labor movement in America has been. The American Federation of Labor came into existence as an organized protest, partly against the very plan that is now being proposed. It was this general defence fund and this general effort to secure the hasty, and to a great extent unified, organization of the labor of all classes in America by the Knights of Labor that furnished the rock on which that magnificent organization, almost perfect in its ideals, and very nearly perfect in its details, split and went down to destruction.

I do not think the American Federa-

tion of Labor would be justified, under its fundamental law, or in consonance with the principles on which it is founded, if it undertook, even indirectly, to interfere with the autonomy of the organizations that make up this great body. It is idle for us to discuss the proposition that the employers have organized, and have contributed to great defence funds for the purpose of harassing labor. We know that; we have all of us felt it; but the employers have already, at a considerable cost to themselves, found out that the organizations that make up the American Federation of Labor are willing, at any time the issue is forced, to go steadily forward in defence of their rights. The greatest growth, the most magnificent progress the world can show along the line of organization the part of workmen is that shown by the organizations that make up the American Federation of Labor, and this has been achieved during the twenty-eight years of its existence on the plan that has proven so satisfactory and correct, both in principle and application.

Delegate Dold—I move, as a substitute for the report of the committee, that the subject of a defence fund be referred to the Executive Council to investigate and present a report to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor on the establishment of a defence fund. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Mitchell—The proposition is destructive in its possibilities. During the discussion reference was made to the money contributed to the anthracite coal strike. Do you know that if the American Federation of Labor had a defence fund created by its affiliated organizations, that strike alone, if the men were paid two dollars a week, would have exhausted the treasury of every organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Suppose the organization, by contributions, by dues, were required to give sufficient support to a great strike like that, what could they do to take care of their own affairs.

Impossible and impracticable as is the question of creating a central fund to support a number of idle men, it must follow that someone must be vested with power to say whether or not an organization would be entitled to support from the central body. Each or-

ganization could not be permitted to determine for itself that the fund should be used for its support. It would lead inevitably to the vesting of power in the Executive Council, either to approve or the right of an affiliated organization to engage in a strike.

A great fund centered in the hands of the American Federation of Labor, to be paid to members going on strike, would encourage the least organized trades to engage in strikes. If you establish a fund of that kind, you must prepare to pay equal benefits to the men of each organization. The International Typographical Union, I understand, pays as much as ten dollars a week to their men on strike; others, six and eight dollars a week, and I have heard of as high as fifteen dollars a week being paid, whereas the coal miners could live and strike successfully for ten months if they have two dollars a week to pay their members. They have struck successfully and lived for ten months when they were paid one dollar a week.

If we want to go back to the Knights of Labor and submit the affairs of each organization to the judgment of men who are not familiar with them, then the way to start this movement back is to refer this to the Executive Council, with the recommendation that they must report some plan next year for the centralization of your funds.

Treasurer Lennon—If there is a great strike fund, the people who manage it will say whether or not strikes shall take place, or whether or not they shall be sustained. Do the printers want to be placed in such a position, or the iron moulders, or the tailors, or the members of any other organization? I think not. This question has been investigated by me as a member of the Council, for twenty years, and I know what the situation is. The organizations that are paying higher dues are taking care of their people. The organizations that are paying low dues are the ones that are always crying for help. The result of my investigation shows conclusively that if the trade unionists of this continent will pay sufficient dues, they can and will be able to take care of their own members. The Hatters, on account of their payment of high dues, secured the confidence of the trade union movement of this country, and we were ready to back them up, and did. The organi-

zation I represent was able to spend \$40,000 to take care of 100 men, and we had money to take care of more when the fight was ended. If all the unions will pay high dues, and higher dues, and add to their list of benefits from time to time, you do not need any such fund as this. I am opposed to it because it is against the policy of the Federation, as outlined from the beginning, and that is absolutely essential for the maintenance of our trade autonomy, and of our individual rights as integral parts of the American Federation of Labor.

The question was discussed further by Delegate Barnes and Vice-President Duncan.

The substitute offered by Delegate Dold was lost.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 87—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Abraham Pena, Juila Iglesias:

WHEREAS, The United States Congress refuses to recognize to the people of Porto Rico, which in fact is a part of the United States, the absolute right to be American citizens, and refuses to guarantee them full constitutional rights; and

WHEREAS, The Republican Party in power now at its Convention held in Chicago, in 1906, to nominate a Presidential candidate bound itself by its platform to grant citizenship to the people of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, The Democratic Party at its Convention at Denver, Colorado, in 1906, for the nomination of a Presidential candidate compromised itself in its platform to grant citizenship to the people of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, The President Roosevelt in his several messages sent annually at the opening of the session of Congress and in a special message to the national body, after his visit to Porto Rico recommended urgently the granting of citizenships to Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, The lack of citizenship put the Porto Ricans in the shameful position of a people without a country, and place an arm in the hands of the reactionary element in the Island which profits by its campaigning that the United States wants to maintain us as inferior human beings; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor cause to be introduced into Congress a bill having for its purpose the granting to The silence of the statute as to removals the people of Porto Rico full American citizenship, and guarantee to the Porto-ricans the same rights and privileges possessed by the people of other States and Territories of the nation; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention of

the American Federation of Labor pledges to the working people and all the people of Porto Rico its sympathy, co-operation and best efforts through the press, the pulpit and every means of publicity all over the United States to secure for the one million of Porto Ricans full American citizenship and the just rights to which they are entitled.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Iglesias—The resolution of the Porto Rican delegation is an appeal for your help. Eleven years ago ten thousand soldiers, under the command of General Miles, disembarked in the Island of Porto Rico, and the people there welcomed them. They thought the army had come to give them the rights and privileges you are enjoying in the United States. He published a manifesto to all the people of Porto Rico giving them the assurance, that those rights would be granted by the Congress of the United States as soon as possible. But ten years have passed and the principal rights you enjoy have not been granted to the people of Porto Rico.

The enemies of the United States have tried to create dissatisfaction among the working people as well as others, because the United States Congress has not recognized us as a part of our country—because the United States is the country of Porto Rico. People who come from every other part of the world can become citizens of the United States; but the people of Porto Rico, who took the flag of the United States as their own ten years ago, cannot now become citizens of the United States. The Government of the United States sent capital to us to do business, they sent officials to rule the country, and they compel us to respect every law and regulation of the American Government, but they do not recognize us as citizens of the United States.

This is not to the discredit of the working people of the United States, because the American Federation of Labor has spent seven years trying to improve the conditions of the people there, and it shows that the working people do not approve of the position of the administration. The American Federation of Labor has advocated the rights of the Porto Rican people, and it is the only organization there that sees the

necessity of Porto Ricans becoming citizens. The politicians are the ones who prevent it. We are sure that when the Congress of the United States recognizes us as citizens we can go on and on to attain in our country the same position you have attained in this. The old political parties are making propaganda against the American Government, and the American Federation of Labor is doing more for the American sentiment, for the Americanization of the people of Porto Rico than even the Government of the United States itself.

Five years ago President Gompers was in Porto Rico. He went all over the country, in the mountains and in the large and small towns, and he knows the condition of the people. I want this Convention to request that the question of the citizenship of the people of Porto Rico be made a matter of public propaganda until it is attained. It is wrong, it is unjust that the people of Porto Rico, who have been under the flag of the United States for ten years cannot become citizens of the United States when the people of all other countries can.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended that the following section of Resolution No. 90 be stricken out:

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor give absolute recognition and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico to be consumed or bought by all the union workmen in the United States and give preference and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico over the coffee from other countries among trades unions, and that the resolution read as follows:

**Resolution No. 90—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Abraham Pena, Julia Iglesias, of Porto Rico:**

**WHEREAS**, The Porto Rican delegates submit for consideration in this Convention the important economical question directly affecting the agricultural workers of Porto Rico, referring to the buying of Porto Rican coffee by the members of the American Federation of Labor all over the United States and Canada; and

**WHEREAS**, It is absolutely right to ask and secure effective protection to the Porto Rico coffee among the united American workmen, as it protects our brother coffee workers of Porto Rico; and

**WHEREAS**, In the twenty-sixth annual Convention your Committee on Resolutions advise that the organized coffee producers and workmen use the label of the American Federation of Labor to distinguish their products; and

further recommend that the purchasers of coffee give their preference to the coffee bearing said label; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor recommend to all workers in the United States and Canada the purchase of coffee produced under trade union label conditions.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as amended.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 95—By Delegates W. D. Mahon, C. O. Pratt and Ben Commons, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America:**

**WHEREAS**, There is a difficulty now on the part of many of the organizations of labor to secure proper bonds for their financial officers; and

**WHEREAS**, There could be organized a bonding company through the American Federation of Labor that would not only afford and give to these organizations the proper financial protection, but would also greatly lessen the cost in connection with bonds of this kind; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council are hereby authorized to carefully investigate and consider the question of inaugurating a bonding company for the purpose of bonding all organizations of labor and such other societies and persons as they may deem wise to embrace, and if said proposition is feasible, they are hereby instructed to organize and put the same in operation as soon as possible to complete the organization of the same.

The committee recommended that the resolution be not concurred in.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 96—By Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor Union:**  
To the American Federation of Labor,  
Greeting:

It has come to the notice of this body, through complaints of employees in different branches of the Classified Civil Service of the United States, that by reason of arbitrary executive rulings, the workers in that service are deprived of civil and political rights which it was the purpose of the Constitution to guarantee to all citizens.

The Civil Service Act was passed to secure an efficient service by means of non-partisan appointments. Congress accomplished that object by confining the exercise of the appointive power to lists of eligibles whose qualifications have been tested by competitive examination. But the aim of the civil service reform was only half accomplished by restricting the power of appointment, while the power of removal was left unrestricted. leaves the President free to remove for any cause or no cause all those distasteful to him, and thus makes possible the evasion of the intent of the law. While the law has not been to a great extent

openly evaded, because of the indignation it would arouse, by the amended rules of Theodore Roosevelt, we think much the same result has been accomplished in an insidious manner. These rules allow to the Civil Service officials, who are partisan appointees of the administration, any degree of political activity not involving scandal or neglect of duties, while all activity, either for or against the administration, on the part of the workers in the classified service, is rigorously suppressed.

The fullest exercise of political rights by men who are not dependent on political influence for their positions, cannot be injurious to the service. But these rules, which are intended to prevent workmen from exercising their political influence, are so interpreted as to even prevent free speech on moral or economic subjects, or on subjects of purely local interest in municipal campaigns.

Especially has the suppression of free speech been the rule in the Postal Service, and we desire to call attention to a recent action of that Department in this city, which, if carried to its conclusion, calls for the strongest condemnation. H. M. Wells, a delegate and officer in this Council, and editor of the Post Office Bundy Recorder, a union paper published by the Post Office Clerks' Union, has been charged by a Post Office Inspector with insubordination, and the question of his discharge is now pending.

These charges are based on articles which we have found to be entirely proper, written by Mr. Wells, one of them being a mild plea for an eight-hour day, and others being in criticism of the unfair rules to which we have already referred.

If Mr. Wells is dismissed on these grounds from the position in which he has given efficient service for nearly six years, it will set a new mark in the autocratic methods of the Post Office Department. It will also have the effect of discouraging the extension of union organization in the service, which is no doubt the principal object sought.

In order to give to the Classified Service the freedom compatible with necessary discipline, we suggest the Congress amend Section 1753 of the revised Statutes by adding the following proviso: "Provided, That persons in the Classified Civil Service shall not be restricted in their freedom of speech or press, or in the right to present their grievances to Congress, and no such person shall be removed or otherwise punished except after written notice of the reason therefor, and opportunity for defence."

And we hereby urge your honorable body to endorse this proposed amendment, and to use all means at your disposal to secure its enactment.

We further request that you recommend to affiliated bodies that the Representatives in Congress from their respective localities be urged to support this proposed amendment to the Civil Service Act, and to appeal to all affiliated bodies to urge Congressional action in the matter.

The committee recommended that the

resolution be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to use their influence in securing the incorporation of the amendment desired to Section 1753 of the Revised Statutes.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Goltra, De Nedrey, Wilson (W. B.), Treasurer Lennon and Vice-President Duncan.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.)—If the recommendation of the committee carries with it concurrence in the resolution, it is equivalent to giving definite instructions to the Executive Council to carry into effect, so far as possible, the exact language of the resolution. The exception clause in the resolution absolutely nullifies the purpose for which the resolution was introduced. There should be no exception whatsoever to the right of a government employee to petition the government for redress of a grievance. There can be no condition arise anywhere in the Government service where the exigencies of the service require that the employees of that department shall not be permitted to petition to have their grievances remedied.

I move that the exception clause in the proposed amendment be stricken out. (Seconded and carried.)

The clause referred to, "In so far as may be necessary to preserve the efficiency of the service" was stricken from the seventh paragraph of the resolution.

The report of the committee, as amended, was then adopted.

Resolution No. 87—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Abraham Pena, Julia Iglesias:

WHEREAS, The United States Congress refuses to recognize to the people of Porto Rico, which in fact is a part of the United States, the absolute right to be American citizens, and refuses to guarantee them full constitutional rights; and

WHEREAS, The Republican Party in power now at its Convention held in Chicago, in 1906, to nominate a Presidential candidate bound itself by its platform to grant citizenship to the people of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, The Democratic Party at its Convention at Denver, Colorado, in 1906, for the nomination of a Presidential candidate compromised itself in its platform to grant citizenship to the people of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, President Roosevelt in his several messages sent annually at the opening of the session of Congress and in a special message to the



national body, after his visit to Porto Rico recommended urgently the granting of citizenships to Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, The lack of citizenship put the Porto Ricans in the shameful position of a people without a country, and place an arm in the hands of the reactionary element in the Island which profits by its campaigning that the United States wants to maintain us as inferior human beings; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor cause to be introduced into Congress a bill having for its purpose the granting to the people of Porto Rico full American citizenship, and guarantee to the Porto-Ricans the same rights and privileges possessed by the people of other States and Territories of the nation; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor pledges to the working people and all the people of Porto Rico its sympathy, co-operation and best efforts through the press, the pulpit and every means of publicity all over the United States to secure for the one million of Porto Ricans full American citizenship and the just rights to which they are entitled.

The committee recommended that the resolution be concurred in.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

After a brief discussion in opposition to the resolution by Delegate Olander, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in by a vote of 74 in the affirmative and 55 in the negative.

Delegate Tazelaar asked unanimous consent to the introduction of a resolution. He stated that he had been detained on committee work the previous evening after information had reached him which would enable him to prepare the resolution before the time for introducing resolutions had expired.

Delegate Ryan (F. M.) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Failing to receive unanimous consent, the resolution was not introduced.

Secretary Morrison announced that Resolution No. 65 had been returned to the Convention by the Adjustment Committee, with the suggestion that it be referred to the Committee on Law. The resolution was so referred.

Secretary Morrison stated that the Adjustment Committee had also returned Resolution No. 73, with the suggestion that it be referred to the Building Trades Committee.

Delegate West objected to referring the resolution to the Building Trades Committee, and moved that it be re-

ferred to the Executive Council. (Seconded and carried.)

At the request of Vice-President Parham, Resolutions No. 7 and No. 53, which had been referred to the Committee on Organization, were referred to the Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 20 was referred from the Committee on Labels to the Committee on Adjustment.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Miss Beatrice Vaughan, of Toledo, Ohio, who spoke at some length in regard to the work being done in Toledo in establishing homes where working girls could live at a reasonable cost. She urged that similar work be taken up in other cities, and that the management be in the hands of the working women themselves.

The following resolutions were received too late for publication in Friday's minutes.

Resolution No. 143—By Delegate Jaa. H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International of N. A.:

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America claims jurisdiction over all classes of upholsterers engaged in the different branches of upholstering craft; and

WHEREAS, The upholstering of railway coaches has at all times been recognized as one of the branches of our craft and under the control of our International Union; and

WHEREAS, The Car Workers' International Association accepts as members upholsterers, employed as such on railway coaches, which is an infringement upon the jurisdiction of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor request the Car Workers' International Association to refrain from accepting upholsterers as members into their local unions, and that they be further instructed to turn over to the Upholsterers' International Union, any upholsterers they now have as members of their association.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 144—By Delegate James B. Connor, of the Switchmen's Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Switchmen's Union of North America, recognized and chartered by the American Federation of Labor, has, by virtue of the powers of the parent body been vested with jurisdiction over all men identified with this particular branch of the transportation service; and

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, an organization primarily intended to embrace the brakemen only, has seen fit to arrogate to itself

rights and privileges neither consistent, equitable or just; and

WHEREAS, The unchecked trend of this rule or ruin policy of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in attempting to persuade the Switchmen to disregard their oath of allegiance, and desert their organization and the American Federation of Labor as well; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation, in regular session assembled, demonstrate their loyalty, not only to the cause of trade unionism, but to the American Federation of Labor, as well by a public recognition of the fact that the recognized jurisdictional extent of any organization as determined by the American Federation of Labor, will be religiously maintained and observed; and be it still further

RESOLVED, That, in conformity with this principle, the Delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention, representing the workers of the North American Continent, declare the Switchmen's Union of North America the only bona-fide organization having jurisdiction over Switchmen, and request that the officers of the American Federation of Labor use their good offices to urge upon organizers of the American Federation of Labor to act in concert with the representatives of the Switchmen's Union of North America, to insure the maintenance of their vested rights and privileges.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 145—By Delegates Jos. Proebstle, Louis Kemper, H. A. Kugler, John Sullivan and Ed. F. Ward of the United Brewery Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Teamsters have, outside of the City of New Orleans, no members engaged in the delivery of the product of a brewery, either in the United States or Canada; and

WHEREAS, The Brewery Workers' International Union was granted jurisdiction over all men delivering beer in the year of 1887, and hold this jurisdiction to-day, and have succeeded in organizing ninety-five per cent. of the men employed in their industry in America; and

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Teamsters have made contracts with the employing brewers of New Orleans, in the year of 1903, and again on the thirtieth day of August, 1909, without having one man for whom they made contracts as a member of their organization; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, condemns the action of the Teamsters' International Union, and orders them to cancel or abrogate said contracts: be it further

RESOLVED, That the jurisdiction over all men employed in the delivery of beer shall rest with the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, as recommended by the Ad-

justment Committee of the Denver Convention.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 146—By Delegates W. H. McKinstry of the Michigan Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Union Label is admitted to be the chief guide to the purchaser in buying any product; and

WHEREAS, We believe such Label should appear on all products made by members of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Local No. — of Saw Workers, located at Port Huron, and being the only union of its kind in America, are desirous of so presenting to the consumer of their products; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. allow said Union to place the label of the A. F. of L., or one of their own design, upon all products made by their members.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 147—By Delegate Agnes Nestor of the International Glove Workers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, It has been found impossible in many cities to secure meeting places of central and local labor bodies which are both congenial and convenient; and

WHEREAS, There is an increasing demand for suitable meeting places for unions composed of girls and women; and

WHEREAS, Such suitable meeting places would help greatly in the organization of women; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention appoint a permanent committee of fifteen, which shall take up the matter of encouraging the erection of labor temples in every industrial centre, which shall be used for the regular meeting places of central and local labor bodies, and which shall become the centres for the physical, social, intellectual and moral development of the members of organized labor and their families; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this committee seek the broadest information concerning the methods of constructing such labor temples, investigate and suggest the best methods of conducting them to the greatest good of the largest number, and to make them in every way worthy of the great cause which is represented in the trades union movement.

RESOLVED, That a majority of this committee shall be trades unionists, and that the committee serve without expense to the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 148—By Delegates of International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen:

WHEREAS, The United Brewery Workers' organization has ignored the decisions of the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, in refusing to comply with said decisions along jurisdictional lines; and

WHEREAS, They have not alone re-

fused to recognize the mandates of the several Conventions, but have openly, for the past three years, gone along disrupting the organization of Team Drivers and Stationary Firemen, especially in St. Paul, where a local Union, organized and chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, engaged in driving beer wagons, were forced to give up their charter and become members of the United Brewery Workers' Union, or forfeit their positions as drivers, because of the fact that the United Brewery Workmen had threatened to tie up the breweries unless the employers forced the members of the Team-Drivers' Union into the organization of United Brewery Workers. In the cities of Columbus, Providence and Pittsburg, the same condition has existed, local unions of Stationary Firemen, organized and chartered by the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen were forced to become members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union by threats on the part of the United Brewery Workmen, that unless they became members of the said Brewery Workmen's organization, they would forfeit their positions; and in every instance where the members of the Stationary Firemen and the Teamsters' Union, working in breweries or in agencies of breweries, refuse to become members of the Brewery Workmen's Union, they did lose their positions: be it

**RESOLVED,** That the Executive Council compel the United Brewery Workmen to turn back to the Teamsters and the Firemen, in St. Paul and Columbus and other cities, within sixty days, those members of the said organizations of Teamsters and Firemen who were forced into the Brewery Workmen's Union by the above-mentioned threat; and, be it further

**RESOLVED,** That, in the event of the Brewery Workers failing to carry out this mandate, the Executive Council withdraw their endorsement of the Label of the United Brewery Workers.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 149—By Delegates of the United Garment Workers:**

**WHEREAS,** The Shirt Waist, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, by a referendum vote and a convention, decided to waive jurisdiction over all Shirt Waist, Shirt, Collar and Cuff Cutters and Operators and all Stock Laundry Workers to the United Garment Workers of America, retaining jurisdiction only over none but purely custom, city or commercial laundries; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That this 1909 Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in view of the above amicable agreement between these two organizations, endorse their action, and the Union Label of the United Garment Workers of America, as the only bona-fide one on all kinds of shirts, collars and cuffs.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

**Resolution No. 150—By Delegates of the United Garment Workers:**

**WHEREAS,** The firm of Marx & Haas of St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of "Jacket Rabbit Brand Clothing," has some six weeks ago, in direct violation of a signed agreement, locked out over 1,000 of its employees, members of the United Garment Workers of America; and

**WHEREAS,** Court injunctions, hired strike-breakers, armed detectives and all manner of National Manufacturers' Association methods have been adopted to compel those locked out to return to work and cease their fight against said firm; and

**WHEREAS,** The lockout is on at the present time, and the goods of the firm of Marx & Haas are sold in the various industrial centres; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the delegates from the various cities and towns in the United States report this matter back to their respective bodies, and all information on the matter leading up to, and the status of the case will be supplied on application, by the headquarters of United Garment Workers of America Bible House, New York.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 151—By Delegates of the United Garment Workers:**

**WHEREAS,** Millions of dollars are spent annually by the United States Government in its Army, Navy, Postal and other departments for Clothing, Shirts, Uniforms, etc.; and

**WHEREAS,** These are usually given out under the contract system, irrespective of conditions under which they are made, and frequently made under conditions where wages are low and the hours of labor long; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor use its influence and endeavors to have these various departments, in calling for future contracts, place a clause in said tenders or contracts which will call for an eight-hour work-day, sanitary conditions, and the payment of the prevailing, or Union, rate of wages in the locality where the said output is being manufactured; and be it further

**RESOLVED,** That the Executive Council urge the appointment of an inspector to see to it that the provisions therein contained are enforced.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 152—By Delegates of the United Garment Workers:**

**WHEREAS,** Prison labor, in the use of up-to-date and improved machinery and the selling of the time of the convicts to contractors at a stupendous low figure, with additional light, heat and rent gratis, has enabled these contractors to sell prison output at such low prices as to come into keen competition in the most unfair manner with free labor in the open market; and

**WHEREAS,** While we are not opposed to keeping those who are unfortunate enough to be incarcerated in prisons employed, yet we feel that such employment should be in callings which

do not come in competition with free labor, and instead of the latest improved machinery being used, and permitting contractors to benefit, we believe that hand labor should be utilized, the output lessened, and the men be simply be kept from idleness; and

WHEREAS, The United Garment Workers of America, and its thousands of members, have been great sufferers as a result of this prison output of shirts, overalls, pants, etc.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the delegates to report to their respective Internationals, State Federations, central bodies, and local Unions, to more than ever oppose the prison labor contract system by refusing to purchase said output, and to endeavor to have legislation enacted in the various States compelling these contractors to place a label or ticket on said output, designating it as "Prison Made"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That those desiring facsimiles of trademarks, or tickets on said prison output in some of the leading penitentiaries of the country can have the same by applying to the U. G. W. of A.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 153—By Delegates F. J. Hayes and W. D. Van Horn of the United Mine Workers of America:

BE IT RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby endorses and affirms the resolution adopted by the United Mine Workers of America, at its Annual Convention, held at Indianapolis, Ind., January, 1909, as follows:

WHEREAS, A class of predatory rich, who scarcely know the limit of their wealth, is co-existent with countless thousands whose poverty is directly attributable to their failure to find some owner of the means of production to employ them; and

WHEREAS, The denial of the opportunity of the willing workers to engage in useful labor springs from the fact that the means with which the necessities of life are produced are owned and controlled by private individuals who are not necessary factors in the field of wealth production, but whose only function is to profit by the activity of the working class, so long as a market can be found where the products of the workers can be disposed of; and

WHEREAS, The workers receive, in the form of wages, only a small share of what their labor power, with the aid of machinery, creates, thus preventing them from buying back out of the markets the equivalent of what they have produced, necessarily causing a glutted market; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the United Mine Workers of America, in Annual Convention assembled, recognize and declare for the necessity of the public ownership and operation, and the democratic management of all those means of production and exchange that are collectively used, that every man and wo-

man willing and able to work can have free access to the means of life, and get the full social value of what they produce.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 154—By Delegate Hugh Robinson of the J. T. U. of A.:

WHEREAS, The success of the Canadian Labor movement is, and has been, largely due to the sympathetic and financial support extended to it by the various International Trades Unions, to whom it is so closely related; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire to cement those relations still closer and closer into an indissoluble bond; and

WHEREAS, The Canadian Labor movement appreciates, and is indebted to, the A. F. of L. for its active and generous assistance in stimulating and promoting the work of propaganda and organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention assembled view with approval and satisfaction the efforts of the A. F. of L. to promote and advance the best interests of the Canadian Labor movement, in their desire to more fully organize the wage-earners of the Dominion of Canada, and particularly those of the French-speaking race in the Province of Quebec, and that the Executive Council be commended for the steps taken to increase the possibilities of successful results, and recommends that, as far as possible, the good work begun be continued.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 155—By Delegates Daniel J. Tobin, Thos. L. Hughes, P. D. Daley, Jos. Murphy and John Longstreet of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters;

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that in this country to-day the horse is becoming replaced by the automobile; and

WHEREAS, Thousands of our members who were formerly engaged in driving horses are now operating motor trucks, automobiles and delivering merchandise, transporting passengers, and hauling freight in every section of this country; and

WHEREAS, The stablemen are the men employed in taking care of horses, harnessing, cleaning, etc., are directly a part of the teaming industry, we desire to request this Convention to grant us, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, jurisdiction over all chauffeurs and stablemen; and we further request that we be granted the right to change our International charter from International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to read as follows: International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 156—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll of the Massachusetts State Branch of A. F. of L.

RESOLVED, That the National Con-

vention, A. F. of L., in its Convention at Toronto, Ontario, be requested to consider the possibility and desirability of offering a prize of \$500, more or less, to be competed for by all playwrights, for the writing of a drama or stage production that will fittingly set forth the value and importance to wage-earners of the Trade Union form of organization.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 157—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll of the Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. of L.:

WHEREAS, The Secretary of War of Washington, D. C., is giving out much work from that Department by contract; and

WHEREAS, A resolution was presented and passed at the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., calling upon the American Federation of Labor to call to the attention of the Secretary of War to insist upon fair wages and conditions, when placing contracts for supplies, garments, hats, caps, shoes, etc.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to take up this mat-

ter with the Secretary of War.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions

Resolution No. 158—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll of the Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. of L.:

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Union of Quincy, Massachusetts, called attention of the delegates to the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., held at Holyoke, October, 1909, that there are three thousand or more employed in the ship-building industry in that city unorganized asking that an organizer be appointed for six months in the district of the City of Quincy to organize the unorganized, and build up the membership of the different unions in that vicinity; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor consider the question of sending an organizer for six months to that district.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

At 12.30 p. m. the Convention was adjourned, under the rules, to reconvene at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, November 15th.

## SEVENTH DAY—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, November 15th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Barnes, Conway, Rickert, Larger, Coombe, Coakley, Call, Miller, McGivern, Paravicini, Manlove, Mahon, Freel, Evans, Calvert, Driscoll, Thompson, Garrett, Tucker, Tooker, Huggins, Burkhardt, Archer, Martin, Anderson, Whalen, Roberts, Smith (A. M.), Roderick, Mawbray.

Secretary Morrison read a telegram from the Secretary of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, W. G. Cooper, inviting the Convention to meet in Atlanta in 1910.

Delegate DeVeaux received permission to have the following statement and agreement made part of the minutes of the Convention:

Toronto, Nov. 15, 1909.

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting:

A controversy has existed between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Ladies' Garment Cutters Local Union No. 10 of the International, which resulted in the revocation of the charter of Local No. 10, arbitrators having been appointed which resulted in decisive action by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the same being a part of the records of the Executive Council.

Having been instructed to attempt to bring about a settlement of the existing controversy I am pleased to state that an agreement has been entered into by the said International Ladies' Garment Workers, Mr. Herman Robinson, the organizer of the American Federation of Labor in New York, and myself, representing the Central Federated Union of New York and the Local No. 10 of Cutters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

I would request that the enclosed agreement be made part of the records of this Convention as a matter of reference.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY DEVEAUX,

Representing the Central Federated

Union of Greater New York and Vicinity.

### AGREEMENT.

Agreement made and entered into this twelfth day of November, Nineteen Hundred and Nine, by and between Abraham Rosenberg, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Harry DeVeaux, representing the Central Federated Union of New York, and Herman Robinson, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, as follows:

**FIRST.** That former Local Union No. 10, known as the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters will be reinstated in the International Union upon the payment of one month's per capita on their present membership.

**SECOND.** That said Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union agrees to pay the assessment levied at the Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union prior to the present controversy between said Ladies' Garment Cutters Union and the International, said assessment to be based upon the membership of the Local Union at that time.

**THIRD.** The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union agrees to accept into membership the present enrollment of members of the Cloak and Suit Cutters' Local Union No. 10 without charge for initiation or assessment. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in consideration of the going, agrees to turn over into the general fund of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union all moneys now held in trust by said International Union for Cloak and Suit Cutters' Local Union No. 10.

**FOURTH.** The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union agrees to recall the present charter No. 10 immediately upon the terms of this agreement being accepted by the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, and further agrees to re-issue charter No. 10 to the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, or if agreeable, some other satisfactory number.

**FIFTH.** The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union agrees upon re-affiliation with said International Union to comply with the constitution of said International Union.

The above agreement shall become effective immediately upon the approval of the same by the officers of the Inter-

national Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and by the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union of New York.

(Sgd.) ABRAHAM ROSENBERG,  
President International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

(Sgd.) HARRY DeVEAUX,  
Central Federated Union of New York.

(Sgd.) HERMAN ROBINSON,  
General Organizer American Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Mitchell received unanimous consent to the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolution No. 159—By United Mine Workers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, We, the delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, have learned with deep regret that as a result of a fire in a coal mine at Cherry, Illinois, on Saturday, November 13th, more than four hundred miners—members of the United Mine Workers of America—lost their lives; and

WHEREAS, The information of this catastrophe has shocked the people of the whole country and especially the organized workmen whose efforts have ever been directed toward securing legislation for the protection of life, limb and health; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, delegates in Convention assembled, extend to the families and dependents of our former fellow-workers our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in the great sorrow that has overtaken them;

RESOLVED, That the Secretary be instructed to convey this resolution to the afflicted through the representatives of the Miners' Organization at Cherry.

Vice-President Mitchell—I move the adoption of the resolution. The motion was seconded, and carried by unanimous rising vote.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—For the information of the Secretary, I desire to say that the resolution can be forwarded to International Secretary Perry or to Mr. Samuel Pascoe, both of whom are at Cherry, Illinois.

Delegate Tazelaar obtained unanimous consent to the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolution No. 160—By Delegate J. Tazelaar of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America:

WHEREAS, The Board of Arbitration in New York City in a dispute between the Painters and the Iron League, as to the painting of iron used in the construction and re-construction of buildings, has rendered a very unfair decision to the Painters of New York City, in deciding that painting on structural iron work was not painter's work, ruling that such work should be done by non-painters, apprentices, helpers and laborers, though admitting that the coating applied is paint and is applied with the

brush; and

WHEREAS, This ruling has injured the interests of craftsmen employed in the painting trade to a very large extent, and has taken from the painters in New York City hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages; and

WHEREAS, This work is now being done by men who receive therefore very low wages, a difference of almost \$2.00 per day between the wages paid to the painters of New York City and these apprentices, helpers, laborers and the so-called non-painters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this, the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in regular session assembled, that we hereby condemn the action of the Iron League and the Board of Arbitration of New York City, and the decision of Dr. Peters as unjust and unfair to the painters now members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention hereby renews its former decisions in upholding the contentions of the Brotherhood of Painters, that all painting in the construction and reconstruction of buildings belongs to the painting trade; be it further

RESOLVED, That the Board of Arbitration be notified of the re-affirmation of its former decisions and that the Building Trades Unions of New York City be requested to give the Brotherhood of Painters all possible assistance in securing this work for union painters and take steps at once to set aside the decision of the Arbitration Board.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 1—By Delegate P. J. McArdle of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America:

WHEREAS, The United States Steel Corporation is waging a war of extermination against organized labor in its mills, and on its transportation lines, and has committed itself to the policy of operating all branches of its business non-union, and

WHEREAS, In carrying out this policy it can only be a question of time until every union man in its employ must either forfeit his union membership or his employment, thereby weakening materially several affiliated organizations, and encouraging other corporations to begin conflicts with organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention recognizes the United States Steel Corporation as the most formidable and aggressive enemy that the movement has to contend with; that we believe the thorough organization of all branches of its business is the most important and necessary work that could engage the attention, time and effort of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international organizations, and that we recommend that a meeting be held during the sessions of all organizations represented, together with the President and Secretary

of the A. F. of L., to consider and outline a campaign of organization among the employees of the United States Steel Corporation, and to consider and devise ways and means of making the strikes of the affiliated organizations, now pending, more effective, to the end that they may be brought to a successful conclusion.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Vice-President Perham, Secretary of the Committee, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Organization begs leave to submit the following report upon the resolutions and reports referred to it:

The committee concurs in Resolution No. 1, and recommends that a meeting be called by the President of the A. F. of L. of the executive officers of all affiliated national and international organizations some time before the adjournment of this Convention, for the purpose of giving consideration to the subject matter of the resolution, and of outlining such a course of action as may seem to the meeting feasible and advisable, and for the purpose of making such recommendations to this Convention as, in the opinion of the meeting, may seem proper.

Delegate McArdle moved the adoption of the resolution. (Seconded.)

Treasurer Lennon discussed the question briefly, and stated that the matter could be considered by the Convention as well as by a committee of the international officers present.

The question was discussed by Delegates Ryan (F. M.), Lewis (T. L.), McArdle, de Nedrey and McGovern.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Secretary Morrison—The report calls for a meeting of the presidents of the international organizations. I believe some arrangements should be made to call a meeting at an early date, and give the officers an opportunity to prepare a report to present to this Convention.

President Gompers—I would suggest that Delegate McArdle, Delegate Lynch and Delegate O'Connor confer, for the purpose of making some arrangements for the conference provided for in the resolution.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 2 be amended by striking from the first paragraph, following the word "deplorable," the words, "owing to the lack of attention shown by the A. F. of L. and the State Federation of Labor in providing us with organizers and assistance," the resolution, when amended, to read:

Resolution No. 2—By Delegate O. P. Smith of the Indiana State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The condition of organized labor in the city of Elkhart has become deplorable; and

WHEREAS, We realize that, with the limited number of organizers employed by the A. F. of L., it would be impossible to give all cities the assistance required; still we believe that after a number of years with absolutely no assistance whatever, we are entitled to some consideration in this way from the A. F. of L., especially in view of the fact that the existence of organized labor at Elkhart is at stake; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Elkhart C. L. U., in session this 26th day of October, 1909, petition the A. F. of L. to provide this city with an organizer as soon as possible, to assist in building up organized trades in Elkhart; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished O. P. Smith, delegate to Toronto, with instructions to present the same to the Convention for action.

The question was discussed at length by Delegates Wilson (J.), Smith (O. P.), DeVaux, and Secretary Morrison.

Delegate McSorley—I desire to offer an amendment to the report of the committee. I move that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for consideration. (Seconded.)

The question was further discussed by Delegates DeVaux, Daly (T. M.), and Redding. The amendment offered by Delegate McSorley was carried.

Resolution No. 3—By Delegate John J. Manning of the Laundry Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, by a referendum vote and a convention, has decided to waive jurisdiction over all shirt, shirt waist, collar and cuff cutters and operators, and all stock laundry workers, retaining jurisdiction over none but purely custom laundry workers; and

WHEREAS, This waiver of jurisdiction and consequent loss of membership and financial resources will retard the growth of our International Union ex-



cept that assistance be rendered by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is requested to instruct all the salaried organizers of the American Federation of Labor to give particular attention to the organizing of laundry workers, who are engaged in purely custom laundry work, during the coming year; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council is requested to issue a circular letter to all affiliated State and Central bodies, urging that their organizers or organizing committees do all in their power to organize the unorganized custom laundry workers that may be in their vicinity or jurisdiction.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 3.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegate Manning who urged that the Executive Council appoint women organizers to work among laundry workers.

Delegate Rumsey discussed the question at some length and urged that women organizers be appointed to work not only among women employed in laundries but among women engaged in every industrial pursuit.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

**Resolution No. 11**—By Delegate O. P. Smith of the Indiana Federation of Labor:

The following resolution was adopted at the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, held at South Bend, September 28, 29 and 30, 1909:

**RESOLVED**, That the Indiana State Federation of Labor at this Convention instruct the delegates to this Convention to have their respective locals insist upon general organizers to be sent into the State representing their respective Internationals, that the State may be more thoroughly organized during the coming year; and, therefore, be it further

**RESOLVED** That an appeal be made to the American Federation of Labor at the Toronto Convention of that body, either through the delegates representing the Indiana Federation of Labor in that Convention or by communication asking the American Federation of Labor to assist the weaker Internationals financially that organizers may be placed in the State representing the various crafts affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The committee recommended that Re-

solution No. 11 be referred to the Executive Council for action.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 58**—By Delegate Edward T. Hannah, International Union of Rammermen, Etc.:

**WHEREAS**, The International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb-setters, have successfully organized the various branches of this industry, but still lack one branch, namely, that of blue stone-cutting; and

**WHEREAS**, There are a large number of blue stone-cutters, who have a form of organization, but are outside of the Trades Union Movement; and

**WHEREAS**, Our International Union has the assurance that these men will affiliate with it, if the American Federation of Labor will give us the right to accept them; and

**WHEREAS**, The blue stone-cutting comes under our jurisdiction since our flaggers and curb-setters handle and dress that material;

**RESOLVED**, That this Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Canada, give the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb-setters the privilege and right to accept and organize the blue stone-cutters within its ranks.

The committee reported as follows: "It appearing that the resolution involves a question of jurisdiction, your committee begs leave to refer it to the Convention."

Delegate Hannah—I move that this Convention give jurisdiction over those men to the Pavers and Rammermen.

Vice-President Duncan—You might as well refer it to the Committee on Adjustment, if you refer it anywhere.

Vice-President Duncan spoke at some length in opposition to the resolution.

Delegate Hannah spoke at length in favor of the resolution.

Delegate McSorley—Is not this procedure a little bit unusual? The Constitution says there must be a meeting between the parties interested, and that the Convention has no power in the premises until it is recommended to it by the Executive Council. I would like to have a ruling on that.

President Gompers—The Convention should determine.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate DeVeaux, who moved that the entire matter be referred to the Committee on Adjustment. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Duncan—I offer as an amendment that, as per the rules of the

American Federation of Labor, the subject matter be referred to the stone-cutting trades for conference and adjustment. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed further by Delegates Hannah, DeVeaux, and Vice-President Duncan.

The motion to refer to the stone-cutting trades for conference and adjustment was carried by a vote of 103 to 34.

The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Hatch—In the event of an agreement not being reached by all the interested parties, what course will be followed? Would it be in order at this time to move that, in the event an agreement is not reached, the matter be referred to the Executive Council?

President Gompers—If an agreement is not reached, it can come before the Executive Council by one of the aggrieved parties bringing it there.

Resolution No. 62—By Delegate Agnes Nestor of the International Glove Workers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The International Glove Workers' Union of America has been organized but for a period of seven years, and during that time has struggled under the greatest difficulties, and has therefore been unable to extend the organization; and

WHEREAS, Our organization is now making special efforts to carry on a campaign of organization in various localities; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized by this Convention to give our organization assistance in this work by instructing organizers in all localities to give particular attention to the organizing of glove workers, and also give us a special organizer for a period of six months.

The committee recommended that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 75—By Delegate L. D. Redding of the Fort Wayne Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Several State Federations and city central bodies have passed resolutions regarding the formation of Federal Labor Unions among the farm employees and unskilled workmen in small towns in nearby districts; and

WHEREAS, Much good can be accomplished, not only to the laborers in these localities, but to the labor movement, by creating a demand among consumers for various label products; and

WHEREAS, Many farm laborers and

common laborers in small towns are forced to enter the cities during a part of each season, and directly compete with most every craftsman; and

WHEREAS, This class of labor as a rule does not understand organization of the laborer, and many condemn, through lack of knowledge; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, instruct the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. to make a special effort to induce local organizers in all localities to go into the small towns nearby and form Federal Labor Unions, to be chartered under the A. F. of L., that the same may become affiliated with the city central bodies, and thereby educate the unskilled laborers in these localities, and at the same time create demands for all Union Label products.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Tanquary opposed the adoption of the report of the committee. He stated that the adoption of the report would be infringing upon the rights of farmers' unions. He stated that farm laborers were eligible to membership in the various farmers' unions.

Secretary Morrison—We are organized wage-workers, and the farm laborers are wage-workers, and we should make an effort to organize them.

Delegate Tanquary—The constitutions of the farmers' unions admit to membership the farm laborers and farm owners.

Delegate Crampton spoke in opposition to the report of the committee. He stated that the farm laborers of the United States and Canada could not be organized in the same way as the farm laborers of European countries; that farm laborers in the United States were usually single men and were almost invariably domiciled with their employers, while in Europe they usually occupied their own homes.

Delegate Smith (O. P.) discussed the question at length, and said in part: This resolution emanates from the Indiana State Federation of Labor. We have the so-called "farmers' unions" in our State, but we found that a great many of the men who work on the farms are not entirely satisfied with that form of organization. They do not own the farms, and while they endorse the organization generally, they find something lacking. There is no class of labor so overworked and underpaid as

the hired men on the farms of the United States. The farmers' organizations are largely engaged in political work, in a sense, in our State.

Delegate Conners spoke in favor of issuing charters to unions referred to in the resolution. He stated that as no farmers' organization had received a charter from the American Federation of Labor, such charters would not conflict with any other charters issued by the American Federation of Labor.

Treasurer Lennon—It is well for our delegates to understand that the farming of the United States is now being largely performed by tenant farmers, not by farm owners, and that the tenant farmer is practically a wage-worker. The organization of the farmers which predominates so largely in the south and in the far west, I know, from inquiry among the membership and acquaintanceship with their officers, is largely composed of tenant farmers. There are farm owners in it, but there are a great number of employees on the farms working for the tenants, and they are also in the organization. Efforts have been put forth by organized labor in Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, and some of the Western States, to bring about a spirit of co-operation between the farmers' organizations and the trade unions, and they have already borne some fruit and promise to bear much more that is beneficial to the wage-workers' organizations. If we take the position the resolution calls for, it places us practically in the position as they are likely to see it, of undertaking to establish a union in rivalry of the one they already have. The work that has been done by the farmers' union to create a demand for union label products—especially clothing, hats, shoes, and printing—will be wiped out by the adoption of this resolution, from which very little, indeed, can come at this time. It seems to me it is the part of wisdom to not approve of any such action.

I move that the matter be referred to the Executive Council, without any recommendation. (Seconded.)

Secretary Morrison—Will that prevent the organization of the great number of farm laborers in California, working and gathering oranges, in the beet industry, and other industries? If the Convention refers this resolution to the Executive Council in the spirit it is in-

tended, it seems to me it would be instructed not to organize these migratory laborers in California.

Delegate Furuseth discussed the question at length, and said in part: We have felt for some time out there that the large number of men going from place to place needed to be organized. The conditions under which they work are such as to make any permanent settlement anywhere impossible. They do not earn enough money to settle anywhere, and to live as men should live. The San Francisco Labor Council has taken the question up. There is a disposition everywhere to do something to assist them. It was suggested that an organization might be brought about—a large, militant, real, fighting body—that having nothing to lose and everything to gain, might be willing to do systematically and for a purpose what they are now doing under compulsion, and to no purpose at all. The matter has progressed out there. The San Francisco Labor Council has taken up the question, and there is a disposition to ask the American Federation of Labor to bear part of the expense that the Union men there have taken upon themselves to effect an organization that would give the migratory laborers a chance in life.

Secretary Perham of the committee discussed the question at some length, describing the condition of the migratory farm laborers in the far west, and the need of organization to better their conditions, and in concluding his remarks, said: We need the co-operation of both the farmer and the hired man; we want them to understand what the industrial people are trying to do, and we want them to vote with us instead of against us on all these questions. If organized labor is ever going to take the masterful position it should in the United States, it will need the aid of both the farmer and the hired man with it. I hope to see this resolution adopted, and the Federal Unions formed. It seems to me, from the critical situation that surrounds organized labor at this time, that it is the proper time to express our idea that we want the co-operation of the farmers and the hired men all over the United States.

The question was discussed further by Delegates Sexton, Crampton and Furuseth.

Delegate Curtis discussed the question briefly, and urged that such Federal Unions be formed among farm laborers. He stated that it would prevent them from going to the cities and acting as strike-breakers when members of the different trades were on strike.

Delegate French opposed the resolution, and said in part: I have had the pleasure of representing the Cigarmakers' Union on several occasions at the conventions of the farmers' organization. Three years ago they went on record as endorsing the trade union movement and endorsing all the labels in the American Federation of Labor. In many of the Southern States, we have received their support, and farmers are seated in the State Federations, as well as in the city central bodies. They are taking an active part in the trade union movement, and they are helping us greatly in demanding union products. I am opposed to the adoption of the resolution, because I believe that it will create a bad feeling between the farmers and the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Morton (J.) spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution, and stated that the formation of such Federal Unions would have a tendency to

prevent the collection of these men in large numbers in the cities during the winter months, to be used by the agencies supplying strikebreakers.

Delegate Molter spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

Delegate Stewart opposed the adoption of the resolution, and stated that the money sought to be devoted to this purpose could be spent to better advantage in organizing among the Internationals already affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Delegate Melens—In Wisconsin, we have worked in perfect harmony with the farmers' organizations. They have asked us to patronize the label upon their products, and have in turn agreed to patronize the various labels of the organized trades. Is it not fair to assume that when the label is placed on their product, it is produced under fair conditions?

On motion, the debate was closed.

The motion to refer to the Executive Council, without instructions, was carried by a vote of 74 in the affirmative to 63 in the negative.

At 12.00 o'clock the Convention adjourned, under the rules, to reconvene at 2.00 o'clock p. m.

## SEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m., Monday, November 15th, President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Kline, Redler, Smith (John T.), Walsh, Rickert, Larger, Schwarty, Coombe, Call, Gernon, Woll, McGivern, Tracy, Paravicini, Sprague, Hall, Manlove, Freil, Evans, Lawyer, Ott, Calvert, Driscoll, Thompson, Hoffman, Tucker, Tooker, Huggins, Archer, Martin, Roberts, Smith (A. M.), Mawbray.

Delegate Kelly received the unanimous consent to the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolution No. 161—By Delegate J. A. Kelly of the San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in its general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit: the immigration to the United States and its insular territory of

large and increasing numbers of Japanese, Koreans and other races native of Asia; and

WHEREAS, The American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese, Koreans and other races native of Asia on the grounds, (1) That the wage and living standards of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects, (2) That the racial incompatibility, as between the people of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own factor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

WHEREAS The systematic colonization by these Oriental races of our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast and other Western localities of the

United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all races native of Asia other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; therefore, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolution.

President Gompers made mention of the fact that information had been received which indicated that a stay of proceedings in the contempt suit instituted against Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison, and himself would not be granted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Vice-President Perham, Secretary of the Committee, continued the report, as follows:

**Resolution No. 76**—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

**WHEREAS**, There exists in the City of New York an incorporated Association of Theatrical Performers, dual in character to the Actors' International Union, and whose membership consists principally of seceders from the Actors' International Union; and

**WHEREAS**, Attempts have been made by the Central Federated Union and the representatives of the American Federation of Labor in New York City, to have the said Association, known as the "The White Rats of America" meet and confer for the purpose of affiliating with the labor movement of this country; and

**WHEREAS**, At a meeting held by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at the Everett House, in New York City, during the year 1908, an invitation was sent to the said "White Rats of America" for the purpose of conferring with the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS**, No attention has been given to the repeated requests, and in consideration of the fact that a wrong impression prevails in some parts of this country and in Europe, that this Association is a part of the Actors' Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That due notice of the non-affiliation of this association, known as "The White Rats of America," shall be given to all State and city central bodies throughout the United States and Canada, and no official recognition be

given to this association by any of the affiliated unions until such time as "The White Rats of America" shall be a component part of the labor movement of this country through an affiliation with the Actors' International Union, the only recognized organization of theatrical performers chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 80**—By Delegate C. E. James of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS**, The stoneware pottery business is a growing industry employing many thousand workmen who are not organized anywhere in the country outside of the State of Minnesota; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be requested to use every effort to organize the stoneware pottery industry in the whole country, and as soon as a sufficient number of locals are formed an international trades union may be formed.

The committee recommended that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 85** — By Delegates Christ. Kerker and Henry Koch, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

**WHEREAS**, Unscrupulous employers of the baking industry, employing thousands of craftsmen of the baking trade have in the past year reduced wages and forced men to inhuman conditions, and while we are doing all within our power to uphold and defend our constitution against the wanton attack of corporate power, which seeks to take advantage and fasten upon its employees a slavish condition of servitude; and

**WHEREAS**, The members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union have been engaged in bitter strikes the country over, we feel that the conditions of the bakery industry must be sharply looked after; and

**WHEREAS**, As the situation presents itself to us, we picture it with serious alarm and apprehension, for we recognize in it an insidious attack on organized labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That we, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, request the 29th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. to instruct the President of that body to place on its organizers' staff a member of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

The committee recommended that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 88—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Abraham Pena and Julia Iglesias of Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, It was resolved by the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor and recommended to the National and International Associations of Longshoremen, Hod Carriers, Barbers, Boot and Shoe Workers and Ladies Garment Workers and others in the United States to have their constitutions translated into the Spanish language, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets for the purpose of organization and agitation among the workmen of Porto Rico, Cuba and Central America, in order that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the good of unionism in Porto Rico that the above resolution be carried out; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all the recommendations which were made by the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention be carried out.

The committee made the following report on Resolution No. 88: Your committee recognizes that such a provision cannot be made mandatory, in accordance with the terms of the resolution, but urges that further efforts along those lines be promoted.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 50—By Delegate Chas. W. Fear of the Joplin, Mo., Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, The unorganized wage-workers of the South-west Missouri district present an opportunity for the organization of a number of local unions, particularly in the City of Joplin and vicinity; and

WHEREAS, The Joplin Trade Assembly is working to thoroughly organize the toilers of that vicinity under the trade union banner of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 29th annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor call the attention of affiliated internationals to the unorganized South-west Missouri district, and urge that organizers be detailed to work in the said district during the coming year with the purpose of organizing the workers of the crafts; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to render all assistance possible in organizing the toilers of South-west Missouri.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as read.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 100—By Delegate P.

M. Draper of the Ottawa, Canada, Trades and Labor Associations:

WHEREAS, We, as representatives of the wage-earners and wealth producers of Canada, recognize that the American Federation of Labor is International in name, International in its work to emancipate the toilers of the American Continent;

WHEREAS, We believe that the future success of the Labor movement in Canada depends upon the activity of the laboring men and women of the Dominion, in their own behalf, supplemented with the assistance that they may receive from the organized wage-earners of every other country;

RESOLVED, That we, the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, declared in favor of the International Labor movement, and pledge our assistance to the organized wage-earners of Canada in extending the power and usefulness of the Labor movement in the Dominion;

RESOLVED, That we endorse every effort of the men and women of every country on the American Continent to become thoroughly organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor;

RESOLVED, That we, the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, endorse the strike of the United Mine Workers of America, now in existence in the Province of Nova Scotia, Canada, and pledge our moral support in their efforts to establish the organization in that Province, and throughout Canada.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as read.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Draper spoke at length in favor of the report of the committee.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 104—By Delegates John Golden and James Tansey of the United Textile Workers of America:

WHEREAS, There are over seven hundred thousand persons in the United States and Canada following the occupation of textile workers; and

WHEREAS, The larger portion of these wage-workers are women and children who in many instances are compelled to work long hours and for a low rate of wage; and

WHEREAS, The United Textile Workers of America an International Union that has always stood loyal to the principles of the Trade Union movement, as enunciated by the American Federation of Labor, is putting forth every effort to elevate the condition of the hundreds of thousands of men, women and children employed in the textile industry, and have in many instances been successful in lessening the hours of labor, securing the passage of laws for the better protection of our women

workers, and the elimination of child labor, despite the combined and persistent opposition of those who, for mercenary reasons, do not hesitate to enslave the woman and exploit the child; and

WHEREAS, It is the avowed determination of the United Textile Workers of America to continue their uphill struggle against the combined antagonism of organized manufacturing interests, until the eight-hour day is secured for the textile workers in every part of this great North American Continent, until those of our women workers who must perforce remain in the industry are amply protected, until a living American wage standard is universally established, and until every child-worker is taken from the factory and placed in the school and the playground; be it, therefore

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be urged to assist in every manner possible the United Textile Workers of America in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the textile workers, by co-operation with the above International Union in a joint movement for the bringing about of a more thorough organization of this class of wage-workers.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as read.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 34—By Delegate Olive M. Sullivan of the Stenographers' and Typists' Association, No. 12755:

WHEREAS, There are in the United States at least 500,000 men and women eligible to membership in an organization of commercial stenographers and typists; and

WHEREAS, There are in the City of Chicago many hundreds of very young women now in this profession and great numbers are continually entering it; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Stenographers' and Typists' Association of Chicago, No. 12755, request the American Federation of Labor seriously to consider the importance of organizing this vast army of workers into labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Stenographers' and Typists' Association of Chicago, No. 12755, does hereby ask that the American Federation of Labor appoint a woman organizer in Chicago for a period of three months to try to bring into the organization these hundreds of young workers.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 35—By Delegate P. J. Doherty of the Alabama State Federation of L:

WHEREAS, The labor movement in

Alabama is hindered in progress by such organizations known as the Employers' Association and Citizens' Alliance; and

WHEREAS, If organizers are not sent to that State the labor movement will be doomed; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That an organizer be sent to the State of Alabama to do all in his power to offset the manoeuvres of the opponents of organized labor.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 44—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity, was withdrawn by Delegate DeVeaux, who stated that a duplicate of the resolution had been introduced by the Sheet Metal Workers, and was in the hands of another committee.

Resolution No. 45—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

WHEREAS, The Rockmen's Protective Union, a chartered local union by the American Federation of Labor at New York City, is undergoing a severe struggle for existence, owing to the prevailing economic conditions; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that if the interested unions in that environment, which are: International Steam Engineers, No. 184, No. 134 Branch A, Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, would lend their moral support to this organization, great good would result; be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council take cognizance of this matter at the earliest moment, and adopt such measures as will result to the best interest of the appellant union and the affected trades.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution, as read.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

After a brief discussion by Delegates McCarthy and DeVeaux, the motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 130—By Delegate Geo. B. Hawley of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, The milling industry of the United States and Canada is controlled by large combinations of capital, who are imposing conditions upon their employees which are deplorable in the extreme; and

WHEREAS, These employees are but poorly organized because of the limited financial resources of the International

Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor be requested to put forth every possible effort to organize the Flour and Cereal Mill Employees; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the attention of the International Unions, and Local Unions affiliated with this Federation be called to the necessity of assisting in this work, by demanding the Union Label of the Flour and Cereal Mill Employees' Union.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as read.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

After a brief discussion by Delegate Hawley, the motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 46—By Delegate H. DeVeaux of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

WHEREAS, The Excavators' Protective Union, a chartered local union by the American Federation of Labor at New York City, is not sufficiently organized to advance better conditions in that calling; and

WHEREAS, It is apparent that if the interested unions, viz., are: International Steam Engineers, No. 184; No. 184 Branch A., Rock Drillers, and Tool Sharpeners, Teamsters, would render moral support to this organization, and the American Federation of Labor designate a special organizer, one capable in the Italian language to assist this union, great good would result to the general labor movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council act upon this subject matter as soon as possible, and adopt such ways and means as will redound to the best interests of all concerned.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for consideration.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 120—By Delegate G. R. Brunet of the Montreal Federated Trades and Labor Council:

WHEREAS, At the last Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held at Quebec, in September last, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has been fortunate enough to have had the able assistance of Brother Joseph Ainey as organizer in the Province of Quebec; and, whereas, this Congress has the utmost confidence in the ability, knowledge, experience and integrity of Brother Jos. Ainey, along the line in which he has been engaged; Therefore, be it resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the A. F. of

Labor in this connection and urgently recommend that Brother Ainey be continued as permanent organizer by the A. F. of Labor, as we think such a course will redound to the benefit of the A. F. of Labor as well as to the manifest advantage of the toiling masses"; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention endorse the action of the Executive Council in appointing an organizer for the Province of Quebec and Eastern Canada, who speaks the French and English languages fluently, and request the Executive Council to maintain him in that position, so long as the results and circumstances will permit of it.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council without any recommendation.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 127—By Delegate James H. Hatch of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America has spent considerable money in placing organizers in the field for the purpose of organizing the Automobile Upholsterers or Trimmers; and

WHEREAS, The Automobile Industry has reached the stage where the demand for trimmers exceeds the supply at hand, and because of this extraordinary conditions, a great opportunity presents itself for the complete organization of the men employed in that branch of the upholstering craft; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America intends to continue its efforts to thoroughly organize this branch of the business, and because of the large field to be covered and in order that advantage can be taken of the great demand for men, we request that the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to give special attention and assistance towards the organization of this craft, by co-operating with the Upholsterers' International Union; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor instruct their organizers to comply with the above request.

The committee recommended that the resolution, and the subject matter therein be referred to the Executive Council for their favorable consideration.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 137—By Delegates W. T. Brown and L. A. Tanquary of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers:

WHEREAS, There are more than 1,600,000 persons employed upon the railroads of North America, of which less than 500,000 are organized; and

WHEREAS, It is essential to the best interests of all concerned that this vast army be brought into the folds of unionism; and

WHEREAS, There was organized at



the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L., a Railroad Employees' Department, thereby causing a great awakening among the railroad employees of the country and a great desire to be organized; and

WHEREAS, Charters have been issued to many of the large railroads for system federations, and no general plan having been devised for the proper execution of the work of organizing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention urge upon the Railroad Employees' Department, the immediate employment of organizers by the system federations established from time to time on the various railroads; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention recommend the employment of each organizer on a commission basis at a rate of not less than two dollars (\$2.00) per capita for new members and twenty-five cents (25c) per capita for transfers.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Railroad Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor for consideration.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 19—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

WHEREAS, During the present year the title and scope of the Actors' National Protective Union has been changed and its field of organization broadened; and

WHEREAS, The Actors' International Union have formulated plans to organize and charter the various European Theatrical Organizations; and

WHEREAS, The extended European visit made by President Gompers to the various labor centres have given him a clear insight into the methods of foreign organization; and

WHEREAS, The information gained will be of material service to the Actors' International Union in the work of organizing the Actors of the world into one International Union, with branches in all theatrical centres; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled at Toronto, Canada, request the President and Executive Council to assist the Actors' International Union in chartering and bringing into the fold of the American Federation of Labor all of the European Theatrical Organizations who are now part of the labor movement in various parts of Europe.

The committee reported as follows on Resolution No. 19: Your committee recommends the indefinite postponement of the original resolution and the adoption of the following substitute:

Substitute for Resolution No. 19:

WHEREAS, During the present year the title and scope of the Actors' National Protective Union has been changed

and its field of organization broadened; and

WHEREAS, The Actors' International Union have formulated plans for a better understanding between the various organized Theatrical associations of this country and Europe; and

WHEREAS, The extended European visit made by President Gompers to the various labor centres have given him a clear insight into the methods of foreign organization, and the information thus obtained being of material service to the Actor's International Union in the work of organizing the Actors of the world into one concrete association, with branches in all theatrical centres; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled at Toronto, Canada, request the President and the Executive Council to assist the Actors' International Union in bringing about a mutual understanding of material benefit to all organized Theatrical Associations of this country and Europe.

On motion, the substitute offered by the committee was adopted.

Vice-President Perham—This concludes the partial report of the Committee on Organization.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S REPORT.

Delegate Tanquary, Secretary of the Committee, read the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the 29th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Treasurer's Report beg leave to submit the following:

In the matter of safeguarding the funds from attack through the Courts, we suggest that nothing be done in the matter, but that our funds be kept open, as they have been in the past.

We are pleased to note the increased rate of interest secured by our Treasurer on the funds on deposit.

We take this opportunity of expressing our approval of the way the affairs of the treasurer's office have been conducted under the present incumbent of the Treasurer's office.

R. GLOCKLING, Chairman

W. J. DOUGHERTY,

FRED. C. DANIEL,

WILLIAM HALL,

T. W. CASSIDY,

J. P. O'REILLY,

W. D. VAN HORN,

OLIVE SULLIVAN,

C. J. EISENRING,

J. W. MORTON.

L. A. TANQUARY, Secretary.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BUILDING TRADES.**

Delegate McNulty, Secretary of the Committee, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 57—By Delegates D. D'Alessandro and H. P. Smith of the International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers:

**RESOLVED**, That whereas, the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., at the Tampa Convention, passed a resolution which the International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers of America regard as unjust and without any justification whatever, which, if permitted to stand, would establish a very dangerous precedent, and would destroy the autonomy guaranteed by this Federation to its affiliated international bodies, set aside the laws of the organization and grant to the department a dictatorship over such international unions as would in time involve the American Federation of Labor in a disastrous fight and perhaps lead to most serious consequences; now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers hereby appeal from the decision rendered by the Tampa Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., which we regard as oppressive, unjust, unconstitutional, dictatorial and absolutely without warrant or precedent, and if permitted to stand, will lead to serious consequences, not only to the Building Department, but to every other department, and as a result, injure the Trades Union movement.

Delegate McNulty, Secretary of the Committee—The Committee on Building Trades recommends that this be referred to the Executive Council, and the introducer of the resolution desires that it

be referred as soon as possible, as he wishes to be heard by the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Wilson (J.) stated that the Committee on Adjustment desired to have Resolution No. 72 referred to the Committee on Building Trades. The request of the committee was complied with.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from P. Bohrer, Jr., Secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Rochester and Vicinity, inviting the American Federation of Labor to hold its 1910 Convention in Rochester.

Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

President Gompers read the following telegram relative to the contempt proceedings against President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell, and Secretary Morrison:

Washington, D.C., November 15, 1909.  
Samuel Gompers, American Federation of Labor, Toronto, Canada:

Darlington agreed to fifteen days extension. Court refused any extension whatever. Mandate goes down Saturday morning.

Ralston, Siddons and Richardson, Inc.  
President Gompers explained that Mr. Darlington was the attorney for Van Cleave, of the Bucks' Stove and Range Company.

At 3.30 o'clock p. m. the Convention was adjourned, to reconvene at 9.00 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, November 16th.

## EIGHTH DAY—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9.00 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, November 16th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Kennedy, Redler, Schwarz, Kirby, Price, Call, Rumsey, Tracy, Paravidini, Manlove, Mahon, Freel, Hawley, Lawyer, Calvert, Thompson (G.), Tucker, Tooker, Huggins, Burkhardt, Archer, Anderson, Whalen, Roberts (Jas.), Smith (A. M.), Mawbray.

### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Delegate McKee, Secretary of the committee, reported as follows: Your committee begs leave to report that it has been handed a telegram and a credential for D. A. Harshburger, with the request that he be substituted for F. T. Hawley of the Switchmen's Union. The committee recommends that he be seated.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate McKee—Your committee on Credentials beg leave to report further that we have examined the credentials of Ed. McEachern, from Ohio State Federation of Labor, and recommend that he be seated.

J. A. CABLE, Chairman;

THOS. J. HUMPHREY.

R. A. MCKEE, Secretary;

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Vice-President Duncan read the following report:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Greeting—The Executive Council desires to submit the following supplementary report:

### ELEVATORS CONSTRUCTION DISPUTE.

For quite a time, and prior to 1903, the International Union of Elevator Constructors, both indirectly and later directly, made application for charter to be issued by the American Federation of Labor. The matter was held in abeyance in the hope that an understanding might be reached between the Elevator Constructors and the other organizations which might be affected. Several organizations made claim to jurisdiction to parts of the work performed by members of the Elevator Constructors. The International Association of Machinists entering protest, the Executive Council, believing that the best interests of all would be subserved, issued the charter at the Toronto meeting of the Executive Council, May, 1903. In issuing the charter, however, it was with the plain understanding that though some machinists' work was being performed by members of the Elevator Constructors, the influence of that organization would bring into the International Association of Machinists the machinists who were employed in producing the material entering into elevator power and elevator construction, and that therefore the benefits accruing to the International Association of Machinists would be greater than the loss of the machinists, members of the International Union of Elevator Constructors. Some adjustments were achieved, those principally involved, however, were unsatisfied.

With the increase in modern construction and the necessity of elevator service, the work in connection with elevator construction extended in rapid proportions. With this, came the production of the parts of the elevator in

shops to a greater extent than ever before. Through this transition considerable additional difficulties arose in the path of the effort at adjustment of conflicting claims to jurisdiction. The Executive Council has endeavored to meet the new exigencies constantly arising, and to be helpful to the organizations in interest without doing violence to any. Time and again, applications have been made for the revocation of the charter of the International Union of Elevator Constructors. We realized an element of justice in the claims of these organizations, and yet appreciated the fact that if each of the claims were conceded, the International Union of Elevator Constructors would have been disrupted; a number of each of the men following the various branches of elevator construction work would have been absorbed into different organizations.

The matter received the attention of several conventions, and the Denver Convention directed that "the entire matter be referred to the Executive Council for investigation and final decision as to jurisdiction." As already stated, we have given the subject our best thought and action to be helpful, and realizing that decisions as to jurisdiction would have had the least beneficial results. However, as one of the chief elements in the controversy was that of the International Association of Machinists, we therefore directed that a conference be held between the representatives of the International Association of Machinists and the International Union of Elevator Constructors, a representative of the Executive Council participating in the conference. After a thorough discussion of the matter, the representatives of the International Association of Machinists proposed amalgamation as a solution, and orally submitted conditions of amalgamation. The terms were so generous and fair that the representatives of the Elevator Constructors at once declared in favor of the proposition. Inasmuch as the executive officers, who were the representatives of the Elevator Constructors, declared that they had not authority to finally act upon the proposition, it was agreed that the President of the International Association of Machinists should submit, in writing, to the executive officers of the Elevator Constructors the

terms upon which amalgamation was proposed, and that another meeting of the executive officers of both organizations, with the same representative of the Executive Council, should be held about three months later in Chicago for the purpose of consummating the agreement. The conference was held at Chicago, and it was there agreed that the officers of the International Association of Machinists, having authority to act in the premises, required no further action on the part of their organization, but that the officers of the Elevator Constructors would submit the propositions and terms of amalgamation to a referendum vote of their membership. It was also agreed that the President of the International Association of Machinists should accompany the propositions for amalgamation with a letter, urging its ratification. The proposition containing the terms of amalgamation is as follows:—

1. The I. U. of E. C. to be known in the I. A. of M. as Elevator Constructors' District No. 67. Said district to have jurisdiction over all men engaged in elevator construction work on buildings or wherever elevators may be erected.

2. The present International officers of the I. U. of E. C. shall be the district officers and conduct the affairs of the district in accordance with the laws of the I. A. of M. The salary of the officers to be the same as now paid.

3. The I. A. of M. will grant charters and supplies free of cost to all unions in good standing in the I. U. of E. C. and assign them numbers in accordance with the list of lodges in the I. A. of M.

4. All money in the treasury or hands of other officers, or in any way held as the money of the I. U. of E. C., shall become the treasury and money of Elevator Constructors' District No. 67, and be held for the purpose of conducting the financial affairs of that district.

5. All members engaged in the erection and construction of elevators in buildings or elsewhere where same are to be used shall carry their membership in a lodge connected with Elevator Constructors' District No. 67. Members of the I. A. of M. who may be employed now or in the future in the erection or construction of elevators, holding membership in another lodge, shall transfer to the lodge having jurisdiction over this work in the locality where the member or members may be employed in Elevator Constructors' District No. 67.

6. The I. A. of M. agrees to pay 50 per cent. of the legitimate salary and expenses of all business agents now paid by and under salary of the I. U. of E. C., in accordance with the constitution of the I. A. of M.; said business agents to have their offices in the same office as the business agents of the I. A. of M. are located in order that the unnecessary

expense of conducting two offices may be avoided.

7. Whereas the constitution of the I. A. of M. requires that members to be entitled to strike or victimized benefits of \$6 per week to single men and \$8 per week to married men shall be three months in good standing to be entitled to same, it is hereby agreed that upon the amalgamation of the two organizations all members of the I. U. of E. C. transferring to the I. A. of M. shall be immediately placed in good standing and entitled to strike and victimized benefits as provided for in the constitution of the I. A. of M.

8. All per capita tax of the A. F. of L., Building Trades Department, and such other departments or organizations as the consolidated organizations may become attached to, shall be paid out of the general fund of the I. A. of M.

9. The Elevator Constructors' District No. 67 of the I. A. of M. can hold conventions, adopt laws to govern the district, and carry on the affairs of said district practically on the same lines as now being done by the I. U. of E. C., with the exception that all rules, regulations and laws adopted by the Elevator Constructors' District No. 67 shall be in conformity with the general constitution of the I. A. of M.

10. All members of the I. U. of E. C. affiliated with the I. A. of M. shall pay to their local union at least \$1 per month dues, and each local lodge shall pay to the Grand Lodge the standard rate of per capita tax prescribed by our Constitution, as follows:

Journeyman initiation stamp .....	\$1.50
Apprentice initiation stamp .....	.75
Reinstatement stamp .....	1.50
Monthly due stamp .....	.55
Apprentice monthly due stamp .....	.25
Unemployed stamp .....	.20

It being understood that the above per capita tax covers the subscription to the monthly Journal, the same to be supplied to each lodge in proportion to the number of members in good standing.

Each lodge affiliated to conduct its financial business in accordance with the constitution of the I. A. of M.

11. As the I. A. of M. levied a one-day's assessment of \$2.50 upon each member for three years, covering the years 1908, 1909 and 1910, it is agreed that members of the I. U. of E. C. coming into the I. A. of M. during the year 1909 shall be exempt from payment of the 1908 and 1909 assessments.

12. The I. A. of M. agrees to give all members of the I. U. of E. C. in good standing at the time of amalgamation a credit of six months' good standing membership, so that they would be entitled to the death benefits of the I. A. of M. as soon as the amalgamation takes place.

13. All lodges of the I. U. of E. C. becoming part of the I. A. of M. shall be entitled to send delegates to the convention of the I. A. of M. on the same basis as all other lodges of the I. A. of M. are entitled to.

14. It is hereby agreed that all members of the I. U. of E. C. transferring to and becoming a part of the I. A. of M.

shall be entitled to all benefits, privileges and assistance of the Association and the general officers of the I. A. of M. as is now given all members and lodges of the I. A. of M.

After the adjournment of the Chicago conference, an incident arose in that city, insufficient in itself, but which was utilized by the officers of the Elevator Constructors as a justification for their refusal to submit the proposition to their members, in accordance with the agreement, and it was not submitted. Indeed, the outcome left the situation much more acute than had existed theretofore.

While we recognize the difficulty in endeavoring to bring about an amalgamation of organizations, the members of which have their feelings acutely aroused, yet we cannot refrain from strongly recommending that the terms of agreement proposed by the International Association of Machinists to the Elevator Constructors is the best plan for the conservation of the interests of all. We are not unmindful of the fact that terms of amalgamation have in the past not always been strictly adhered to, and upon that subject, in the previous report, we had the honor to submit to this Convention, we insisted that "the terms upon which smaller organizations become amalgamated with larger bodies are sacred agreements, which should be adhered to, unless the rights guaranteed the smaller bodies are waived, with its consent."

We, therefore, recommend that the terms proposed by the International Association of Machinists be adopted by the Elevator Constructors as a basis of settlement of the differences between these organizations; that the Executive Council be instructed to use its good offices without delay to consummate the amalgamation, and that the Executive Council for the American Federation of Labor become parties to the plan of amalgamation or settlement, as a guarantee to the absolute fulfillment of its terms. We further recommend that the Executive Council be authorized and instructed to take such action in the premises as may be deemed necessary to accomplish the desired result.

Respectfully submitted,

SAM'L GOMPERS, President;  
JAMES DUNCAN, 1st Vice-Pres.;  
JOHN MITCHELL, 2nd Vice-Pres.;  
JAMES O'CONNELL, 3rd Vice-Pres.;

D. A. HAYES, 4th Vice-Pres.;  
WM. D. HUBER, 5th Vice-Pres.;  
JOS. VALENTINE, 6th Vice-Pres.;  
JOHN R. ALPINE, 7th Vice-Pres.;  
H. B. PERHAM, 8th Vice-Pres.;  
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer;  
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

The supplemental report of the Executive Council was referred to the Committee on Adjustment.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Delegate Brown, Secretary of the committee, read the following report:  
Toronto, November 16, 1909.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow-Delegates: We, your Committee on Secretary's report, desire to submit the following:

After carefully comparing the Secretary's report with the report of the Treasurer and the Auditing Committee, we find the Secretary's report is absolutely correct.

We desire to direct your attention to the able and efficient manner in which this report is compiled. The report for the fiscal year, commencing October 1st, 1908, and ending September 30, 1909, is remarkable in many respects, and we urge you to carefully peruse it and note the splendid work of the American Federation of Labor during this period.

This report shows, not only a very large financial gain, with 34 international organizations, showing an increased membership of over 83,000, but this, with a reduction of over \$10,000 in the cost of organizing, and over \$1,000 less in office expenses;

This, too, while our country was yet under the cloud of the great financial crisis, we deem a very excellent showing, and plainly demonstrates the excellent manner in which the affairs of the American Federation of Labor are being managed under the careful supervision of Secretary Morrison.

We, your committee, heartily concur in his recommendation for a higher per capita tax, believing that the success of our organization can only be achieved by a per capita tax that will enable them to protect their members in all exigencies.

JAS. F. McHUGH, Chairman;  
W. T. BROWN, Secretary;

EDWARD J. MCGIVERN,  
WILBUR BRAGGINS,  
JAMES H. HATCH,  
ANTHONY McANDREW,  
JAMES B. CONNORS,  
JOHN MORRISSEY,  
CHAS. A. DOUGHERTY,  
M. P. McDONALD,  
P. D. DALEY,  
M. O. O'BRIEN,  
T. M. DALY,  
JAMES GARVEY,  
H. P. SMITH.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

Delegate McCullough, Secretary of the committee, read the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on State Organizations respectfully presents the following:

Resolution No. 21—By Delegate A. P. Bower of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There is to be a meeting held in the City of Harrisburg, Pa., on December 9th, 1909, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor to consider ways and means of obtaining relief from the unbearable conditions imposed on the laboring people of that State by the workings of the State Constabulary Law during the times of industrial disputes; and

WHEREAS, An urgent request has been made by the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor to all local, district, international and central bodies, to send representatives to said meeting; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention recommend that all affiliated national organizations having local Unions in the State of Pennsylvania use all possible influence with their said representatives to attend said meeting, and also to have them affiliated with the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

The committee reported favorably, and recommended the adoption of the resolution.

JOHN R. ALPINE, Chairman;  
STEVE WELHEUSER.  
JOHN J. JOYCE,  
JOSEPH A. FRANKLIN,  
CHARLES S. MOTE,  
TIMOTHY HEALY,  
SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,  
STEPHEN J. FAY,  
THOMAS McMANUS,  
M. M. LOLLO.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN,  
JOHN J. KEPLER,  
D. D. DRISCOLL,  
THOMAS MCGOVERN,  
T. W. McCULLOUGH, Secretary;

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from Governor Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, inviting the American Federation of Labor to hold its next Convention in the City of St. Louis.

A telegram addressed to Delegate Charles W. Fear, from Governor Hadley, was also read, containing the same invitation.

Similar invitations were also read from Mayor Frederick H. Kreismann, of St. Louis, and from the Convention Bureau of the Business Men's League of the City of St. Louis.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Delegate Perham, Secretary of the committee, reported as follows: The committee recommends that Resolution No. 123 be referred to the Committee on Adjustment.

After a short discussion by Delegates Healy and Comerford, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 144—By Delegate James B. Connors of Illinois State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Switchmen's Union of North America, recognized and chartered by the American Federation of Labor, has, by virtue of the powers of the parent body been vested with jurisdiction over all men identified with this particular branch of the transportation service; and

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, an organization primarily intended to embrace the brakemen only, has seen fit to arrogate to itself rights and privileges neither consistent, equitable or just; and

WHEREAS, The unchecked trend of this rule or ruin policy of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in attempting to persuade the Switchmen to disregard their oath of allegiance, and desert their organization and the American Federation of Labor as well; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation, in regular session assembled, demonstrate their loyalty, not only to the cause of trade unionism, but to the American Federation of Labor, as well by a public recognition of the fact that the recognized jurisdictional extent of any organization as determined by the American Federa-

tion of Labor, will be religiously maintained and observed; and be it still further

RESOLVED, That, in conformity with this principle, the Delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention, representing the workers of the North American Continent, declare the Switchmen's Union of North America the only bona-fide organization having jurisdiction over Switchmen, and request that the officers of the American Federation of Labor use their good offices to urge upon organizers of the American Federation of Labor to act in concert with the representatives of the Switchmen's Union of North America, to insure the maintenance of their vested rights and privileges.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 150—By Delegates of the United Garment Workers:

WHEREAS, The firm of Mark & Haas of St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of "Jacket Rabbit Brand Clothing," has some six weeks ago, in direct violation of a signed agreement, locked out over 1,000 of its employees, members of the United Garment Workers of America; and

WHEREAS, Court injunctions, hired strike-breakers, armed detectives and all manner of National Manufacturers' Association methods have been adopted to compel those locked out to return to work and cease their fight against said firm; and

WHEREAS, The lockout is on at the present time, and the goods of the firm of Marx & Haas are sold in the various industrial centres; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates from the various cities and towns in the United States report this matter back to their respective bodies, and all information on the matter leading up to, and the status of the case will be supplied on application, by the headquarters of the United Garment Workers of America Bible House, New York.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 158—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll of the Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. of L.:

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Union of Quincy, Massachusetts, called attention of the delegates to the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Branch A. F. of L. held at Holyoke, October, 1909, that there are three thousand or more employed in the ship-building industry in that city unorganized, asking that an organizer be appointed for six months in the district of the City of Quincy to

organize the unorganized, and build up the membership of the different unions in that vicinity; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor consider the question of sending an organizer for six months to that district.

The committee recommend that the resolution be adopted.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Delegate Coughlin discussed the question at some length, and urged that all the navy yards on the Atlantic Coast be considered in the resolution, and moved as an amendment:

That the organizer, if appointed by the American Federation of Labor, be instructed to take care of all the shipyards along the Atlantic Coast. Seconded.)

Vice-President Duncan discussed the question and suggested that each international organization having members employed in the shipyards, be urged to take up the matter and appoint organizers to do the work suggested in the resolution.

Vice-President Duncan moved, as an amendment to the motion that the matter be referred to the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and that they be recommended to co-operate in the work of organizing the men in the shipyards. (Seconded.)

Delegate Hynes discussed the question at length, and stated that the best way to organize the men in the shipyards would be to have the work done by district organizers, in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor and the international organizations affected.

Delegate Willson (James), stated that the organizations of the metal trades were doing everything possible to organize the men in the shipyards, and that they expected to continue organizing. He stated that the organizations in the iron industry had spent a great deal of money in organizing the men employed in the iron trades in the shipyards, and that they were prepared to spend a great deal more. He opposed the motion to refer to the international organizations.

The question was discussed further by Delegates Coughlin, Hynes, Botterill, and Vice-President Duncan.

Delegate Roderick moved as a substitute that the matter be referred to the

Executive Council, with instructions that the Executive Council take such steps as will result in the formation of a marine department. He stated that the plan would bring the officers of the national and international organizations affected together.

President Gompers—If such a department as Delegate Roderick speaks of is discussed, it should be as the marine construction department.

The amendment offered by Vice-President Duncan was carried, and the motion, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution No. 133—By W. A. Sexton, U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

WHEREAS, At the Norfolk Convention of the A. F. of L. a special assessment was levied on all International Unions affiliated for organizing purposes in Los Angeles, Cal., and a fund in the neighborhood of sixteen thousand dollars was created by this assessment; and

WHEREAS, A special organizer was appointed and sent to Los Angeles to take charge of the situation. After nearly two years' trial this organizer has shown conclusively to a large majority of the organized workers of Los Angeles that he is not the man for the place; and

WHEREAS, During the past year local unions and the Building Trades Council have appealed to the Executive Officers of the A. F. of L. and their respective International Officers asking for the removal from Los Angeles of special Organizer Arthur A. Hay, and as yet their requests have not been complied with; and

WHEREAS, Without the confidence of the organized workers, the time and money spent by Organizer Hay has been nearly, if not wholly, wasted, and the dissatisfaction existing does much to impair the usefulness of the labor movement in Los Angeles; and

WHEREAS, The President and Executive Councils report show that there has been several calls for organizers throughout the United States and Canada that have not been filled; and

WHEREAS, Organizer Hay has not obtained the desired results, and the special assessment has been exhausted; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Officers of the A. F. of L. be instructed to remove Arthur A. Hay from the position of Organizer in Southern California.

The committee reported as follows on Resolution No. 133: Your committee recommends that it be referred to the Executive Council, and also that, if possible, a hearing be granted to the parties interested before the close of the Convention, no hearing having been held upon the subject.

A motion was made, and seconded,



JOHN J. GRIFFIN,  
JOHN J. KEPLER,  
D. D. DRISCOLL,  
THOMAS MCGOVERN,  
T. W. McCULLOUGH, Secretary;

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from Governor Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, inviting the American Federation of Labor to hold its next Convention in the City of St. Louis.

A telegram addressed to Delegate Charles W. Fear, from Governor Hadley, was also read, containing the same invitation.

Similar invitations were also read from Mayor Frederick H. Kreissmann, of St. Louis, and from the Convention Bureau of the Business Men's League of the City of St. Louis.

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After a short discussion by Delegates Healy and Comerford, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

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WHEREAS, The Switchmen's Union of North America, recognized and chartered by the American Federation of Labor, has, by virtue of the powers of the parent body been vested with jurisdiction over all men identified with this particular branch of the transportation service; and

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, an organization primarily intended to embrace the brakemen only, has seen fit to arrogate to itself rights and privileges neither consistent, equitable or just; and

WHEREAS, The unchecked trend of this rule or ruin policy of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in attempting to persuade the Switchmen to disregard their oath of allegiance, and desert their organization and the American Federation of Labor as well; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation, in regular session assembled, demonstrate their loyalty, not only to the cause of trade unionism, but to the American Federation of Labor, as well by a public recognition of the fact that the recognized jurisdictional extent of any organization as determined by the American Federa-

tion of Labor, will be religiously maintained and observed; and be it still further

RESOLVED, That, in conformity with this principle, the Delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention, representing the workers of the North American Continent, declare the Switchmen's Union of North America the only bona-fide organization having jurisdiction over Switchmen, and request that the officers of the American Federation of Labor use their good offices to urge upon organizers of the American Federation of Labor to act in concert with the representatives of the Switchmen's Union of North America, to insure the maintenance of their vested rights and privileges.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 150—By Delegates of the United Garment Workers:

WHEREAS, The firm of Mark & Haas of St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of "Jacket Rabbit Brand Clothing," has some six weeks ago, in direct violation of a signed agreement, locked out over 1,000 of its employees, members of the United Garment Workers of America; and

WHEREAS, Court injunctions, hired strike-breakers, armed detectives and all manner of National Manufacturers' Association methods have been adopted to compel those locked out to return to work and cease their fight against said firm; and

WHEREAS, The lockout is on at the present time, and the goods of the firm of Marx & Haas are sold in the various industrial centres; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates from the various cities and towns in the United States report this matter back to their respective bodies, and all information on the matter leading up to, and the status of the case will be supplied on application, by the headquarters of the United Garment Workers of America Bible House, New York.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

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WHEREAS, The Central Labor Union of Quincy, Massachusetts, called attention of the delegates to the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Branch A. F. of L., held at Holyoke, October, 1902, that there are three thousand or more employed in the ship-building industry in that city unorganized, asking that an organizer be appointed for six months in the district of the City of Quincy to

organize the unorganized, and build up the membership of the different unions in that vicinity; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor consider the question of sending an organizer for six months to that district.

The committee recommend that the resolution be adopted.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Delegate Coughlin discussed the question at some length, and urged that all the navy yards on the Atlantic Coast be considered in the resolution, and moved as an amendment:

That the organizer, if appointed by the American Federation of Labor, be instructed to take care of all the shipyards along the Atlantic Coast. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Duncan discussed the question and suggested that each international organization having members employed in the shipyards, be urged to take up the matter and appoint organizers to do the work suggested in the resolution.

Vice-President Duncan moved, as an amendment to the motion that the matter be referred to the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and that they be recommended to co-operate in the work of organizing the men in the shipyards. (Seconded.)

Delegate Hynes discussed the question at length, and stated that the best way to organize the men in the shipyards would be to have the work done by district organizers, in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor and the international organizations affected.

Delegate Willson (James), stated that the organizations of the metal trades were doing everything possible to organize the men in the shipyards, and that they expected to continue organizing. He stated that the organizations in the iron industry had spent a great deal of money in organizing the men employed in the iron trades in the shipyards, and that they were prepared to spend a great deal more. He opposed the motion to refer to the international organizations.

The question was discussed further by Delegates Coughlin, Hynes, Botterill, and Vice-President Duncan.

Delegate Roderick moved as a substitute that the matter be referred to the

Executive Council, with instructions that the Executive Council take such steps as will result in the formation of a marine department. He stated that the plan would bring the officers of the national and international organizations affected together.

President Gompers—If such a department as Delegate Roderick speaks of is discussed, it should be as the marine construction department.

The amendment offered by Vice-President Duncan was carried, and the motion, as amended, was adopted.

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WHEREAS, At the Norfolk Convention of the A. F. of L. a special assessment was levied on all International Unions affiliated for organizing purposes in Los Angeles, Cal., and a fund in the neighborhood of sixteen thousand dollars was created by this assessment; and

WHEREAS, A special organizer was appointed and sent to Los Angeles to take charge of the situation. After nearly two years' trial this organizer has shown conclusively to a large majority of the organized workers of Los Angeles that he is not the man for the place; and

WHEREAS, During the past year local unions and the Building Trades Council have appealed to the Executive Officers of the A. F. of L. and their respective International Officers asking for the removal from Los Angeles of special Organizer Arthur A. Hay, and as yet their requests have not been complied with; and

WHEREAS, Without the confidence of the organized workers, the time and money spent by Organizer Hay has been nearly, if not wholly, wasted, and the dissatisfaction existing does much to impair the usefulness of the labor movement in Los Angeles; and

WHEREAS, The President and Executive Councils report show that there has been several calls for organizers throughout the United States and Canada that have not been filled; and

WHEREAS, Organizer Hay has not obtained the desired results, and the special assessment has been exhausted; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Officers of the A. F. of L. be instructed to remove Arthur A. Hay from the position of Organizer in Southern California.

The committee reported as follows on Resolution No. 133: Your committee recommends that it be referred to the Executive Council, and also that, if possible, a hearing be granted to the parties interested before the close of the Convention, no hearing having been held upon the subject.

A motion was made, and seconded,

that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Sexton—As the introducer of this resolution, I have no objection to its being referred to the Executive Council, but there is one part of the recommendation of the committee I do not like. The committee recommends that, if possible, a hearing be given during the Convention. I would like to see this done before the adjournment of the Convention. If it cannot go before the Executive Council previous to adjournment, I would like to have it referred to the committee that had it before.

President Gompers—The Executive Council will take the matter up if it is referred to it. The members of the Executive Council are, every one of them, delegates to this Convention; they want to give their attention to the business of this Convention. A number of them are serving on committees, and they have other work to do when the Convention is not in session. The Executive Council, since coming to Toronto, has had five sessions. In our first report, we asked that you try to refrain from referring matters to the Executive Council to be considered during the sessions. We have had, apart from the Convention, the work the Executive Council is trying to do, and is doing, and is willing to do, to the fullest of its ability.

Delegate French spoke in opposition to the resolution, and stated that the organizer mentioned in it had been doing satisfactory work in Los Angeles.

President Gompers stated that the merits of the question involved in the resolution could not be discussed on the motion before the Convention.

Delegate Lynch—I appeared before the committee. I am entirely satisfied with the report of the committee, and would be satisfied to have it go farther and say that there shall be no reflection on Mr. Hay. I am willing to go into the entire proposition, but rather than go into the Los Angeles situation, I consented to refer the matter to the Executive Council, with the understanding that I would be given an opportunity to appear before the Council and submit my case. I also submitted that it should give an opportunity to the man who is accused to be heard, to state his case.

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—I was in

Los Angeles a few weeks ago. I was also there five years ago. I know the conditions that exist in our craft. The conditions to-day are 100 per cent. better to-day than they were four years ago, and it is due to the work of your representative in Los Angeles.

President Gompers—The introduction of the resolution carries with it no censure. If you are permitted to enter into a defence of Mr. Hay, the right will necessarily have to be accorded to anybody who makes a complaint. The chair cannot therefore permit any discussion or eulogium of Brother Hay.

Delegate Kelly spoke of the campaign for the eight-hour day that has been started in San Francisco, and stated that the co-operation of all the cities on the western coast was necessary, and urged that organization work be carried on in Seattle, Los Angeles, and other cities.

Delegate Sexton, in discussing the question, said that he would be satisfied to have the matter referred to the Executive Council, or to any committee the Convention might appoint.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegate DeVeaux, a member of the committee.

On motion of Vice-President O'Connell, debate was closed.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

On the portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the caption, "Railroad Employees' Department," the committee reported as follows: Your committee favors the formation of closely allied organizations into industrial departments, by this means further perfecting organization and making it possible to organize more effectively and economically, and to bring about a more scientific means of aggression and defence.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Organization," the committee reported as follows: Your committee recommends that the Executive Council continue to take such action as the funds of the Federation will permit in furnishing organizers to localities where their services are most needed.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

On that portion of the report of Presi-

dent Gompers, under the caption, "Organization and Growth," the committee reported as follows: Your committee congratulates the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and the international, national, and local organizations affiliated, upon the successful stand they maintained against the industrial exploiters when they sought to reduce wages during and after the so-called panic of 1907; also upon the increase in membership shown by the international and national organizations. The affiliated organizations have shown the employers during the past three years, that education along economic lines has made the organizations more compact, and more capable of preventing an industrial crisis from being thrust upon them.

We heartily endorse that section of the President's report that has been referred to. All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. B. PERHAM, Chairman:

W. D. MAHON,

ROADY KENEHAN,

T. V. O'CONNOR,

FRANK GEHRING,

P. C. WINN,

E. F. WARD,

H. J. CONWAY,

C. W. AGNEW,

J. J. PFEIFFER,

G. A. HALLY,

J. J. HYNES,

HARRY DE VEAUX.

C. H. LEE, Secretary;

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

On motion, the report of the committee, as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Delegate Frey, Secretary of the committee, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 64—By Delegation, International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Seamen of the Great Lakes have been on strike for the last seven months, about 9,000 men, including sailors, marine firemen and marine cooks, being involved; and

WHEREAS, These union men have, during the last two sailing seasons, been compelled to struggle against conditions, alike detrimental to the service and unendurable by them as men, sought to be imposed upon them by an organization of vessel owners, known as the

Lake Carriers' Association. This struggle really began in April, 1908, by the Lake Carriers' Association declaring for the so-called "open shop," and almost immediately followed this action by establishing employment offices, through which all seamen employed by them were to be engaged. The conditions of such engagement being the renunciation of affiliation with any organization of labor. Not feeling satisfied that such renunciations as they obtained were genuine, the ship-owners, in a large number of instances, made it a condition of employment that the men already employed, or seeking employment, must make affidavit that they are not now, nor will they be, affiliated with any organization of labor while earning their bread as seamen. Still feeling that men might be willing to make such illegal affidavit in order to continue in employment at times when employment in other avocations was scarce and difficult to obtain, and that, after all, they needed some stronger, and, in their opinion, more enduring means of absolute control over seamen, they sent special representatives to Great Britain, with a view of investigating, and, if suitable to their purpose, employing a system which had been used by the ship-owners of that country for the same purpose as they themselves had in view. These representatives returned, and evidently reported that the English Shipping Federation, Limited, had been the means in that country of depriving the seamen of such hope and faith as, for a long time, was sufficient to prevent any efficient organization amongst them, and at the same time reducing the wages to such figures that it has been found increasingly impossible to induce white men to ship, and as a result, 65,000 Chinese and Lascars are now employed on British vessels. The Lake Carriers' Association determined to adopt this system, and impose it upon all its maritime employees. The main features of this system are: A certificate of membership in the Shipping Federation, Limited, containing an agreement in writing to serve under any terms and conditions imposed by the ship-owner; a registration of name, age, personal appearance, signature, if any visible personal peculiarities, such as birthmarks, scars or other still more effective means of identification; an industrial passport, the holder of which is to be thus identified, and a system of character marks, such as the master of a vessel may choose to give, and upon which future employment or non-employment is to depend. The seamen of the lakes were made acquainted with the purpose of the Lake Carriers' Association by authorized statements and interviews published in the daily press, concerning a so-called "welfare plan" which the Lake Carriers proposed to inaugurate, and were informed, from the same source, that it was modelled upon the system employed by the British ship-owners. The seamen knew only too well what this system would mean to them, partly from the officials of the British Seamen's unions, partly from official documents issued by

the British Government, partly because many of them had suffered under it prior to having made their escape from it, and also from confessions made by the manager of the English Shipping Federation, Limited. They knew that all liberty would vanish, and life become unbearable under that system, and therefore, in April, 1909, by a unanimous vote, the seamen decided they would not work on any vessel, the owner of which insisted upon the seamen agreeing to what the ship-owners are pleased to call a "welfare plan." The ship-owners had themselves acknowledged it to be a copy of the notorious Shipping Federation. In fact, it is decidedly more vicious than even the English system in this, that the lake book was to be subject to revocation by any ship's officer at any time for any reason or no reason, such revocation being absolute black list and exile from the calling. Not even the ship's owner had the power to return or replace it.

In the struggle which has gone on this season, and which still continues, a large number of the skilled seamen of the lakes have left the calling, and are liable to be a permanent loss to the merchant marine of the country; human lives have been sacrificed, and damage to property, amounting to millions of dollars, has occurred, owing to the incapacity of the men employed as strike-breakers; and

WHEREAS, The Seamen have now been on strike seven months, and declare it as their determination that they will continue to strike until the ship-owners of the lakes cease their effort to impose the so-called "welfare plan" upon them; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that the strike of the seamen on the Great Lakes be endorsed; that they be given the moral support of all organized labor, and that they deserve the active sympathy and support of all liberty-loving men; and further

RESOLVED, That, as financial support may ultimately be needed by the Seamen, the American Federation of Labor hereby pledge such financial aid as the laws provide and the Executive Council may approve.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Furuseth stated that Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, M. P., President of the British Seamen's Union, was present in the Convention; that he had been in the United States for several months, and could give at first hand a great deal of information concerning the conditions mentioned in the resolution.

A motion was made, and carried, that Mr. Wilson be given the privilege of the floor.

President Gompers—The chair would say that the gentleman you have invited to address you has been the organizer of the great Seamen's Union of Great Britain, with its international affiliations. The work done by Mr. Wilson will live in history. Mr. Wilson was a fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the Convention of the Federation of Labor, held in Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Wilson is a member of Parliament, but when the call came for a more thorough organization of the seamen of the United States and Canada, he deemed it of greater importance to come from Parliament and devote his energies and talent to the organization of the seamen. I have the pleasure of presenting our fellow-unionist, Mr. J. Havelock Wilson.

Mr. Wilson addressed the Convention at some length, and said in part: I appreciate very much your kindness in giving me the opportunity of explaining to the delegates present what the Shipping Federation of Great Britain really means. Twenty-one years ago the seamen of Great Britain were not organized. As a result, they received sweaters' wages, and were paid as low as fifteen dollars a month. On that they were expected to maintain their wives and families. They organized, and in two years were able to build up a membership of 80,000. The ship-owners did not take the movement very seriously for the first years, because they had had experience in previous years of many futile attempts on the part of the seamen to organize. These previous attempts had generally ended in failure, but they discovered that a solid organization of seamen had been established, and then they laid their plans to break it up. They started what is known as the Shipping Federation. They established in every port throughout the British Islands Federation offices, and made it compulsory upon every seaman seeking employment to be engaged through the employers' free labor office, and provided, in addition, that every man must carry a certificate similar to this I hold in my hand, stating practically that he was a non-union man. We fought that vigorously, and for twenty years have been fighting it.

The officials of the Shipping Federation are always on the watch for men they believe to be identified with the

Seamen's Union. When those men present themselves for employment, the officials of the free labor offices whisper in the ear of the captain not to take them. After fifteen or sixteen years of that kind of persecution the seamen of Great Britain have been subjected to, you can well imagine the serious effect it has had on the Seamen's Union in the old country. It has reduced our membership from 18,000 to 25,000. The only men who have remained true and loyal to their organization were those who were good trades unionists at heart.

The Shipping Federation have gone so far that they degrade the men by compelling them to be examined as though they were being purchased like cattle. They have even gone to the extent of stamping on the back of the men's hands the fact that they have passed the medical test. I have here a facsimile of the stamp. It is placed on the back of a man's hand to show that he has passed the test of the medical examination of the Shipping Federation. I would like to know if there is any other class of workmen in the world who have been degraded to that extent.

Mr. Wilson spoke at some length of the international conference of the ship-owners held in London in 1908, where representatives of the ship-owners of the United States were present and decided to adopt the system of the British Ship-owners. He stated that in the United States it was called the "Welfare Plan." He spoke in detail of the methods employed by the Seamen's Union in America to keep the membership intact during the recent period of depression. He stated further that, in spite of the efforts of the Lake Carriers' Association, the organization had remained intact. Continuing, Mr. Wilson said:

During the present year the ship-owners of the lakes, under instructions from London, commenced operations by asking every seaman before being engaged to accept and carry a book, known in England as the Federation Book, but on this side as the Lake Carriers' Association Discharge Book. When a man is engaged on a ship he must produce this book. There is entered in it his name, the name of the ship, the time of his engagement, and at the end of the voyage the master of the ship has a right to enter, in a column especially set apart for the purpose, the character he

intends to give the seaman. A man may have years of good service to his credit and then, through some small conflict with a captain, have his book marked "Decline to report," or "Bad," and if he presents that book to another ship, he will be turned down. The Lake Carriers' Association claims the book is their property and that they can deprive a man of it at any time they see fit. All along the lake the Lake Carriers' Association offices have been established, and no man is to be engaged on a lake vessel except through these offices. This is the same system that has done so much to cripple the organization of the men in Great Britain and has done so much to demoralize and degrade the men of our country. This is the system the seamen of the Great Lakes are standing against, but the Shipping Federation intends to establish it throughout the world.

It may be asked how far this policy may be carried, as affecting other workers. The International Ship Owners' Federation has now declared that this policy shall be applied to the longshoremen in every part of the world as well as to the seamen. Every master stevedore who contracts for the loading and discharging of ships, has to sign an agreement that every longshoreman engaged by him must be through the ship-owners free labor office, and every longshoreman must carry the free labor pass books. If their efforts are successful, these tactics will be employed to destroy other workmen's organizations aside from those engaged in the shipping industry. We intend to fight this to the death.

I have been absent now for five months from my Parliamentary duties, but I am very thankful to say it has been five months profitably spent. In three months I have organized, in the port of New York, 5,000 firemen and sailors sailing on British ships alone. I can organize them better here than on the other side, for there we cannot have a meeting unless the spies and spotters of the ship-owners are present to watch who goes in and out. On this side the men are not afraid of the spotters. We have resolved, as far as Great Britain is concerned, that either the Ship Owners' Federation will go out of business or we will go out of business. It will be a fight to the death, because the men of the sea are not cowards; we will

go the pace every time. It may be necessary for the men of the lakes who have been practically on strike for two years to appeal to you for your support.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your courtesy.

Delegate Olander discussed the question at length, and in closing, said: We do not know how long this fight will continue. We have put up a very good fight, but when the end will come, I do not know; 9,000 of our men have been on strike since April of this year. There have been very few deserters. Our men have a great deal of patience. The men on the lakes know that when the officials of the Lake Carrier's Association were boasting that they had imported this system spoken of by Mr. Wilson and intended to fasten it on us, that the men on the other side were being branded like cattle, and we made up our minds there were going to be no marks on our men. A few more hardships added to what we have suffered are not going to bother us very much, but on account of the strength of our opponents and the powerful interests arrayed against us, we feel that ultimately some aid may be necessary from the labor movement of this country. The resolution we introduced asks you, if such action is necessary, that you will give it. We are not going to ask for anything if we can help it, for down in our hearts we have a feeling that we will be able to do the job alone.

Delegate Furuseth—We are not apprehensive that the ship-owners are going to have an ultimate victory. On the Pacific Coast many years ago we went up against that system and we ate it up. They tried to use the system against us, but they failed. There are some things that give the seamen an opportunity better than many of you have in a struggle of this kind. We have been deprived of everything to such an extent that we stand upon the wharves stripped; we have none of the ties that bind the rest of you, for not ten per cent. of us have families. We simply do not earn enough money to support them. That gives us an opportunity the majority of you cannot take. When we go to prison no one cries, and when we cannot find something to eat in a legitimate way by working on the ships, we can pick up a living somehow. I want to say these few words in order

that you may understand the kind of fight we have been compelled to put up, and that we are prepared to carry on. They shall not begin their iron-bound industrial feudalism by imposing upon us the branding that was used by the ship-owners some four hundred years ago. I want to say to you men and women and to our employers that when they are through they will know they have been fighting, and there will be very little left of the little that now exists of the American Merchant Marine Seamen of the United States.

President Gompers—On account of the selfish, short-sighted attitude of the powers in the merchant marine service, there has been largely eliminated the American seaman. Much complaint is heard of the inability of the United States Government to secure Americans in the naval service in the United States. You cannot recruit American men and boys into the naval service of the country when the merchant marine of the country has eliminated the American boy and man. The attitude of the Lake Carriers' Association in the last onslaught is a long step towards eliminating the American boy and man from the lake carrying service. It is that to which Delegate Furuseth refers in his closing sentence. The importance of the matter no one dare underestimate. I am confident that the Convention, and the thinking men and women who have the faintest conception of the struggle, will be on the side of the seamen.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried by unanimous vote.

Resolution No. 6.—By Delegates Joseph N. Weber, Owen Miller, and Joseph Winkler, of the American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, The Third Assistant Postmaster-General has ruled that organizations cannot pay for subscriptions of members for their official journals from the common funds of the organization, but must collect from each individual member, leaving each member free to take such official journal or not; and

WHEREAS, This ruling, if enforced, will undoubtedly result in the suspension of publication of most of the official journals of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Judging from recent developments of the powers that be, to suppress free press and speech, this decision seems to be but another link added to the chain that is gradually being forged to abridge the freedom of press and speech, more especially when

same applies to organized labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the 28th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that we emphatically protest this decision of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, on the ground that it is evidently a concerted effort to muzzle the Labor press, the only champion of the rights and liberty of the masses; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Secretary of this Federation be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to every member of the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, coupled with a request to take this matter up with the proper officials with a view of having the aforementioned decision annulled.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 6, when amended, to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 6**—By Delegates Joseph N. Weber, Owen Miller, and Joseph Winkler, of the American Federation of Musicians:

**WHEREAS**, The Third Assistant Postmaster-General has ruled that organizations cannot pay for subscriptions of members for their official journals from the common funds of the organization, but must collect from each individual member, leaving each member free to take such official journal or not;

**RESOLVED**, By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that we protest against this decree, and that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to endeavor to have said rule modified, or if need be, to have the law on the subject properly amended.

The resolution as amended by the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 30 was reported by the committee, and after some discussion referred back to the committee for further consideration.

At 12.00 o'clock the Convention was adjourned, under the rules, to reconvene at 2.00 o'clock p.m.

## EIGHTH DAY—Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2.00 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, November 16th, President. Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES**: Franklin, Quesnel, Smith (J. T.), Walsh, Rickert, Schwarz, Call, Tracy (Wm. J.), Goltra, Paravicini, McCarthy, Manlove, Mahon, Freel, Evans, Ottinger, Lawyer, Hatch, Calvert, McKinstry, Thompson, Tucker, Tooker, Archer, Martin, Ferguson, Anderson, Roberts, Voll, Smith (A. M.), Mawbray, Leibowich.

Delegate Kelly received unanimous consent to refer communications from San Francisco locals to the Executive Council.

President Gompers—The chair desires to say that there has just been handed to him an Associated Press dispatch stating that Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison and Gompers may not have to appear in Washington before the District Court of Appeals before next Monday.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Secretary Frey, for the Committee, continued the report as follows:

**Resolution No. 116**—By Delegate Sam De Nedry, C. L. U., District of Columbia:

**WHEREAS**, The inauguration of the President of the United States, upon

March 4, of the year following his election; and

**WHEREAS**, Weather, as a rule, at that time of the year is of such character as to endanger the life of the Chief Magistrate, and those attending upon his induction into the office, by reason of illness incident to the stormy condition of the weather; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor heartily endorses the proposition to change the inauguration of the President of the United States to a more suitable date, and respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to take the necessary steps looking toward said change; and

**RESOLVED**, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby directed to present a copy of this resolution to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate O'Brien opposed the adoption of the resolution, and stated that it had no place in a Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate De Nedry spoke at length in favor of the resolution.

Delegate Dold—I move that the resolution be laid upon the table.



The motion was seconded, but not carried, 57 votes being cast in the affirmative and 80 in the negative.

Vice-President Duncan, Chairman of the Committee, spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 115—By Delegate F. J. Hayes, of the United Mine Workers of America:

WHEREAS, A state of warfare exists in the City of Salem, Mass., between the Cass & Daley Co., and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, on the one side and the Lasters' Union of the United Shoe Workers of America on the other, brought about by the introduction of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp in said factory; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the introduction of this stamp in said factory at the time the United Shoe Workers' Union was conducting a strike for better wages and conditions, is not in accord with the aims of organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby orders an investigation of the methods used by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in organizing stamp factories, with a view to determining whether such methods are consistent with the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and to discover the underlying cause of the dispute now existing between the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the United Shoe Workers of America; be it further

RESOLVED, That the officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union be requested to withdraw the Union Stamp from the factory of the Cass & Daley Company until such time as the injunction issued against the striking lasters in said factory shall have been dissolved.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Hayes (F. J.), spoke in favor of the resolution. Delegates Tobin (J. F.), Hallinan, Spraggon, Harshbarger, Mitchell and Vice-President Duncan opposed the resolution. Delegates Barnes and Botterill discussed the question briefly in a general way.

The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous vote.

The committee recommended that resolution No. 71 be amended by striking from the last paragraph the words "are commonly" and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "have sometimes been," the resolution, as amended, to read as follows:

Resolution No. 71—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, T. J. Butler and R. G. M. Ross, of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance:

WHEREAS, By Act of Congress of the United States and subsequent rulings of the Post Office Department, "Trade Union" and "Fraternal Society" publications, distributed under the Second-Class Privilege, are denied the privilege of carrying general advertisements in their columns, except where subscriptions are made by individual members direct to the office of publication; and

WHEREAS, Said Act and subsequent rulings are wholly unjust, seriously detrimental and apparently inaugurated for the purpose of depriving bona-fide publications of a rightful privilege; and

WHEREAS, At the present time the Post Office Department is conducting a series of investigations among Trade Union publications with the view of compelling a strict adherence to the letter of the law as applied to Second-Class Entry; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed by this Convention to use every influence within its power to have Congress amend the Acts of July 16th, 1894, and June 6th, 1900, to the extent of allowing Trade Union publications to carry advertisements where the subscription price for same is paid through a monthly per capita tax or similar provisions as have sometimes been practised by trade unions or fraternal societies.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as amended.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 109—By Delegate Chas. A. Cullin, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America:

WHEREAS, The Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., and the Boston Central Labor Union are engaged in an agitation whose aim is to arouse the State of Massachusetts to aid worthy citizens in establishing for themselves homesteads, with garden farms. This movement is akin in its scope and benevolence to that which is working well and satisfactorily in France, Roumania, and certain cities of England. It finds a counterpart in the action of the United States Government in opening up millions of acres of her land and appropriating millions of money to place the people as land and home-owners. As the home is the basis of good government and economic happiness, it should be free from incumbrances, open to sunshine and air, free from crowding and intrusion. A garden should be part of a home. A man or woman never need fear being out of a job if he or she owns a homestead with half an acre of garden, full of vegetables, plants, fruits, poultry, etc. A garden-truck farm homestead of one acre can earn a family from \$400 to \$300 a season.

and while the head of a family can ride to his work at his trade each day in the city, while caring for his little home farm in the suburbs during his spare hours. This movement will relieve the congested district of its curse, disease, vice and crime, all due to congestion, unsanitation, unwholesome living and depressed mentality. It will mean cheaper rent, lower cost of living, more healthful environment, less sickness and death among the people, and a more progressive and stable citizenship; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That we, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, approve the action of the Massachusetts Branch of the A. F. of L., and the Boston Central Labor Union, in this movement, and urge all State Branches to introduce similar activities in their several States, to the end that the wage-earners may be aided to establish themselves in their own homesteads, with garden farms.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

After a brief discussion by Delegate Driscoll, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 111 be amended by striking from the last paragraph the words, "moral and financial support," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "support and to be helpful financially," the resolution when amended to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 111—By Delegate Agnes Nestor, of the International Glove Workers' Union of America:**

**WHEREAS**, The General Assembly of Illinois, at its last session, enacted a law limiting the hours of women's work in factories, laundries and mechanical establishments to ten in every twenty-four; and

**WHEREAS**, This Act was passed to limit the sweating of women in the industries of the State of Illinois for the protection of the motherhood of our people; and

**WHEREAS**, Women workers being largely unorganized are helpless against the greed of employers, and if not protected by the State are forced into unfair competition, and become underbidders against their fathers and brothers in the labor market, to the injury of all organized labor in this country and to the social injury of the whole people; and

**WHEREAS**, Judge Richard S. Tuthill, as Chancellor in the Circuit Court of Cook County, has declared unconstitutional this Act of the last Legislature of Illinois, known as the Ten-hour Law for Working Women, and has issued an injunction against the enforcement of

the said law; and

**WHEREAS**, A ten-hour limit in each day for working women in factories has been the law of England for over sixty years, and in the State of Massachusetts for over thirty-five years, during which period twenty-seven States of this United States have enacted similar laws, and the Supreme Court of the United States has expressly held such legislation constitutional in the celebrated case of *Muller vs. Oregon*; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That we, the delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor do hereby pledge our support and to be helpful financially to our sisters, the organized working women of Illinois, who are leading this fight for the women of their State.

The committee recommended the adoption of resolution as amended.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 117—By Delegate Sam De Nedrey, Washington (D. C.) C. L. U.:**

**WHEREAS**, The bona-fide residents of the District of Columbia have for many years been deprived of the right of suffrage and active participation in self-government; and

**WHEREAS**, We believe that this condition should not exist, and that to longer deprive the residents of our Nation's Capital from the exercise of the ballot to be a menace and a standing invitation to restrict the voting privilege of the residents of the States; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the A. F. of L., in Twenty-ninth Convention assembled, to request the Senators and Representatives from the various States to enact the necessary legislation to restore to the residents of the District of Columbia the right of franchise.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 119—By the Journey-men Barbers' Delegation:**

**WHEREAS** The International Typographical Union has participated in national, state and local tuberculosis exhibits, having its own exhibit at the Washington Congress held under the auspices of the International Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and also an exhibit at the Seattle Exposition; and

**WHEREAS**, This union has distributed thousands of pamphlets at national, state and local exhibits, containing instructions to the people in combating the great white plague; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this Convention endorse the educational work in the tuberculosis crusade carried on by the International Typographical Union, and commend it to the attention and emulation of our affiliated bodies.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 122 be amended by striking from the first line of the resolution the word "first," and inserting after the word "Sunday," the words "preceding the first Monday," the resolution, as amended, to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 122—**By Delegate Frank Morrison, of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The churches and the clergy are taking a growing interest in the study of the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, Many of the ministers of the various denominations are indicating that interest, in part, by a public discussion in their pulpits of the problems of the toilers; and

WHEREAS, It would be an advantage to both church and labor to select a special day upon which the attention of all classes may be concentrated upon the questions which concern the toilers; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the Sunday preceding the first Monday in September be officially designated by the American Federation of Labor as "Labor Sunday," and that the churches of America be requested to devote some part of this day to a presentation of the labor question; and be it further

**RESOLVED,** That the various central and local labor bodies be requested to co-operate in every legitimate way with the ministers who thus observe Labor Sunday, seeking, with them, to secure as large an audience of workmen and others as possible.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as amended.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 124 be amended by striking from the resolution the words, "the prevailing rate of wages," and inserting, "a rate of wage commensurate with the services performed," the resolution, as amended, to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 124—**By Delegates Mat. Comerford and Michael Murphy, of the International Union of Steam Engineers.

WHEREAS, The United States Government, as an employer of labor, should set an example for States, municipalities and individual employers in dealing with those in its service. In this age of industrial progress the rich and powerful Government of the United States should be the very first to recognize the just claims of the skilled workmen in its various departments; and

WHEREAS, It is a well-established fact that the very opposite of this condition obtains, and in many localities the United States Government is recognized as a very harsh employer, refusing to pay even the prevailing rate of wages; and

WHEREAS, The Steam Engineers in the employ of the Government are to-day receiving from 50 cents to \$1.50 per day less than men in like positions are being paid by municipalities and by individual employers in commercial plants; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to bring this matter to the attention of the Government officials, with a view to having the engineers in the various departments receive a rate of wage commensurate with the services performed.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as amended.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate De Nedrey discussed the resolution, and urged that other trades be included in the recommendation.

Delegate Ross moved as an amendment that the resolution be referred back to the committee with instructions to include other trades. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegates Sprague, O'Brien and Vice-President Duncan.

The amendment offered by Delegate Ross was lost. The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

**Resolution No. 126—**By Delegate Sam de Nedrey, of the C. L. U., District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, The estate of General George Washington, known as Mount Vernon, is owned and controlled by the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, and by reason of such control it is necessary to exact a fee of twenty-five cents from each visitor in order to maintain and preserve the estate; and

WHEREAS, We recognize and appreciate the labors of those patriotic women who devoted themselves to the task of securing funds by public contribution by which the estate was purchased from the Washington heirs, and thus saved and restored to its present beautiful condition; nevertheless, we believe that the Government of the United States should control the home and burial place of the great man, who was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"; therefore,

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-ninth Annual session assembled, is heartily in favor of the maintenance of this estate by the Government, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by

the President of the United States, to the end that admission to the grounds and buildings may be absolutely free to the general public; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That we do hereby petition the Legislature of the State of Virginia, having jurisdiction over the charter of the said Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, and the Congress of the United States to take such action as will accomplish this result.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 132—By Delegate Matthew Woll, of the International Photo Engravers' Union:**

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation has time and again endorsed the movement among wage-earners for an eight-hour workday for men and women alike, and to-day realize more forcefully than ever the great injustice imposed upon the women wage-earners of the State of Illinois, and such other States not having laws limiting their hours of employment by permitting of their exploitation by greedy and unscrupulous employers because of want of remedial legislation and lack of organization; and

**WHEREAS**, Many of the sisters and daughters, and perhaps the wives, of some of the members of the Trades Union movement are included in this great group of unprotected workers; now, therefore,

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, assembled in the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention, reaffirms its position as to the urgent need and absolute necessity of remedial legislation, tending to limit the hours of toil and labor of the women wage-earners throughout the American Continent, is in accord with the judicial expression of the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein it holds constitutional the principle of regulating the working hours of our women wage-earners, in order that American womanhood may be preserved, and deeply regrets an inferior court in the State of Illinois should, by writ of injunction, estop the enforcement of a humane law—a legislative mandate held constitutional by the highest judicial authority in the land; and further,

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, through its executive officers, assist the women wage-earners of Illinois in every possible and advisable manner, to the end that this principle of social and economic legislation may prevail in this State, and further, call upon every affiliated trade and federated union, unionist and sympathizer to exercise all the influence, power and control they may be possessed of over any and all women wage-earners under their care, or guardianship, related to them in blood, by law, or friendship, to the end that every woman wage-earner may and will become affiliated with the Woman's Trade Union movement.

The committee reported as follows:  
The subject matter contained in the reso-

lution has already been concurred in by your convention in the adoption of Resolution No. 111.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 134—By Delegate P. J. McArdle, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers:**

**WHEREAS**, The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association have been on strike for four and one-half months against the establishment of the so-called "open shop" (non-union) policy of the United States Steel Corporation; and

**WHEREAS**, This strike bids fair to extend into or through the winter months, thus necessitating the expenditure of large sums of money to sustain the 5,000 men engaged in this strike; and

**WHEREAS**, Such sums are not at the disposal of the organizations mentioned; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this Convention recommend to the Executive Council that it levy, in accordance with Article XIII, Section 1, such assessments as in its judgment the exigencies of the case require. Funds thus raised to be divided pro rata between the organizations involved.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for their consideration, subject to the provisions of Article XII, Section 7.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 135—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias, Abraham Pena and Juitta Iglesias of Porto Rico:**

**WHEREAS**, We are in the process of changing the meagre and poor Spanish education received by the Porto Rican workingman during 400 years for a more extensive one as now used by the international world, and which is so typical and progressively represented by the American labor movement; and

**WHEREAS**, It is our keenest desire and our most ardent wish to have Porto Rico share in the enlightenment and civilized methods and ideas which have informed trade unions for three or four generations, and to attain same it is absolutely necessary to translate into Spanish your thoughts and ideas, your conception of liberty, your methods, your aspirations and hopes, and the struggle you are sustaining for the advancement and welfare of mankind; and

**WHEREAS**, We believe that something of a more practical nature has to be done to place our workmen in closer touch with the different phases and aspects of the American labor life, we have thought of nothing more appropriate than a newspaper, which shall

undertake the publication in Spanish of everything connected with labor under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The National and International unions are forwarding from their headquarters by mail to their respective local organizations a large amount of matter, such as circulars, notices, literature, papers and journals, which, by reason of being written and printed in the English language, and in some cases in German, cannot be understood by Porto Rican workingmen; and

WHEREAS, The postage paid in forwarding such amount of reading matter from headquarters to local unions in Porto Rico represents a large expenditure, besides other expenses of printing, etc., without reaping the desired results of education and promoting the welfare of the labor classes at large, and especially of the membership of every union; be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-ninth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, now gathered in assembly, that the officers of the National and International unions are hereby required to forward to the representative of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico copies of all papers, circulars, notices and resolutions, etc., intended for publication, as well as one copy of the official journal or other newspaper published in the interests of any labor organization, for translation into Spanish and publication in the official organ of the Free Federation of Workingmen, Insular Branch, San Juan, Porto Rico; and be it

RESOLVED, That, to defray the expenses incurred in such translations, and in order to carry out the necessary improvements in the aforesaid newspaper, which will be a Spanish publication, printed in the interest of the American Federation of Labor, and its affiliated organizations, making of it an entirely genuine official labor paper, with a large circulation, not only in Porto Rico, but in Cuba, South and Central America and among the Spanish-speaking population of North America, a special fund for such purpose, as hereinbefore stated, is hereby created by imposing a per capita of a quarter of a cent per member on every affiliated National and International Union, for one time only; and be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby entrusted and charged with the collection of such per capita of a quarter of a cent per member, same to be in his possession not later than four months from date; and be it further.

RESOLVED, That the amount so collected shall be invested as aforesaid under the supervision of the President of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee reported as follows: Your committee non-concurs in the resolution and recommends that the subject of their publication of their official documents in the Spanish language be

referred to the national and international unions for their consideration.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 138—By Delegations of International Typographical Union, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International Photo-Engravers' Union, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:

WHEREAS, Certain provisions of the Copyright Law permit of two copies of all foreign works being imported free of duty by libraries and educational institutions in the United States; and

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the Allied Printing Trades that the above provisions are being manipulated by certain importers of art works who cater to the wealthy elements imbued with an Anglophobia germ which has created within their minds the idea that there is not sufficient skill among the mechanics in the Allied Printing Trades of North America to satisfy the aesthetic tastes of these wealthy faddists; and

WHEREAS, Such practice works to the detriment of the American workmen, who are thus placed in competition with the low wages of Europe, tending to degrade the standard of American living; and

WHEREAS, The present conditions of the United States tariff and the Copyright Law permit and have resulted in from four to six millions of art books coming into the United States, partly and in some instances entirely free of duty; that is, works printed in foreign languages free, and those printed in the English language at 25 per cent., which, by reason of the fact that European wages are about one-third of the American wage standard, defy fair competition; and

WHEREAS, The Allied Printing Trades of the United States and Canada, as represented at a meeting of the Joint Conference Board, have commissioned a committee of their board to investigate this entire matter by the collection of data and information, which will reveal to what extent the one hundred and fifty thousand men and women working in the printing crafts are affected by the abuse of the provisions of the Copyright Law, together with the inadequate provisions of the tariff, which do not satisfactorily protect American men and women against the low-wage standard of Europe; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this American Federation of Labor, in this Twenty-ninth Convention assembled, does hereby endorse this proposed effort at investigation on the part of the Joint Conference Board of the Allied Printing Trades of North America, and does hereby instruct the Executive Council to render the said Joint Conference Board Committee all possible assistance in the matter.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Coakley, Botterill, Glocking, Harding, Lynch and McCullough.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 141 be amended by inserting the words "corporations in," after the word "by" in the sixth line of the Resolved, and striking out the words, "in maintaining industrial conditions," in the sixth and seventh lines, the resolution, as amended, to read as follows:

Resolution No. 141—By Delegates Jos. N. Weber, Owen Miller and Jos. Winkler, of the American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, The great steel industry has succeeded in inducing the Congress of the United States of America to protect that industry by a high tariff, on the ground that such protection was needed to maintain the better industrial conditions alleged to prevail in the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, Instead of making any effort to maintain such conditions, the great corporation that controls the output of steel on the continent has scoured Europe, secured and established, to the exclusion of American labor, the cheapest in price and lowest in intelligence to be found on the Continent of Europe who have displaced American labor under conditions that are a disgrace to civilization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. respectfully petition the Congress of the United States of America to appoint a special committee to investigate the methods employed by corporations in this industry; and if it is found that the tariff, instead of being used to maintain American industrial conditions, is entirely turned into the pockets of the owners, the tariff on steel be suspended.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution as amended.

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 147—By Delegate Agnes Nestor of the International Glove Workers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, It has been found impossible in many cities to secure meeting places of central and local labor bodies which are both congenial and convenient; and

WHEREAS, There is an increasing demand for suitable meeting places for unions composed of girls and women; and

WHEREAS, Such suitable meeting

places would help greatly in the organization of women; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention appoint a permanent committee of fifteen, which shall take up the matter of encouraging the erection of labor temples in every industrial centre, which shall be used for the regular meeting places of central and local labor bodies, and which shall become the centres for the physical, social, intellectual and moral development of the members of organized labor and their families; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this committee seek the broadest information concerning the methods of constructing such labor temples, investigate and suggest the best methods of conducting them to the greatest good of the largest number, and to make them in every way worthy of the great cause which is represented in the trades union movement.

RESOLVED, That a majority of this committee shall be trades unionists, and that the committee serve without expense to the American Federation of Labor.

The committee reported as follows on Resolution No. 147: While your committee heartily endorses the building of labor temples, it does not approve of the appointment of a special committee as provided for in the resolution, and, therefore, recommends that the subject matter, the erecting of labor temples, be referred to the central labor bodies for their consideration.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 151 be adopted when amended by striking out the following: "Resolved, That the Executive Council urge the appointment of an inspector to see that the provisions therein contained are enforced." The resolution, as amended, to read as follows:

Resolution No. 151—By Delegates of the United Garment Workers:

WHEREAS, Millions of dollars are spent annually by the United States Government in its Army, Navy, Postal and other departments for clothing, shirts, uniforms, etc.; and

WHEREAS, These are usually given out under the contract system, irrespective of conditions under which they are made, and frequently made under conditions where wages are low and the hours of labor long; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor use its influence and endeavors to have these various departments, in calling for future contracts, place a clause in said tenders or contracts which will call for an eight-hour work-day, sanitary conditions, and the payment of the prevailing, or Union, rate

of wages in the locality where the said output is being manufactured.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 154—By Delegate Hugh Robinson, of the J. T. U. of A.:

WHEREAS, The success of the Canadian Labor movement is, and has been largely due to the sympathetic and financial support extended to it by the various International Trades Unions, to whom it is so closely related; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire to cement those relations still closer and closer into an indissoluble bond; and

WHEREAS, The Canadian Labor movement appreciates, and is indebted to, the A. F. of L. for its active and generous assistance in stimulating and promoting the work of propaganda and organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention assembled view with approval and satisfaction the efforts of the A. F. of L. to promote and advance the best interests of the Canadian Labor movement, in their desire to more fully organize the wage-earners of the Dominion of Canada, and particularly those of the French-speaking race in the Province of Quebec, and that the Executive Council be commended for the steps taken to increase the possibilities of successful results, and recommends that, as far as possible, the good work begun be continued.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 157—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll, of the Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. of L.

WHEREAS, The Secretary of War of Washington, D. C., is giving out much work from that department by contract; and

WHEREAS, A resolution was presented and passed at the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., calling upon the American Federation of Labor to call to the attention of the Secretary of War to insist upon fair wages and conditions, when placing contracts for supplies, garments, hats, caps, shoes, etc.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to take up this matter with the Secretary of War.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

#### REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SWEDISH STRIKE.

Delegate Lynch, Secretary of the Committee, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates to the 29th Convention of the A. F. of L.:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your special committee, to which was referred the appeal of the Swedish workers for financial assistance, begs to report as follows:

Resolution No. 8—By Delegate John B. Lennon, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Trade Unionists of Sweden are now and have been for some months in a general lockout; and

WHEREAS, Said lockout was in no way brought on by any unjust demand or action of our Swedish brothers, but was precipitated by the combined employers in order to destroy the very effective trade unions of Sweden; and

WHEREAS, The toilers of Sweden still remain solid and determined to maintain their unions, in order to protect and promote their interests as wage-earners; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the 29th Convention of the A. F. of L., extend to our Swedish brothers our very best wishes for their success, and pledge them our fullest support, both morally and financially; and further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be and are hereby directed to issue a circular to all unions in the United States and Canada, urging contributions for the Swedish workers, in order that starvation shall not force them into submission; and further,

RESOLVED, That Bro. Tholin, of Sweden, be extended the privilege of the platform to explain the Swedish situation.

In substitution for the foregoing your committee submits the following:

We enter our protest against and express our condemnation of the iniquitous purpose of the combined Swedish Manufacturers' Associations to crush out, through the most brutal and tyrannical methods, the trade union movement in Sweden, and we voice our great admiration for the fortitude and determination of our Swedish brothers in the maintenance of their trade union organizations. This expression of confidence in each other, of loyalty to principle and of capability to withstand the tremendous pressure that the manufacturers exert are at once an inspiration to the toilers of the world, and a certain indication that victory will in the end be with the trade unionists of Sweden.

As to financial assistance on the part of our trade union movement to our Swedish brothers, your committee has given to that subject the most careful thought and consideration. We have canvassed the various methods which were suggested and which promised to

be fruitful, and we believe we have reached a conclusion which, when made effective, will bring to the aid of the Swedish workmen that best kind of sympathy from their American brothers, the sympathy that is expressed in the brand of ammunition always necessary to the sustenance of such a movement as that in which the Swedish workers are now engaged—money. We considered the ability of the Federation to assist immediately, but we found this could only be brought about through a direct appropriation from a treasury already dangerously low, or through an assessment to be levied by the Executive Council, not permissible under our constitution, and which, in view of assessments levied thus far during the year and assessments that may be necessary during the coming year to sustain our own movement, would not be productive of the best results, nor be either wise or expedient. We, therefore, recommend the following:

That, in addition to the circular thus far sent out, the Secretary of the A. F. of L. prepare in condensed form a statement based on the explanation of the Swedish trade union difficulties made by the representative of the Swedish Federation of Labor, Mr. Claes E. Tholin, by Delegate Frey, of the Iron Moulders' Union, and by President Gompers, this statement to be printed in pamphlet form, together with the report of this committee, in sufficient number to supply all local trade unions, state bodies and central bodies on the North American continent; that an adequate supply of these pamphlets shall be forwarded to the national and international headquarters of each of our affiliated unions, with the request that they in turn transmit copies of the pamphlet to their subordinate unions; that the Secretary of the A. F. of L. forward copies of the pamphlet to State and city central bodies and Federal labor unions, and that the main feature of the circular, aside from the contents as outlined, shall be an appeal to our unions for immediate financial assistance for our Swedish brothers; that whatever donations are made shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the A. F. of L. at Washington, D. C., he in turn to transmit the amounts received to the fiduciary officers of the Swedish Federation of Labor, and to later forward to each

union contributing an itemized list of such contributions.

We suggest that the printing of these pamphlets be given early attention, and we urge upon the officers of all affiliated organizations the necessity for promptly forwarding the pamphlets to their local unions.

In this case, he who gives quickly, gives twice.

And your committee expresses the earnest hope that the amount contributed will be at once a credit to the American trade union movement and of material assistance to the Swedish trade unionists in bringing their present movement to a pronounced and unqualified success.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES DUNCAN, Chairman;  
DANIEL J. TOBIN,  
T. L. LEWIS,  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
JAMES M. LYNCH, Secretary.

Delegate Lynch moved the adoption of the report of the committee.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

President Gompers—Mr. Tholin, before leaving Toronto, commissioned me to express his gratitude on behalf of himself and the Swedish people for the consideration given him by the Convention.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS.

Delegate Agnes Nestor, Secretary of the Committee, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 13.—By Delegates E. Lewis Evans and Anthony McAndrew, of the Tobacco Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, One of the great essentials in the promotion of the interests of Organized Labor rests in the patronage of the products produced by Union Labor; and

WHEREAS, A large number of the International Unions have adopted a Label to be used as a mark of distinction, distinguishing the union product from the non-union; and

WHEREAS, Success in the creation of the largest possible demand for products bearing the Union Label depends upon the energy from all sources concentrated to that end; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all the commissioned organizers be hereafter commissioned as Label Agents in addition to their commission as organizers; be it further

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor, when issuing commissions, shall so style them as to unite the duties of Organizer and Label Agent; be it further

RESOLVED, That the instructions for the guidance of such commissioned offi-



cers shall carry with them explicit advice for the promotion of the Union Label and union labeled products; be it further

**RESOLVED**, That such commissioned officers shall, when making their reports to the office of the American Federation of Labor, fill in a special department of said report information relative to the strength of the position that union labeled products hold in the various places visited by them.

**Resolution No. 14.—By Delegates E. Lewis Evans and Anthony McAndrew of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:**

**WHEREAS**, Experience has fully demonstrated the value of a Union Label to most of our International Unions; and

**WHEREAS**, A much greater benefit is obtainable to our movement by a greater patronage of products bearing the Union Label; and

**WHEREAS**, The Tobacco Workers have a Blue Label, which is placed upon all Union-made tobaccos; and

**WHEREAS**, Union-labeled tobacco is not receiving the support that it should from the members of trade Unions, which is evidenced by the fact that the Trust has now control of 90 per cent. of trade in manufactured tobaccos, having gained 10 per cent. of the total output during the last two years, which is easily preventable at the hands of the members of this Federation, and presents a sorry spectacle of the consistency of the members of our trade unionists; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That tobacco bearing the Union Label is entitled to a larger share of patronage by the members of this Federation than it has heretofore received; be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the members of this Federation of Trade Unions are earnestly requested and urged to lend their unrestricted assistance to the Tobacco Workers through a continued demand for tobaccos bearing the Blue Label.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolutions.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

On the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Union Label Trades Department," the committee reported concurrence.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

On the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Union Label Law Digest," the committee reported concurrence.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

On the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "We Don't Patronize," the committee reported concurrence.

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 23—By the I. T. U. Delegation:**

**RESOLVED**, That the officers and organizers of international unions and the organizers of the A. F. of L. and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., in traveling throughout the country, use their influence in order to bring pressure upon hotel proprietors to substitute union made hotel registers and printing for the non-union printing and non-union registers now in use in so many instances.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 33—By the I. T. U. Delegation:**

**WHEREAS**, Many periodical publications, both weekly and monthly, are offered for sale by subscription or on news stands, many of these publications the product of non-union printing offices; and

**WHEREAS**, The International Typographical Union issues in convenient pamphlet form for vest pocket reference a list of these quarterly, monthly, and weekly publications produced under union and non-union conditions; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That all trade unionists inform themselves as to the union and non-union status of the various publications before purchasing any, and in order that they may have correct information that they secure from the headquarters of the International Typographical Union a copy of the pamphlet in question.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 39—By the I. T. U. Delegation:**

**WHEREAS**, The United States Government is now and has for many years engaged in printing free of cost corner cards on envelopes when ordered in quantities of five hundred and upward; and

**WHEREAS**, The contract for this printing has always been let to non-union, wage-cutting business concerns, and is, therefore, inimical to the interests of the fair employers and the members of the printing trades union crafts; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That we protest against the practice outlined, and we urge upon the United States Government that it should either do its printing in its own printing office or go out of the business altogether;

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council give this matter such attention as will be of assistance to the movement now under way in taking printing of the class mentioned out of

the labor exploiting printing offices, to which the contract has always been awarded.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 41—By Delegate Homer D. Call and August Molter of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, The label and shop card of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America represents products dressed under fair and sanitary conditions and by union men; and, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Toronto, Canada, do re-endorse the label and shop cards of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all members of such affiliated unions are requested to demand the union label on meats and abattoir products he or she may purchase, and that the union shop card is displayed in all markets where such meats are sold, thereby showing his or her loyalty to the cause of unionism.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate L. A. Gardner, of the Warren, Pa., C. L. U.:

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this convention that the struggle for the emancipation and recognition of organized labor will be greatly advanced by the conscientious application of all personal expenditures in the support of the demand for the products of union men; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That each member of an organized labor union be, and the same are hereby admonished, to purchase no article of wearing apparel, or any other commodity, which does not bear the Union Label of the respective trade employed in the manufacture of such articles.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 63—By Delegates R. Glockling and James W. Dougherty of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:

WHEREAS, The value and utility of the Union Label, as an organizing factor, is firmly established among trades unionists; and

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has the greatest difficulty in organizing that branch of their craft, technically known as "Stock Blank

Work," and to which the Allied Printing Trades Council Label does not apply, such as ordinary day-books, journals, plain ledgers, blotters, exercise books, cash books or any class of books without printing therein, by reason of the fact that such class of work is produced largely by cheap foreign labor, and to a large extent on a sweatshop basis; and

WHEREAS, Much of this class of work is constantly in use in the offices of our International, State, Central and local labor organizations; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its Twenty-ninth Convention assembled, hereby recommend that all International, State, Central, Local and Federal Unions, together with all offices of all departments of the Federation itself, do encourage to the extent of their ability the use of the "Bookbinders' Blank Book Label" by demanding such blank books as bear the label of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; and do further recommend that all labor journals do aid and encourage, through their columns, the use of the same.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 84—By Delegates Chris. Kerker and Henry Koch, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America represents bread and other bakery and confectionery goods made under fair and sanitary conditions, honest wages, living hours, and by union men; and

WHEREAS, The label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America is the only proof of same, as it distinguishes union from non-union or trust-made products; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, re-endorse the label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; and be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to ask for the union label on all products he or she may purchase, thereby showing or proving his or her loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 94—By W. D. Mahon, C. O. Pratt and Ben Commons, by instruction of the Convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America:

WHEREAS, There are now over 60 union labels representing the different trades and their product, and owing to this great number of different labels, it makes it almost impossible for the individual person to remember or familiarize himself with the same, and because of the great number and the misunderstanding on part of the workers, many of these labels are from time to time infringed upon and counterfeited; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor does hereby declare in favor of one universal label for all affiliated organizations, and that the Executive Council be instructed to prepare such label and to furnish it to the organizations of the trades and crafts that use labels, and the same to be the recognized union label of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 107—By Delegate J. Taze-laar, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators :

RESOLVED, That all International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be requested to add to their rituals and initiation ceremonies instructions to the candidates initiated the necessity of patronizing union products; that in the opening and closing ceremonies the attention of all members be called to the union label; that the Internationals be requested to insert in their constitutions, or recommend to their Conventions, or to the membership by referendum vote, that a section be inserted in their Constitutions and By-laws that the members patronize Union Label products, recognize union store cards, buttons, etc.; and be it

RESOLVED, That they be requested to instruct the organizers not to leave the platform when addressing meetings without calling attention to the Union Label.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 108—By Delegate S. Leibowich of the Mineral Waterworkers Federated Local Union No. 12674:

WHEREAS, The label of the American Federation of Labor is being used on different products; and

WHEREAS, There is no control upon such labels to prevent the unscrupulous business man from taking off the label from a union-made product and replacing it upon an entirely different or a similar non-union made product; and

WHEREAS, The establishment of a system by which each label could be traced as to the locality it was issued or the product it was to be used upon would prevent the above mentioned abuse; there-

fore, be it

RESOLVED, That all labels of the A. F. of L. should in the future bear a serial number; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor should keep records of the numbers of labels issued to each organization, as well as the locality, and the product such labels are to be used for.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 112—By Delegate J. T. Carey, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers :

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers has been engaged in a gigantic struggle to resist any reduction in wages as forced upon them by a powerful Corporation; and

WHEREAS, The Print Paper Trust, better known as the International Paper Company, are now employing a system of spying on their employees to gather all information as to who belongs to a trade union and exacting of all their workmen that they will not belong to any trade union; and

WHEREAS, The International Paper Company maintains a blacklist against a large number of workmen for no other cause than that they had been active workers in their respective organizations; and

WHEREAS, Said International Paper Company has, and still does, exact of numerous workmen that they sign an agreement not to belong to any trade union while in their employ, and have discharged workmen for no other cause than attending a Convention of their respective organizations; and

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers issues a union label, which is attached to bundles and rolls of paper; and

WHEREAS, Numerous trades unions and friends have requested that the label be used in addition to the above, the union label water mark to be used in the finer grades of paper, such as book, writing, bond, and ledger paper; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, endorse as union label the water mark union label of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and all International organizations, State branches, central bodies and local unions are hereby requested to give all the assistance possible to the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers in creating a greater demand for union label paper.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that

the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

President Gompers, in speaking of the matter contained in the preamble to the resolution, said: If the company does as stated in the preamble, it is in direct conflict with the representations made by them, not only to the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, but to the Executive Council in session.

Delegate Carey discussed the question at length and stated that all the assertions made in the preamble to the resolution were true. A similar statement was made by Delegate Tazelaar.

Delegate Healy discussed the question briefly, and stated that the members of the Stationary Firemen's organization worked under union conditions in the plants of the International Paper Company.

Delegate Tobin (D.J.), in discussing the question, stated that the teamsters in large cities, who hauled the paper of the International Paper Company, worked under union conditions, but that it was due largely to the efforts of the newspaper publishers and the printing trades.

Delegate Lynch moved that the resolution be divided; that the preambles containing the allegations against the International Paper Company be referred to the Executive Council for investigation and consideration, and the other portion of the resolution be adopted.

The motion was seconded and carried. The preambles were referred to the Executive Council, and the remainder of the resolution was adopted.

Resolution No. 98 (Resolution No. 3 of the U. L. T. D. Convention)—By Delegate Charles Dold, Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America has adopted a Trademark Label, in order that Union product may be distinguished from non-union product; and

WHEREAS, This Label has been repeatedly indorsed by the A. F. of L., in its conventions, as the bona-fide Label to be used on all musical instruments, excepting brass; and

WHEREAS, Despite this declaration on the part of labor's highest tribunal, it is evident that many and prominent members of the Trade Union movement have disregarded the injunction contained in the indorsement of the Label of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union by the A. F. of L., by the pur-

chase of non-union or scab-made instruments; and

WHEREAS, Such action on the part of any member of organized labor is highly inconsistent and extremely injurious to the standing and progress of the labor movement.

RESOLVED, That this Convention urge upon the members of all affiliated Trade Unions and their friends the necessity, in order to clearly establish the efficacy of the Trade Unions, the purchase of such musical instruments as bear the Label of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department is hereby instructed to inform the members of the affiliated unions in the next general circular, setting forth the purport and objects of these resolutions.

RESOLVED, That a request be made upon the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to in like manner present to the members of its affiliated unions, in a prospective future general circular, the urgent necessity of insisting on the Label of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America.

The committee reported that Resolution No. 98 had been referred from the Convention of the Union Label Trades Department, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 99 (Resolution No. 5 of the U. L. T. D. Convention)—By Delegate Charles Dold, Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America has for the past ten years made a determined and consistent effort to organize the employees of the musical instrument industry, seeking through such efforts to provide living wages and living conditions; and

WHEREAS, These efforts have been strenuously opposed by what is known as the National Association of Piano Manufacturers, who at their conventions, have repeatedly declared for the "open" or non-union shop; and

WHEREAS, Under the "open" or non-union shop policy, the wages of the employees have systematically been reduced, despite the ever-increasing cost of the necessities of life, the hours of labor prolonged and the general factory conditions deteriorated; and

WHEREAS, This combination of piano manufacturers, the National Association of Piano Manufacturers, is recognized as one of the most powerful employers' associations in existence, having millions of dollars at their disposal; and

WHEREAS, This struggle of the employees must necessarily prove an unequal one, owing to the unequal state of financial resources;

**RESOLVED**, That the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, do hereby present to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. the urgent necessity of immediately extending to the Piano and Organ Workers' International Unions such aid and assistance as may be in their power.

**RESOLVED**, That these resolutions be presented to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. for their adoption.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 149—By Delegates of the United Garment Workers:**

**WHEREAS**, The Shirt Waist, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, by a referendum vote and a convention, decided to waive jurisdiction over all Shirt Waist, Shirt, Collar and Cuff Cutters and Operators and all Stock Laundry Workers to the United Garment Workers of America, retaining jurisdiction over none but purely custom, city or commercial laundries; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this 1909 Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in view of the above amicable agreement between these two organizations, endorse their action, and the Union Label of the United Garment Workers of America, as the only bona fide one on all kinds of shirts, collars and cuffs.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 146—By Delegates W. H. McKinstry of the Michigan Federation of Labor:**

**WHEREAS**, The Union Label is admitted to be the chief guide to the purchaser in buying any product; and

**WHEREAS**, We believe such Label should appear on all products made by members of organized labor; and

**WHEREAS**, Local Union of Saw Workers, located at Port Huron, and being the only union of its kind in America, are desirous of so presenting to the consumer of their products; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. allow said Union to place the label of the A. F. of L., or one of their own design, upon all products made by their members.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council to determine the proper label to be granted the Union referred to in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Delegate Nestor**—The president and secretary of the Committee on Labels were instructed to draw up a conclusion to their report, but we have decided, if the delegates live up to all the "Resolves" we have passed here, that will be sufficient for our report, which is respectfully submitted and signed by the committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. L. LANDERS, Chairman;  
JOHN F. TOBIN,  
JOHN J. MANNING,  
JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,  
E. LEWIS EVANS,  
MAX S. HAYES,  
JERE L. SULLIVAN,  
THOS. SWEENEY,  
J. W. DOUGHERTY,  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
HOMER D. CALL,  
JACOB FISCHER,  
JOSEPH WINKLER,  
AGNES NESTOR, Secretary.

On motion, the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted by unanimous vote.

**Delegate Tobin (D. J.)**—I move that a night session be held Wednesday. (Seconded.)

**Delegate Dold**—I move, as a substitute, that a night session be held on Friday. (Seconded.)

Both the motion and the substitute were lost.

At 5.45 o'clock p.m., the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 9.00 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, November 17th.

## NINTH DAY—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9.00 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, November 17th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Flynn, Brennan, Feehey, Price, Miller (Owen), Gernon, McGivern, Paravicini, McCarthy, Braggins, Manlove, Mahon, Calvert, Thompson, Tucker, Tooker, Huggins, Burkhart, Archer, Martin, Brunet, Roberts, Smith (A. M.), Mawbray, Bohn, Liebowich.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW.

Treasurer Lennon, Chairman of the committee, reported as follows:

To the Convention:

Your Committee on Laws, to whom was referred that portion of the Executive Council's report under the heading "Electrical Workers" and "Protests and Appeals" submit the following report on the differences between the two factions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. All parties at interest were given a full hearing. The committee held four sessions, three of them very long, hearing everything the contestants and protestants desired to submit. Your committee finds that the dispute and differences between the two factions of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are in some particulars of long standing, and time, instead of healing the differences, has not improved them. Therefore, the exceeding great difficulty that confronted your committee in dealing with this question along lines that were hopeful of bringing harmony and unity among the organized Electrical Workers of America.

Your committee offers the following recommendations, with the hope that

good results may follow along the line of consolidation:

First.—We recommend reaffirmation of the Denver agreement, which reads as follows:

Memorandum of Agreement and Stipulation Entered Into by the Opposing Factions in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in Pursuance of the Report of a Special Committee Appointed by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

First—It is hereby agreed that a convention of all the locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be called in St. Louis on January 18, 1909. Every local organization in good standing on September 15, 1908, shall be entitled to representation in this Convention.

Second—The officers of both opposing forces shall submit to the representative of the American Federation of Labor, appointed by President Gompers, a complete list of the organizations in their possession not later than Nov. 28, 1908. The list of organizations thus submitted shall be considered by both opposing forces as an official roster of the coming convention.

Third—It is further agreed that both of the opposing forces will at once notify local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of their desire that each local respond to the call for the said convention to be held January 18, 1909, incorporating in the same, in concise form, the action of the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Fourth—It is further agreed that all suits at law or court processes of any character relating to the affairs of the organization shall be at once withdrawn.

Fifth—It is further agreed that all necessary and legitimate expenditures of the opposing forces of the organization shall be defrayed by the proper officers, signing warrants and checks in accord with the laws of the International Brotherhood. In case any questions

arise relative to the payment of any bill which cannot be adjusted amicably by the fiscal officers, it is agreed that the same shall be referred to the convention of January 18, 1909, for final adjustment.

Sixth—It is also further agreed that after the convention has been convened and the delegates have been seated in the convention as accredited delegates, the rules of the procedure and laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be taken as authority.

Seventh—It is further agreed that all funds now on hand and those hereafter received by either side to this controversy shall be made a special trust fund and placed in a bank in Springfield, Illinois, said bank to be designated by President Gompers. Funds now on deposit drawing interest shall not be transferred to Springfield Trust Fund until after interest is due and payable.

Eighth—It is hereby further agreed that the action of the convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., January 18, 1909, shall be accepted by both sides to the controversy as final and binding, to the end that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be maintained in one complete organization.

Ninth—It is also further agreed that the recommendations of the special committee shall be complied with (a copy of which is hereby attached) where not specifically detailed in these stipulations.

Tenth—It is hereby agreed by and between the opposing forces of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers represented by F. J. McNulty, Peter W. Collins, J. J. Reid, J. W. Murphy, F. J. Sullivan, and J. E. McCadden, that from this date there shall not be any suits at law or in equity filed by either of the aforesaid opposing forces, for any cause whatsoever, connecting in any manner the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers pending the convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., January 18, 1909.

Eleventh—It is hereby agreed that should the referendum vote be against the holding of the convention on January 18, 1909, a convention will be called at once in accordance with the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

(Signed) J. J. REID,  
H. W. SHERMAN,  
H. W. POTTER,  
H. S. WHALEN,  
F. J. SULLIVAN,  
F. J. McNULTY,  
PETER W. COLLINS,  
S. J. FAY,  
FRANCIS J. SWEET,  
M. S. CULVER.

Signed November 20, 1908.

Witness: M. GRANT HAMILTON.

Second. That efforts be at once renewed to effect a settlement under the terms of Denver agreement;

Third. That President Gompers be empowered to name one representative,

Mr. McNulty one representative, and Mr. Reid one representative, the appointees must be trade unionists, the appointments to be immediately made, none of whom shall be Electrical Workers, to act in conjunction with the Electrical Workers of both factions in developing and effecting a final amalgamation into one United Brotherhood;

Fourth. Said committee of three shall have power to interpret the Denver agreement in order to bring unity of the Brotherhood, as provided by the spirit as well as the letter of the Denver agreement;

Fifth. Said committee, if found necessary to effect a final and complete settlement, shall provide for and bring about a convention of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on the lines provided in the Denver agreement prior to September 1, 1910, on a date selected by the committee, in accordance with the laws of the Brotherhood, and said committee shall attend such convention in an advisory capacity, only such locals to be eligible to representation in the convention as are in existence at this date.

Sixth. The action of the joint convention provided for shall be final and binding on all matters, and amalgamation shall take place at said convention on terms provided by the department.

Seventh. The committee of three provided for in these recommendations shall meet with the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at their first meeting held at Headquarters, after the close of this Convention, and shall report to the Council what, if any, progress has been made in carrying into effect the provisions of the Denver agreement, and if either or both factions of the Electrical Workers have failed to promote the adjustment of all differences which now divide the Brotherhood, the committee shall report the facts to the Executive Council, and the Council shall then take such definite action as the case warrants:

Eighth. Your committee recommends that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor use all influence in its power to aid, assist and advise with the committee of three herein provided, for bringing to a successful termination the amalgamation of the two factions of Electrical Workers into

one United Brotherhood, as set forth in the agreement reached and ratified at Denver last year, and supplemented by this document, and the action of this Convention thereon.

Fraternally submitted,

JNO. B. LENNON,  
JNO. H. WALKER,  
THOS. A. RICKERT,  
LEE M. HART,  
J. TAZELAAR,  
THOS. VAN LEAR,  
O. P. SMITH,  
JNO. MANGAN,  
R. G. M. ROSS,  
JEROME JONES,  
W. H. MCKINSTRY,  
HENRY OTT,  
E. KOVALESKI,  
JNO. A. VOLL,

Committee on Laws.

Treasurer Lennon—I move the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded.)

Delegate McNulty—I desire to ask the secretary of the committee one or two questions. The first is, Did your committee find that the Brotherhood, as represented in this Convention, violated the agreement?

Delegate Walker, secretary of the committee—The committee would rather avoid going into a discussion of what happened prior to this time. If you insist upon my opinion as to whether they violated the agreement or not, and the Convention desires to hear it, I will give it to you without question.

Delegate McNulty—I want the decision of the committee as to whether we violated the agreement. Did the committee consider that question?

Treasurer Lennon, chairman of the committee—The committee considered it, and did not reach a decision. They did not consider it desirable that they should, when they were trying to bring about an agreement between the two factions.

Delegate McNulty—Did the opposition agree to abide by this decision?

Treasurer Lennon—As chairman of the committee, I want to say this, and I want to say it as plainly and clearly as I am capable of. This recommendation of the committee reaffirms the Denver agreement, which was signed by both parties to this controversy. There

is no essential change in the recommendation of the committee now except in the matter of the machinery by which it is to be brought into effect. We take it from all the evidence submitted to the committee—both sides contending, without equivocation, that they have lived up to the Denver agreement—that therefore it was proper for the committee to conclude and report their recommendations without requiring the signature of either party to the controversy at this time. Neither party has signed this agreement, if you can call it a new agreement at all.

Delegate McNulty—I am merely doing this to place our position fairly and squarely before this Convention. I want to see this trouble settled; I do not want to see it drag on for ten or twenty years. It is not meant as a reflection upon the committee or anybody connected with the case. I want to ask now, Does the committee believe the opposition will agree to this proposition?

Delegate Woll arose to a point of order and stated that the questions were not pertinent to the matter before the Convention.

President Gompers declared the point not well taken.

President Gompers—Delegate McNulty asks the committee whether the representatives of those electrical workers represented by Mr. Reid and his associates have agreed to abide by the terms of the report.

Delegate McNulty—I will waive that. I do not want to complicate the question. The Brotherhood as represented in this Convention entered into that Denver agreement honestly and sincerely; we lived up to every section of that agreement, and the report of the arbitrator selected by the American Federation of Labor speaks for itself as to who violated the agreement. No man connected with the Electrical Workers desires to see harmony prevail in the ranks more than do I; that is designated by my recommendation to our Convention held in Chicago in October. I recommended that seceding locals of our Brotherhood be reinstated upon the payment of one month's per capita tax. I stand ready and willing to meet any representatives from the other side to bring about a settlement of this difficulty. The only question in my mind



is. will they live up to their agreement. They violated the other, and in my opinion, they will not live up to this.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Maupin, McNulty and Driscoll.

Vice-President Mitchell in the chair.

Delegate Lynch—I do not object to the report of the committee, but I want to know what we are going to do. If they are going to take the floor and have criminations and recriminations, they will be further apart than ever. I want to know if they will answer a plain yes or no to the question of whether they will agree to the proposition, or whether they will debate the question.

Delegate Walker, Secretary of the Committee—To debate the question will only tend to create bitterness and keep the factions apart, rather than bring matters to a satisfactory adjustment. I do not think Brother McNulty intended to take any advantage in making the statement he did, but he made his statement so strong I was afraid the other side might feel they had to answer it. I hope they will not do so.

President Gompers—I feel very strongly upon this subject. In the labor movement I play no favorites; I simply try to do my duty as I see it and as laid down by the laws and the policies of the American labor movement. I do not want one word discussed as to the merits of the controversy and all that has transpired, if it can be avoided. I regret very much that Mr. McNulty, at this stage of the proceedings, should have mentioned one word as to the recent history that caused the division and continued the division. I do not want even to express my opinion; I do not want to relate any one of the incidents that led up to or continued the division, if it can be avoided, and it is not necessary to the discussion of the recommendations of the committee; but it is necessary that we have something more than thin air upon which to build a proposition of this character. I want the gentlemen representing the Electrical Workers unrepresented in this Convention to believe me when I say it is not my intention to cast any reflections upon them. But if this Convention adopts the report of this committee, upon what are we to hold even the

organizations represented here and agreeing to it? I do not say they will, but have they not the right to say they did not become parties to the agreement? We propose to reaffirm the Denver agreement, which was signed by both sides. We shall not attempt to say who failed to live up to the agreement, but that it was not lived up to is a fact patent to everybody. And yet if the division continued, if the breach were not healed, if unity were not established with the written consent of both parties, have we not a right to insist that there shall be a moral agreement on the part of both parties to agree to the terms of the report? As far as the officers of the American Federation of Labor are concerned, I invite the fullest discussion of this subject, but because of the large interests involved on both sides and because we want to establish unity and harmony in the ranks of the Electrical Workers of the country, I favor the report of the committee, providing the representatives of both sides stand on their honor pledged before this Convention to carry this agreement into execution.

I move that Mr. Reid, representing the Electrical Workers unrepresented in this Convention, be requested to state whether he, for himself and his associates, will agree to the terms of this recommendation of the committee. (Seconded and carried.)

Vice-President Mitchell—Brother Reid, will you state, in response to the motion of President Gompers, the attitude of yourself and your associates in regard to the report of the committee?

Mr. Reid—Speaking for my associates, I have indicated to the committee that we would accept the report of the committee on our honor as men, and I submit that if necessary we will give bond that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor can exact, to show you our intentions, as they were before and are now, to carry out the purposes of this agreement. That report is very favorable to us; we appreciate the fact, and we can assure you, Mr. Lynch, and every other delegate, that it is not our intention to go into any discussion of it now or at any other time, if given an opportunity. I believe the committee satisfied themselves on all points before they report-

ed. I will agree to abide by the recommendations of that committee.

Vice-President Mitchell—Both parties to the Denver agreement having declared their intention to comply with that agreement as submitted by the Committee on Law, and the motion having been made to adopt the report of the committee, that will be the question for decision.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried by unanimous vote.

Chairman Lennon continued the report of the committee as follows:

Your Committee on Laws, to whom was referred to appeal of the Ohio State Federation of Labor against the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in revoking the charter of said body for violation of Section 1 of Article XI., by retaining in the Ohio Federation of Labor, after due and proper notice from the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Local Union of Electrical Workers, not connected with their International Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, respectfully report:

First. That the action of the Executive Council be and is hereby approved in the revocation of the charter of the State Federation of Ohio, and the appeal be dismissed.

Second. That the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in granting a charter to the newly formed Ohio Federation of Labor, be approved, and that body be recognized as the legal State Federation of Ohio.

Third. That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and are hereby directed to use their good offices in every way possible to bring about a unification of the trade unions in the State Federation now holding a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Hayes (Max) discussed the question at length. He expressed regret that the committee had not reported something that would settle the trouble in the Cleveland and other central bodies that had been brought about by seating locals of the Electrical Workers not affiliated with the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Delegate Hayes stated that he was not authorized to speak for the Ohio State Federation of Labor, but asked that Mr. James Egan be given the privilege of the floor for ten minutes to speak on that question.

Delegate Lynch in the chair.

Treasurer Lennon, Chairman of the

Committee—The proposition now before the Convention is a question of law, not a question of adjustment. The committee believed, and has so reported, that the law of the American Federation of Labor should be upheld. It advised the Executive Council to make such effort as is possible to bring about a unification of the forces in Ohio in one state body, the state body that now has a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Hayes moved that Mr. Egan be given the privilege of the floor to speak of the situation in Ohio. Seconded, but not carried.)

The question was discussed by Delegate Proebstle.

Delegate Shirk moved as an amendment to the motion before the Convention that the report be recommitted to the committee for further consideration and action.

Chairman Lennon—The committee gave nearly three days to the subject, and made announcement after announcement of the time and place of meeting, and we should not be censured because someone failed to appear before the committee.

Delegate Rumsey discussed the question, and referred to the fact that the delegate from the Ohio State Federation of Labor, chartered on the 16th of October, had been seated without protest on the 16th of November, although the action for which the former state body had its charter revoked was taken on October 14th. He referred to the section in the law which required a state body to be affiliated for one month before being entitled to representation in a Convention.

Secretary Morrison in discussing the question said in part—I want to call attention to the fact that the delegate was seated by unanimous vote; there was not a protest from Delegate Rumsey. At the Denver Convention the Ohio State Federation not only failed to enforce the constitution in regard to the Flint Glass Workers, but, in open defiance of our laws, sent the President of that organization to represent the Ohio state body in that Convention. If central and state bodies can receive encouragement to the extent that they can violate the law, and refuse to enforce the constitution, then when they come

into the Convention and the Convention declares the constitution shall be enforced, that they can get a committee appointed for the purpose of amalgamating the body whose charter has been revoked, you will have a recurrence of this condition year after year. The constitution of the American Federation of Labor is there to be enforced. If it is not the intention to enforce it and prevent seceding organizations from being in central and state bodies, then this Convention should change the law and provide that state and central bodies shall have a right to take in seceding organizations without regard to the protests of the international organizations to which they should belong.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Chairman Lennon continued the report of the committee as follows:

In the case of the appeal of the Iowa State Federation of Labor against the action of the Executive Council in revoking their charter for retaining in affiliation locals of Electrical Workers in violation of Section 1, Article XI, your committee heard the case fully, and report that Bro. Uhrick stated the Iowa State Federation of Labor would carry into effect the decision of this Convention. We find that the violation of the Federation law by the Iowa Federation of Labor is admitted; your committee therefore recommend that action of Council be endorsed, the appeal be dismissed, and upon compliance with the law by the Iowa State Federation, that their charter be restored.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

In the case of appeals from the Central Bodies of Cleveland, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio; Davenport, Iowa; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and San Francisco, California, against action of Executive Council in revoking their charters for violation of Section 1 of Article XI and refusing to carry out the orders received by them from Secretary Morrison, your committee heard all evidence they desired to submit; the violation of the law was admitted. Your committee therefore recommend the indorsement of the action of the Executive Council and dismissal of the appeal, and also recommend that above Central Bodies at once comply with the law of the American Federation of Labor and thereby maintain peace and unity in their respective cities.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Hayes (Max) discussed the question at length, and said in part: I realize full well that every delegate on the floor, from the vote that has been

taken, is pleased with the arrangements that have been made between the two factions of the Electrical Workers, and there are no trade unionists in any part of the country that will hail with more satisfaction this decision than the workers of the City of Cleveland, because we have troubles enough in that city without being used for the purpose of adjusting differences that occur in the various international unions over the question of jurisdiction or some internal trouble as to who shall be the officers. We, of course, from a sentimental point of view, would much prefer to retain the old charter. It is one of the oldest central body charters issued by the American Federation of Labor, and dates back to 1887. If it is the decision of the Convention, however, that the old charter shall be withheld, and it is necessary to accept the new charter, I assure you we will bow to the will of this Convention and bring about a settlement in Cleveland. Furthermore, the same people who are active in the labor movement in the City of Cleveland today, as they were last week and last year, and ten years ago, will be active in that city next week and next year, and for a great many years to come, for the purpose of trying to build up the workers in that city by building up new unions and improving the old ones, rather than by trying to form dual organizations.

Delegate Hayes discussed at length the strike of the two locals of Electrical Workers in Cleveland that had been seated in the central body.

The question was discussed briefly by Secretary Morrison, Delegates Kelly, Rumsey, Ottinger, Connors, Woll and Lynch.

Motion to adopt report carried.

"In the case of appeals from Detroit, Michigan and Indianapolis, Indiana, your committee were informed that both have complied; your committee therefore took no action."

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

"Your committee commend to the attention of all Central Bodies and individual Trade Unionists the suggestion and recommendation that there must be compliance with our laws and strict enforcement of them, if the interests of

our movement are to be protected. We urge upon all to bear in mind this recommendation and govern themselves accordingly, and by so doing promote the real interests of the entire trade union movement."

"Your committee recommend that all action of this Convention on the Electrical Workers controversy shall be published by the A. F. of L. and shall be sent to all locals of both factions of the Electrical Workers and to all central bodies in the United States and Canada."

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The portion of the report read by Chairman Lennon was signed by all the members of the Committee on Laws.

Delegate Walker, Secretary of the Committee on Laws, continued the report, as follows:

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "General Rules Governing Departments of the American Federation of Labor," the committee recommended that Section 1 be amended by striking out the word "of" in line two and inserting the words "subordinate to."

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Section 2 of the general rules be adopted as read.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate McNulty—In the event of a local union of the Electrical Workers being affiliated with a central labor union, is it not intended that that local union shall be compelled to become affiliated with the Building Trades Department in that city, if one is instituted?

Delegate Walker, Secretary of the Committee—Yes.

Delegate Botterill—Would that be the judgment of the committee?

Delegate Walker—That is the understanding of the committee.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried by unanimous vote.

The committee recommended that Section 3 of the general rules be adopted.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Section 4 of the general rules be adopted.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Section 5 of the general rules be adopted.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Section 6 of the general rules be amended by inserting after the word "immediately," in line four, the words, "before or."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

In reply to questions by Vice-President O'Connell, Chairman Lennon of the Committee said: If the convention of a department is to be held immediately before, during, or immediately after the Convention of the A. F. of L. and the department convention is held only once in two years, they could not accomplish that by meeting in the city where the Convention was held the year before. It must follow that it would have to be held in the city where the Federation was to hold its Convention that year.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.) moved that the words "before or" be stricken from the report of the committee, and in discussing the question said: If conventions are arranged to meet prior to the Convention of the A. F. of L. and the department has disposed of the business before it, including the consideration of its laws, then it means that the department itself cannot through its delegates change those laws for another year, if they are in conflict with the fundamental laws of the A. F. of L. While it may be true that the laws adopted by the American Federation of Labor that may necessitate a change in the laws of the departments, become self-operative, it will lead to confusion and dissention in our ranks unless the departments themselves, through their representative delegates, change the law.

Treasurer Lennon spoke at some length in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Crampton—Do you leave it optional with the departments whether they meet before or after the Convention of the A. F. of L.?

Treasurer Lennon—That is optional.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Vice-President Hayes in the chair.

The committee recommended the adoption of Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the general rules, as printed in the report of the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendations of the committee were concurred in.

The committee recommended that Sec-

tion 11 be adopted as recommended by the Executive Council.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Lynch, Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Connors, Furuseth, Clark, Proebstle, Tracy (T. F.), Ryan, (F. M.), Frey, Woll, McNulty, Daly (T. M.), Sullivan (T. J.), Walker and Treasurer Lennon.

Delegate Kugler—I move as an amendment that this section does not apply to the Union Label Trades Department. (Seconded.)

President Gompers in the chair.

The question was discussed further by Delegates Kugler and Furuseth.

The amendment offered by Delegate Kugler was adopted by a vote of 111 votes in the affirmative to 45 votes in the negative.

Before the result of the vote was announced, Delegate Botterill requested a roll call on the amendment. A sufficient number of delegates did not support the request to warrant the calling of the roll.

The report of the committee on Section 11 was adopted as amended.

The report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted, as follows:

#### GENERAL RULES GOVERNING DEPARTMENTS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

As you are aware, there have been organized, chartered by and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, four trade departments.

We have given a great deal of consideration and discussion during the year to the subject matter of general rules for the assistance and fraternal guidance of the affairs of these several departments. Our conclusions upon the subject have taken the following forms: General Rules Governing Departments of the American Federation of Labor.

1. For the greater development of the Labor movement, such departments subordinate to the A. F. of L. are to be established from time to time as in the judgment of the A. F. of L. or of its Executive Council, may be deemed advisable. Each department is to manage and finance its own business.

2. To be entitled to representation in any department, organizations eligible to join must first be and remain in affiliation to the A. F. of L. and to be entitled to representation in local councils of departments, local bodies shall first be and remain in affiliation to central labor unions chartered by the A. F. of L.

3. The fundamental laws of each de-

partment are to conform to, and be administered in the same manner as, the laws governing the A. F. of L. No department or local council of same shall enact laws, rules or regulations in conflict with laws of the A. F. of L. and in the event of change of laws of the latter, departments and local councils are to change their laws to conform thereto.

4. Each department to be considered the official method of the A. F. of L. for transacting that portion of its business.

5. All departments of the American Federation of Labor shall have their headquarters located in the City of Washington, D.C., and, if possible, in the same building with the Federation Headquarters.

6. All departments of the American Federation of Labor shall hold their conventions, whether annually or less often, during or immediately before or after the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and in the same city where the conventions of the Federation are held.

7. The officers of each department shall report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor what action, if any, has been taken by the Department, either through its Executive Board or through conventions upon any and all matters that have been referred to the Department of the Federation.

8. The officers of the various departments shall submit a quarterly report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor of the work done by their department, and its general conditions.

9. At all regular meetings of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, there shall be present during some period of the Council meeting either the President or Secretary, or both, of each department, to take up with the Council matters that may be of mutual interest.

10. A page of each issue of the "American Federationist" to be available to, and to be used by each department for official report or for publication of some subject identified with the Department.

11. National and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. shall also become affiliated with any department in which they may be eligible. This section does not apply to the Union Label Trades Department.

We recommend that the foregoing General Rules for departments be incorporated in and made a part of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

The report of the Committee on Adjustment was made a special order for ten a. m. Thursday, November 18th.

At 12.30 o'clock p.m. the Convention was adjourned to 2.00 o'clock p.m.

## NINTH DAY—Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2.00 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, November 17th, Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Batchelder, Kemper, Proebstle, Kugler, Ward, Sullivan (John), Brennan, Smith (John T.), Fee-ney, Murphy, Coombe, Gernon, Dolln, McGivern, Tracy (Wm. J.), Paravicini, McCarthy, Manlove, Mahon, Lawyer, Hatch, Calvert, Thompson (Geo.), McClain, O'Leary, Hoffman, Tucker, Tooker, Burkhart, Archer, Martin, Brunet, Ferguson, Anderson, Roberts, Smith (A. M.), Mawbray, Bohm, Leibowich.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Delegate Walker, Secretary of the Committee, continued the report, as follows:

**Resolution No. 10—By Delegate O. P. Smith, of the Indiana Federation of Labor:**

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the American Federation of Labor guarantees to every national and international organization the right of self government under the laws of trades autonomy as defined therein; and

WHEREAS, A conflict is waging in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, through the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in recognizing the past International Officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the Indiana State Federation of Labor deplores the existence of this condition of affairs, and to the end that a speedy settlement may be brought about the Executive Board of this body is instructed to address a communication under seal to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor, setting forth the conditions as they exist in the various cities, and should this body send a delegate to the Convention said delegate be instructed to work for and urge the speedy settlement of the matter.

The committee reported that the subject matter was covered by committee's action on the Electrical Workers' controversy.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution 25—By J. A. Kelly of the San Francisco Labor Council:**

"When an International organization appeals to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to enforce Section 1, Article XI. of the Constitution, providing for the unseating of local Unions affiliated with duly chartered central bodies and State federations, the Executive Council shall have power to investigate the merits of the appeal, and if the claims of the International organization so appealing are not supported by the evidence submitted by both sides, they shall have power to refuse to enforce said law, subject to

appeal to the next Convention; and further, if they find the claim of the local union complained of well founded, they shall have power to order said International to not organize a dual local in the jurisdiction referred to in said complaint, until such time as the action of the Executive Council has been disapproved by the A. F. of L. in Convention assembled.

Endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, Friday evening October 29, 1909.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 42—Presented by Delegate J. A. Kelly of the San Francisco Labor Council at the request of Local 151, I. B. E. W.:**

WHEREAS, The industrial peace, progress, prosperity, of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been hampered, if not entirely estopped, during the past two years, due to an internal dissension as to who were the duly qualified officers of that organization; and

WHEREAS, The factional warfare, if continued, will not only destroy the activities of I. B. E. W. in so far as advancing the cause of its membership is concerned, but will, if permitted to continue, be dangerous to the harmony and perpetuity of the entire trade union movement as represented by the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. at its 28th Annual Convention, held in Denver, did consider the faction disturbance of I. B. E. W., and appointed a committee in an attempt to unite the dissenters, and said committee submitted an agreement, which was signed by both parties, which agreement was approved by the convention in a hope that a way had been found to end this disastrous conflict; and

WHEREAS, This agreement failed of its purpose: therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the officers of both factions be requested to resign, and in the event of both parties agreeing to the request, the affairs of I. B. E. W. be placed in the hands of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. The Ex. Council to call convention of the I. B. E. W. for the purpose of electing new officers, and we suggest that those holding office in either faction be ineligible for election at said convention.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 47—By Athol McClain, of the Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades:**

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in extent and influence,

has grown beyond the expectations of the leaders of organized labor, is a source of great pleasure to them in particular, and to organized labor in general. But, notwithstanding all this, there is still a great deal to be done to make it still more prolific of good results in some sections of the country, which seem to have been neglected. As it now stands, the officers of the Federation have been selected from a few of the stronger International Unions, therefore centralizing them in a small portion of the country, and of late years there seems to be but one thing in view, that is, that every energy and resource of the Federation seems to have been used in the well-organized portions of the country, thus leaving some sections almost unorganized, and an open field for recruiting the army of strikebreakers, as they are called, who are in a sense the offspring of this neglect; and

WHEREAS, The larger cities, being strong in numbers, seem to carry with them influence and preferment to the men who laid the foundation and put in this system of government. We are blessed with foreseeing the danger of stronger States in numbers of population. In their wisdom and good judgment the United States Senate was formed with two Senators from each State. The small State of Rhode Island has the same power as the great State of New York. They, too, equalize the officers of the American Federation of Labor, thus giving all sections of the country an opportunity to be represented on the Executive Board of the Federation; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Convention now assembled do change the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor so that the jurisdiction be divided into districts, each to have a president, who, when elected, may be empowered to attend to all business in his district, thus stimulating organization and creating local pride that would be a great benefit to the Federation and organized labor in general; and further

RESOLVED, That all vice-presidents must belong to the district elected from, commencing with the first, vice-districts to be known by the number of the vice-president. Thus, first vice, elected from whatever district he is, shall be the first, thus making the office movable, thus creating rivalry that would be for the good and welfare of the cause in general.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 60—By Delegates Herbert Crampton and James Reid, of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:

Amend or add to Section 12, of Article IX, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

To provide that no Department of the American Federation of Labor shall, by

any exercise of disciplinary powers, take action against any international or national union which may be in conflict with the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor in any particular.

The committee reported that the subject matter was covered by Section 3 of the new article in the constitution.

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 65—By Delegates W. J. Dougherty and W. B. Powlesland, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which charter of affiliation was granted in the year 1890, has jurisdiction over all the men employed in the blacksmith trade; and

WHEREAS, There are some other organizations admitting to membership blacksmiths and helpers in violation of the recognized and admitted jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, which is injurious to the welfare and progress of the men engaged in the blacksmith trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers is the only organization having jurisdiction over Blacksmiths and Helpers, and recommend to the men engaged in the trade to affiliate themselves with their fellow-craftsmen by becoming members of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor notify all General and Special Organizers of the Federation to organize the men in the blacksmith trade into the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor shall cause to be stricken out of the books of instructions to organizers the word "Blacksmith" or "Helper" wherever it appears, except under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Delegate Walker, Secretary of the Committee—This resolution was referred to the Committee on Laws from the Committee on Adjustment. The committee decided to refer the resolution to the Metal Trades Department, with the understanding that all trades organizations that may be affiliated by the action contemplated must be called into conference and be part of the meeting which takes final action on this question.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 78—By Delegate A.

Rosenberg, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers of America:

WHEREAS, The object of the National Women's Trade Union League is to improve the moral and economic conditions of the women wage-workers of the United States by bringing them into the folds of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, The National Women's Trade Union League is a powerful auxiliary for the unions of the trades employing large numbers of women; and

WHEREAS, The League proved itself to be of great value to such unions and especially to the unions of the great industrial cities, such as New York, Chicago, etc., where they maintain the women's organizations until they are educated in the trade union principles and are capable to take care of their own organization or join their respective international or National organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in recognition of the important and valuable assistance of the National Women's Trade Union League recognizes its delegate at this and all future Conventions as a full-fledged delegate, with the right to vote.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Nestor—I am not opposed to the report of the committee, although I introduced the resolution on woman suffrage. The delegate from the Women's Trade Union League did not know anything about this resolution until after it was introduced. The officers did not ask that it be introduced. If adopted, this resolution would apply not only to the Women's Trade Union League but would apply to other organizations not entitled to affiliation. There would not be anything unsafe in having a delegate from the Women's Trade Union League voting here, but we understand there are other organizations composed of members other than wage-workers who would want affiliation. The Women's Trade Union League has members who are not wage-workers, but they are in sympathy with our movement. The League has safeguards in its constitution to care for the interests of the workers. The Women's Trade Union League is not looking for a vote, but we appreciate the fact that Delegate Rosenberg wanted to give it to us. We believe the resolution was introduced on account of the action of the League in the recent strike of Garment Workers in New York.

The motion to concur in the recom-

mendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 103—By Delegate Joseph Proebstle, of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen:

WHEREAS, One of the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor provides for the absolute autonomy and self-government of the affiliated international organizations; and

WHEREAS, A deviation from this principle is not to the interest of the general labor movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor be so changed that the Executive Council or the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall not be permitted to interfere in the internal affairs of an international organization, and shall never use the state nor the central bodies to take sides in matters which are to be adjusted by the international unions themselves.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 105—By Delegate Joseph Proebstle, of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen:

WHEREAS, The industrial development of this country is such that at any moment the captains of industry may declare war on any one or more national or international unions at the same time; and

WHEREAS, In such cases the American Federation of Labor and its administration has found itself insufficiently prepared, and without means to render effective assistance; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council, as at present constituted, cannot provide for the necessary funds, etc., in cases of this nature; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the future Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall be composed of one representative of every affiliated national and international union, whose expenses shall be borne by the organization electing such representative; and be it further

RESOLVED That the President and the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor shall represent the Federal Labor Unions, State Federations and central bodies in the Executive Council.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 113—By Delegate Chas. Dold, of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

Amend Article 3 of the Constitution by striking out Section 8, renumbering following sections in conformity.



The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 121—By Delegate Frank Morrison, of the International Typographical Union:

To amend the Constitution by striking out Section 6 of Article XIV. of the Constitution, and changing Section 7 to read "Section 6."

Resolution No. 129—By Delegate Frank Morrison of the International Typographical Union:

By amending Section 2 of Article XIV. by inserting after the words "connected with this Federation" the following: "but not more than three Federal Unions shall be chartered in any one city."

The committee recommended concurrence in Resolutions Nos. 121 and 129.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

In reply to a question by Delegate Botterill, Secretary Morrison said: In the organization of Federal Labor Unions in some cities, a great number of members of other unions go into them and they are composed almost entirely of members of international unions. The only authority the constitution has for the members of trades unions belonging to a Federal Labor Union is the section we desire stricken out. This means that we will not recognize a Federal Labor Union that is composed of a majority of other unions.

Delegate Botterill—If a man joins a Federal Labor Union under the amended constitution, how will it affect his membership in his own international organization?

Secretary Morrison—If he is a carpenter and there is a Carpenters' Union in that city, he would not be eligible to join the Federal Labor Union.

Delegate Botterill—But if there is no Carpenters' Union there?

Secretary Morrison—Then if the constitution of his own international does not prevent him from doing so, he has a right to join the Federal Labor Union.

Delegate Botterill—If I were in a town where there is no Carpenters' Union, but where there is a Federal Labor Union, would I invalidate my membership in my own international by joining the Federal Labor Union?

Secretary Morrison—Certainly not. You would be entitled to join, with all

the rights and privileges membership in that union would entitle you to; but if a Carpenters' Union were organized afterwards, you would not be allowed to retain membership in the Federal Labor Union.

Delegate Smith (O. P.)—Does not this absolutely debar a member of organized labor from joining a Federal Labor Union where there is a local union of his own craft?

Secretary Morrison—This will debar a member of a union in any city from joining a Federal Labor Union if there is a union of his own organization in that city.

Delegate Smith (O. P.)—It is generally insisted upon by members of the Federal Labor Unions that active members of the trade unions in that locality remain as members to look after the affairs of the organization, as they are more familiar with such matters than the average member of the Federal Labor Unions.

Secretary Morrison—This will not debar members of other unions attending the meetings of the Federal Labor Unions and giving them every assistance they can. We want the workers organized in those Federal Labor Unions to be officered by the wage-workers in those unions, not by members of other trades and callings. I feel that in that way you will build up self-reliance in the membership and they will not depend upon the representatives of the central labor bodies to carry on their work.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 125—By Delegate Jas. B. Connors, of the Illinois State Federation:

WHEREAS, It is universally considered by Trades Unionists that the State organizations are important spokes in the industrial wheel in seeking favorable legislation and other benefits; and

WHEREAS, It is found to be impossible to get all the locals of the International Unions to join the State Federations, thereby failing to contribute their share of the expense; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Article 10, Section 1, of the Constitution be amended to empower the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor to collect one-half cent per capita per month on the membership of all trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the same to be paid to the Secretary of the State Federations.

The committee recommends non-concurrence in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegates Connors, Harding, Hurley, Smith (O. P.), Donoghue, Lollo, Menton and McGovern spoke in favor of the resolution and opposed the report of the committee.

Delegates Lynch, Walker, Howley, Treasurer Lennon and Delegate Menton spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Walker—That concludes the report of the committee, which is signed by the committee, as follows:

JAMES B. LENNON, Chairman;  
JOHN H. WALKER, Secretary;  
T. A. RICKERT,  
LEE M. HART,  
J. TAZELAAR,  
THOMAS VAN LEAR,  
O. P. SMITH,  
JOHN MANGAN,  
R. G. M. ROSS,  
JEROME JONES,  
W. H. MCKINSTRY,  
HENRY OTT,  
E. KOVALESKI,  
JOHN A. VOLL.

On motion, the report of the committee, as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Winn received unanimous consent to the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolution No. 162—By Delegate John C. Harding, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and P. C. Winn, of Engineers:

WHEREAS, The delegates from Local No. 3, I. U. S. E., in Chicago, have been ordered unseated in the central body at once and without being granted a hearing;

Therefore, Local No. 3, I. U. S. E., request that their delegates be seated in the central body pending the disposition of their appeal.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Body.

Delegate Rumsey—I want to ask relative to the decision in regard to the Electrical Workers: Is the standing of the city and state bodies the same as before the report was adopted?

Vice-President Duncan—The relationship of the central and state bodies to the American Federation of Labor is exactly the same as it was when this Convention convened.

Delegate Rumsey—Are the state and city central bodies in the same position as they were at the close of the Denver Convention?

Vice-President Duncan—That will all be adjusted when the committees meet, as per the resolutions passed, to amalgamate the Electrical Workers. Central bodies having seceding locals of Electrical Workers are to notify them that they must leave the central bodies, else the charters of the central bodies cannot be retained. There will be no change in the situation until the committee meets as per the action of the Convention to-day.

Delegate Frey—In view of the fact that this Convention has made membership in the several departments compulsory, if an international union affiliated with one of the departments should be in arrears in the payment of per capita tax to the department, could it be debarred from a seat in the American Federation of Labor, provided its per capita tax was paid in accordance with the constitution of that body?

Vice-President Duncan—The rules adopted, in so far as the relationship is concerned, are practically the same as applied prior to their adoption. The department is the department of the American Federation of Labor for transacting that part of its business. That being part of its business, an organization is obliged to pay its per capita tax to the department in order to be seated in this Convention.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Delegate Savage, Secretary of the Committee, read the following report: To the Officers and Delegates of the 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee on Education, beg leave to report as follows:

First. We have carefully examined the report of the Special Committee appointed by authority of the Denver Convention on Industrial Education. We heartily endorse the action of this committee and fully concur in all the recommendations contained in the report, and congratulate the committee on the clear and concise manner in which they have covered the many matters that enter into a question of so much importance to the working people and the public in

general as the question of industrial education is at this time.

We especially recommend that this committee be continued as suggested in the report to make a final report to the 1910 Convention. We also recommend legislation along the lines indicated in the report.

We also deem it advisable, on account of the great importance of the question, that delegates in reporting to their constituents the work of this Convention, make special mention of this matter and that the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to have a sufficient number of copies of this report printed to be distributed among the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor upon application.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted as read.

**Resolution No. 102—By the International Typographical Union Delegation:**

**WHEREAS**, The economic loss to society by reason of preventable disease has now reached such a total annually as to be almost beyond comprehension, the loss from a single preventable source being in the United States alone more than 150,000 lives annually—a greater number than have been summoned by death as the result of any modern conflict in the arena of war; and to this annual loss of life must be added the sum of suffering entailed on victims, and the inconvenience and added expense to their families and relatives, as well as to society in general, by reason of the fact that during a long period of time they are physically incapable of providing for themselves; and

**WHEREAS**, In the United States alone more than eighty per cent. of this stupendous aggregate of death comes from the classes that are commonly referred to as the working class, and, therefore, the loss falls with especial force and weight upon those who are least prepared to meet the expense and inconvenience; and

**WHEREAS**, Scientific research and social experiments have proven that this dread scourge may be averted by the application of means easily within the reach of all who are properly situated as regards correct conditions of life; and that these means of obviating the effects and avoiding the consequences due to the existence of the great white plague among our people are so well established that it seems astonishing that the ravages of the disease should go unchecked; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, enjoins on its delegates and the membership of affiliated organizations the duty of combating the scourge of tuberculosis at all times and in all

places, by the rational means that have been found to be of service and effective in overcoming this dreadful menace to humanity; that it be the duty of our members where employed to insist upon improvement in workshop conditions and surroundings to the end that so far as is humanly possible, men and women, boys and girls be not required to work in surroundings that are a continual invitation to the attack of disease; that all efforts be put forth to secure proper lighting, heating and ventilation in workshops; and that all other necessary provisions for the health and physical well-being of the workers of America be given such attention as will secure, so far as may be, their immunity from possible contamination by tuberculosis or other forms of contagious or infectious disease:

**RESOLVED**, That the affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor be advised to secure for the information of their membership such written and printed matter as may be easily obtained, giving directions as to the proper course to pursue in the carrying out of the recommendations of this resolution; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That this Convention of the A. F. of L. advises all local unions to participate in tuberculosis exhibits, showing on their own part the conditions under which they are compelled to labor that make for the propagation and spread of tuberculosis, especially as to those forms of unprotected machinery whose operation is conducive to the respiratory diseases; and at these exhibits to make particular effort to interest the general public in the necessity for radical reform in the working conditions under which so many of the toilers are compelled to labor.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 9.—By Delegates John B. Lennon, Hugh Robinson and Thos. Sweeney of the Journeymen Tailors' International Union:**

**WHEREAS**, The system of homework where it prevails, establishes conditions which are both unsanitary and injurious to our trade by creating exceedingly long working hours and introducing non-union and child labor. The home workshop varies as much as the condition of the home. But with all home work the following disadvantages cannot be avoided:

**FIRST**, Exceedingly long hours in the season.

**SECOND**, Introduction of non-union and child labor.

**THIRD**, Waste of the tailor's time waiting for work or instructions during the day which compels him to work late in the night.

**FOURTH**, Unsanitary conditions and the danger of spreading contagious diseases.

**FIFTH**, The possibility of corrupt and unscrupulous elements introducing bri-

bery to get an advantage over the honest workers.

SIXTH. The introduction of middlemen taking work from several shops, exploiting their less fortunate brothers. The local authorities under whose jurisdiction the sanitary conditions of work shops has been placed are seldom efficient in putting their power into operation. Most of them wait for a complaint to be made before they will take any action.

RESOLVED, That we denounce any and all systems of work that make of the home a factory, and pledge our best efforts to secure legislation to prevent it.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 101—By the International Typographical Delegation:

WHEREAS, Our enemies among the associations hostile to trade unionism make use of the press, especially the daily and weekly newspapers, to malign and assault the aims and policies of the trades unions; and

WHEREAS, There seems to have grown up among many of the people, on account of these vicious and untrue articles, a prejudice toward trade unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the A. F. of L. advise all international and local unions, state bodies and central bodies, to make known through the medium of the press whenever space can be obtained the benefactions, aims and policies of the trade union movement, especially as these benefactions and policies embrace death, sick, out-of-work and other benefits, and that our aim is always for the uplift and betterment of conditions under which the toilers work, and therefore for the betterment of humanity.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 156—By Delegate D. D. Driscoll, of the Massachusetts State Branch of A. F. of L.

RESOLVED, That the National Convention, A. F. of L., in its Convention at Toronto, Ontario, be requested to consider the possibility and desirability of offering a prize of \$500, more or less, to be competed for by all playwrights, for the writing of a drama or stage production that will fittingly set forth the value and importance to wage-earners of the trade union form of organization.

The committee reported as follows: Your committee disapproves of the donation of \$500 and recommends that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Conservation of Natural Resources," the committee reported as follows: Your committee approves of the action of the Executive Council in this matter and recommends that the committee be continued.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 136—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias, Abraham Pena and Julia Iglesias, Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, More than 600,000 agricultural and industrial workman, including men, women and children, are at present in Porto Rico in economical and social deplorable conditions; and

WHEREAS, The average wages paid to the bulk of the working population of Porto Rico engaged in the coffee and sugar industries is 25 cents and 50 cents respectively for ten hours' work a day, thus creating a condition for them of a most desperate character; and

WHEREAS, The policy announced to the people of Porto Rico by the representatives of the American people and the American administration, at the time of the occupation of the Island, was to the effect that they had come to our shores for humanity's sake and to work out the salvation of the people by giving them protection in their civil and human rights; and

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that the condition prevailing among our brothers in Porto Rico has improved little, as compared with the enslaved and abject condition under which they labored in time of the Spanish regime, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the production and trade of the Island; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican workmen have been in the past and probably will continue to be in the future, subjects to untold persecutions and shameful treatment at the hands of officials when they seek to improve their conditions by means of peaceful strike; and

WHEREAS, The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has committed itself against the enactment of labor laws to better the conditions of the workmen, and furthermore, no recommendation to that effect has ever been made by the Governor of the Island to the Legislature, while capital is offered every opportunity to increase its resources and encroaching power to the detriment and injury of the labor interest, the needs and problems of which are ignored and contemptuously treated; and

WHEREAS, There are at present in Porto Rico two hundred thousand children under fourteen years of age, who are being deprived of an education on account of the fact that the local government has failed to provide a sufficient number of schools and teachers; and

WHEREAS, A large number of said children are now being employed and exploited in factories and other establishments with great risk to their lives; and

WHEREAS, The American people and their administration being well aware of their responsibilities toward Porto Rico, are in duty bound to allow the prosperity and progress of the Island to be at the mercy of capital combinations by making of it a factory worked by slaves with hardly any pay to cover the necessities of life; and

WHEREAS, President Roosevelt of the United States promised two years ago to President Gompers and a labor delegation from Porto Rico, within his power to cause a change for the better for the benefit of the population of the Island by directing the officials there to discontinue the policy followed heretofore for the Americanization of the Island, and that new methods in harmony with American principles and ideas be established; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that a committee be appointed which, jointly with the Porto Rican delegation, and presided over by the President of the American Federation of Labor, shall call on the President of the United States, and transmit to him the following recommendations:

1. That American citizenship be granted to the people of Porto Rico.
2. That the school appropriation be increased to twice the amount now expended annually.
3. That the salaries of the Porto Rican school teachers be placed on the same scale as those paid to American teachers.
4. That the Eight-hour Working Day Act and the Labor Liability Act of this country become a law of Porto Rico and enforced by the different heads of the insular departments.
5. The radical abolishment of convict labor in public works.
6. Payment to workmen engaged in Government work in Porto Rico of living wages, and proper increase over the fifty and sixty cents, ten hours a day scale.
7. That the President of the United States recommend to the Governor of Porto Rico to cause the introduction of bills in the Executive Council of Porto Rico, tending to the enactment of the following acts by the Executive Council and Insular Legislature:

An Act to protect the agricultural laborer working in sugar, and others from the mercilessness of trusts, sugar factories; that is to say:

An Act providing for a thorough inspection of factories, shops, apartment buildings and all kinds of establishments, for the purpose of improving the sanitary conditions thereof.

The establishment of a branch of the Labor Bureau in Porto Rico for the benefit of the people of the Island; and

The enactment of a law prohibiting the employment of children under the age of fourteen years in factories, workshops and like establishments; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the aforesaid committee shall discharge the duties herein stated before the President of the United States, six days after the adjournment of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee reported that inasmuch as Resolution No. 136 required detailed attention, it be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Savage, Secretary of the Committee—That completes the report of the Committee on Education, which is signed by the committee, as follows:

JOS. A. VALENTINE, Chairman;  
VICTOR A. OLANDER,  
EDWARD B. GOLTRA,  
JAMES J. FREEL,  
WILLIAM J. TRACY,  
P. F. RICHARDSON,  
SADIE SPRAGGON,  
JOHN T. BUTLER,  
ERNEST BOAM,  
SAMUEL BOTTERILL,  
HUGO MILLER,  
FRANK BUTTERWORTH,  
THOMAS P. MENTON,  
C. W. FEAR.

G. W. SAVAGE, Secretary;

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LOCAL AND FEDERATED BODIES.

Delegate De Nedrey, Secretary of the Committee, read the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 40 be amended by striking out the following section: "Resolved, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor denounces and condemns seceding and dual organizations as tending to disrupt organized labor and strengthen the power of unjust employers," and that the words, "in accordance with Section 1, Article 2 of the constitution of the A. F. of L." be inserted in line one of the last paragraph of the resolution; also that the words, "or their charters be at once revoked," be omitted from the last paragraph; the amended resolution to read as follows:

Resolution No. 40—By Homer D. Call and August Molter of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, There exist at the present time in some localities dual, or seceding, organizations of Butcher Workmen which are attempting to decrease the rank and file of the work-

ers of that class and organized labor in general; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby declares that the only bona-fide organization of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen chartered under the American Federation of Labor is the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That, in accordance with Section 1, Article II. of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., all affiliated central bodies and state federations refuse to allow any organization of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen not chartered by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America to be affiliated with them, or, if seated in their councils, that they be immediately unseated or expelled from such central bodies or State Federations until such time as they become chartered by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 66 be amended by striking out the words "compel" and "compelled," in the first resolution and inserting the words "instruct" and "instructed," in lieu thereof. The committee further recommended that the following sections be stricken from the resolution:

**RESOLVED**, That in the event of any national or international union refusing to compel their constituent locals to comply with above resolution, the Executive Council shall revoke the charter of said national or international union failing to comply; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Committee on Laws report at this Convention a constitutional amendment giving the Executive Council full power and authority to enforce Section 2 of Article II. of the Constitution of the A. F. of L.

The amended resolution to read as follows:

Resolution No. 66—By Delegate J. P. Coughlin, of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union:

**WHEREAS**, Section 2, Article II. of the Constitution of the A. F. of L. requires national and international unions to instruct their locals to affiliate with chartered central bodies; and

**WHEREAS**, The Norfolk Convention of 1907 passed two resolutions—Nos. 28 and 135 (see proceedings, pages 240 and 289) in regard to a dual central body known as the Brooklyn Federation of Labor, by the terms of which the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was to compel national and international unions to require all locals to affiliate with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union,

which is the chartered body of the A. F. of L.; and

**WHEREAS**, The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. advised the Brooklyn Central Labor Union to attempt, by conciliatory tactics, to consolidate the dual body, and the Brooklyn Central Labor Union did labor earnestly for over a year to secure consolidation, only with the result of utter failure; and

**WHEREAS**, National and international unions have failed to compel their locals to affiliate with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and, in the case of the Coopers' International Union, we were informed that they had no constitutional right to force their local—No. 14—into the C. L. U. against their will; and

**WHEREAS**, The following unions are still affiliated with the Brooklyn Federation of Labor, the dual central body, to wit: Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 3; Brewery Workers' International Union, Nos. 64, 69, 345, 347; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Nos. 12, 32, 291, and Coopers' International Union, No. 14; and

**WHEREAS**, There are a very large part of the local unions of Brooklyn affiliated with international unions which have failed, and still refuse, to affiliate with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. Following is a partial list of unaffiliated unions: Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders, Nos. 3, 36, 338; I. A. of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 104; all local unions of the United Garment Workers, except Cutters' Local, No. 5; Brotherhood of Tailors, No. 8; Inside Freight Handlers, No. 126; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Nos. 787, 109, 126, 147, 175, 247, 258, 281, 451, 638, 786, 1008, 1425; Metal Lathers, No. 273; Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Nos. 992, 927, 942, 679; Pavers and Rammers, Nos. 2 and 6; Operative Plasterers, Nos. 30, 316; all Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Locals, excepting Nos. 61 and 155; United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 52; Navy Yard Clerks, No. 12,327, and, Cigar Packers, No. 292; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the Executive Council take immediate steps, through the proper national and international unions, to instruct above-mentioned locals now affiliated with the Brooklyn Federation of Labor to withdraw and to affiliate with the chartered central body—the Brooklyn Central Labor Union—and that the above-mentioned and all other unaffiliated unions in Brooklyn be instructed to affiliate with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Manning, Coughlin, Kerker and De Nedrey.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The report was signed by the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, as follows:

JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman;  
JOS. N. WEBER,  
W. W. KLINE,  
THOS. FLYNN,  
F. X. NOSCHANG,  
JAMES A. ROBERTS,  
THOS. J. CURTIS,  
JOHN A. KELLY,  
P. F. BARRY,  
DANIEL J. TOBIN,  
FRANK J. HAYES,  
THOMAS HUMPHREY,  
SAM De NEDREY, Secretary;

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOYCOTTS.

Delegate Lynch, Secretary of the Committee, read the following report:  
To the Officers and Delegates to the 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Boycotts submits the following report for your consideration:

Resolution No. 27—By the I. T. U. Delegation:

WHEREAS, The contention between Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City and the Butterick Publishing Co. having reached a stage where it is clearly a fight between all organized labor and organized capital; and

WHEREAS, An attempt is being made to place union men in jail for asking their friends not to purchase scab goods; and

WHEREAS, The pattern trust, to bolster its dwindling profits, sends out false reports that it has settled with the union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED by this convention, That when we reach our home cities we will endeavor to spread the truth about the differences between the Butterick Publishing Company and Typographical Union No. 6; that we advise the organized workmen and women not to purchase the Delineator, the New Idea, or the Designer, fashion magazines, and to urge them not to use the Standard, New Idea, or Butterick patterns.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 49—By Delegate E. W. Shirk, of the United Association of Plumbers, Steamfitters, etc.:

WHEREAS, The officers of the Cleveland Baseball Club definitely promised the Building Trades Council of the United Trades and Labor Council that a union clause would be inserted in

all contracts for their new baseball stands, now being erected; and

WHEREAS, The general contract for the erection of said stands has been let without said union clause, and the stands are now being erected with non-union men; and

WHEREAS, Every reasonable effort has been made by the officers of the Building Trades and the United Trades and Labor Council of Cleveland to induce the officers of the Cleveland Baseball Club to live up to their promises and employ union help, without avail; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That every effort possible be made to induce members and friends of organized labor from patronizing the Cleveland Baseball Club in all cities where the American League plays.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 59—By Delegate John C. Harding, of the Chicago Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Printer Roller Makers of Chicago, holding a charter from the A. F. of L., recently inaugurated a strike for recognition of the union and the establishment of the eight-hour day; and

WHEREAS, The Samuel Bingham Sons' Mfg. Co. is the only firm in Chicago running a non-union printers' rollers establishment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this matter be referred to the Executive Council and the executive officers of the printing trades for the purpose of taking such action as the facts in the case may warrant.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 89—By Delegates Chris. Kerker, Henry Koch, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The fight against the McKinney Bread Company of St. Louis, Mo., as endorsed and re-endorsed by Annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Co. still refuses to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; and

WHEREAS, The Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor make an effort to bring about an adjustment of the long-standing controversy, and if not successful that a vigorous campaign be started to make their declaration of unfairness effective; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-ninth Convention of the American Federation of Labor re-affirm and place upon the Unfair List the McKinney firm of St.

Louis, Mo., and if not successful in bringing about successful endeavors satisfactory to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated.

The committee recommended that the resolution be endorsed and referred to the Executive Council for such action as may be feasible.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in

Resolution No. 93—By Delegates Chris. Kerker and Henry Koch, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America has been engaged in a severe contest with the American Baking Co., composed of the following branches: Heydt, Condon, St. Louis, Freund, Welle-Bottler, Hauck Hoerr and the Home Bakeries of St. Louis, Mo.; and

WHEREAS, Said trusts control a large portion of the baking industry, thus making it difficult for the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America to successfully push a boycott against each branch of the American Bakery Co. and all brands of bakery products made by the trusts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America in pushing a boycott against each individual product or brand of goods made by the American Baking Company; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request by circular letter all affiliated Unions, Federal Unions, Central Bodies, State Federations and National or International Unions to give a helping hand to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America by vigorously pushing a boycott against the unfair products sold in their respective localities.

The committee recommended that the resolution be endorsed and referred to the Executive Council for such action as may be feasible.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 86—By Delegates Henry Koch and Chris. Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Drexler Baking Company, of Springfield, Mass., and the Schamlz & Sons' Baking Company, of Hoboken, New Jersey, have declared open war upon our members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, who are doing all within their power to uphold and defend their constitution; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Drexler, of Springfield, Mass., is Vice-President of the Massachusetts Master Baker Association, and Mr. Schmalz is secretary of the pool of the Master Bakers' Boss Association of New York and New Jersey, which, in the name of master, means nothing but the bringing about a slavish condition; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its President, officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America in bringing about a suitable settlement; and be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request, by circular letter, all affiliated unions, Federal Unions, Central Unions, State Federations, National or International Unions to give a helping hand to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union in trying to bring about a settlement, and if not successful, that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated against the products, which are everything but fair.

The committee recommended that the resolution be endorsed and referred to the Executive Council for such action as may be feasible.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

We concur with the sentiment expressed by the Committee on Boycotts at the Norfolk Convention that the boycott should only be resorted to after all efforts at adjustment have failed, but when instituted, it should be made so effective that speedy agreement between the firm and union affected will follow. In speaking of the boycott, the President, in his annual report, had this to say:

"While the discussion of greater issues in the past year has tended to relegate to the background such rights as that of the boycott, yet I should be recreant in my duty were I to remain silent upon that subject, and thus, perhaps, strengthen an impression which has been assiduously given out by our opponents, that the boycott—that is, the right to withdraw patronage, to bestow it upon whom we please—has been withdrawn from the workers of the country during the legal proceedings in relation to the injunction secured by the Bucks' Stove and Range Company.

"It will be remembered that the injunction was sought primarily to restrain the people in their right to quit buying Bucks' stoves and ranges. It over-reached itself so far that the right to freedom of speech and press became involved. However, no consideration of the injunction has been possible by the courts without taking up the principle involved in the boycott.

"We have always held, and we still hold that the workers, or any of the people, have the right to withhold or to bestow their patronage as they choose;



that they have the right to advise friends and sympathizers of this action and of the reasons therefor. It is hardly necessary to state that in the case of the workers, the unfair attitude of the dealer in question has always been the reason for withdrawal of patronage. It has been made clear that he refused to pay the standard rate of wages, and to agree to other equitable conditions which the workers seek through their organizations, and hence the withdrawal of patronage. The boycotts declared by other citizens have sometimes been placed for other reasons, and they can safely be left to a defence of their own actions. I only wish to point out in passing that the boycott is by no means a weapon used by the workers alone. It is one of those inalienable rights which are at times used by all people. The right to withhold or bestow patronage is one of those things which can neither be enjoined, forbidden, nor punished."

With the sentiment expressed and the policy enunciated our committee is in most hearty accord. The wares of the labor-boycotted enterprise, to the eye, are made up of the products of nature, fashioned by the hands of more or less unskilled workers; but to the individual with the capacity for analysis, there is visible the blood and innocence of the child, the health and virtue of the woman, and the disputed and denied right of the toiler to collectively bargain for the sale of labor. It impresses your committee that the opposition to the boycott, when it takes its legal form, is really intended to cover the economic iniquities of affected capital, to withdraw the attention of the public from the labor exploitation and center it on the ethics of the boycott, as wrongfully expounded, to becloud and befog the real issue, so that the unfair producer, the enemy of his own class as well as of the wage-earner, may be free to continue his industrial piracy while the consumer is sent chasing false gods and exploded economic theories. The protection of the law is sought by skillful pleaders for special privilege, in order that the rottenness, the tyranny and the horrible working conditions associated with the boycotted manufacturing plant may be obscured to the public gaze. If in instances where the boycott is now necessary the right kind of publicity could be had, the boycott would be unnecessary, for an aroused public conscience would speedily compel the manufacturing and the selling malefactor to put his establishment in industrial order or go out of business.

But under present conditions the boy-

cott is a necessary legal and moral weapon, and one that, as the President well says, there should be no hesitation to resort to when other remedies fail and the occasion demands the unusual and drastic antidote. Lawyers' associations, medical societies, scientific bodies, even the fraternal societies, all forms of combined human endeavor—all resort to the boycott to achieve their legitimate, and in some instances illegitimate ends. Why then should not the labor union have that right with its cause a just one, and its desire the betterment and uplifting of those who follow the scriptural injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread." If an individual has the right to refuse to patronize, then that same individual has the right to enlist the sympathies of his fellowman, and it follows that if the two have the right to refuse to patronize, then labor in combination has the right to refuse to patronize.

We say that when your cause is just and every other remedy has been employed without result, boycott; we say that when the employer has determined to exploit not only adult male labor, but our women and our children, and our reasoning and appeal to his fairness and his conscience will not sway him, boycott; we say that when labor has been oppressed, browbeaten and tyrannized, boycott; we say when social and political conditions become so bad that ordinary remedial measures are fruitless, boycott; and finally we say, we have the right to boycott, and we propose to exercise that right.

In the application of this right of boycott, to paraphrase the President, we propose to strive on and on.

Respectfully submitted,

DENIS A. HAYES, *Chairman*;  
W. ALEX. VICKERY,  
CHARLES DOLD,  
D. F. MANNING,  
M. ZUCKERMANN,  
WM. Q. SULLIVAN,  
VICTOR ALTMAN,  
AUGUST MOLTER,  
MICHAEL J. HALLINAN,  
THOMAS L. HUGHES,  
P. J. JORDAN,  
H. A. COOPER,  
LOUIS KEMPER,  
C. W. FRY,  
JAMES M. LYNCH, *Secretary*;

I move the adoption of the report of

the committee as a whole. (Seconded.)

Motion carried.

Vice-President Mitchell—I take advantage of this occasion to record, as positively as I can, my complete concurrence in the declarations of the committee. I recognize that, at this time, every statement made by the representatives at this Convention, and particularly by those who on next Monday must present themselves in court at Washington, is being scrutinized with the greatest care. I want the delegates to this Convention, I want the people of the United States to know that, so far as I am concerned, I shall not speak defiantly, but, let the consequence be what it will, I shall not surrender any right guaranteed to me by the constitution of our country. I am not sure how much mental and physical suffering will be necessary to make me submit, but if I know myself, and I think I do, no amount of physical pain or mental suffering will persuade me that I have not the right to spend my money where I please, the right to speak and print whatever I choose, being responsible under the law for the abuse of that right.

Speaking generally of the boycott, it may be, if properly and advisedly used, one of the most humane and beneficial weapons in the hands of organized labor. Used ill-advisedly, it may prove a detriment to us, but whether it be a benefit or a detriment, each man for himself must determine where he is going to bestow his patronage. I deny most emphatically that any merchant or any manufacturer has a property interest in my patronage. It is mine to bestow or withhold as suits my own pleasure, and any attempt through the subtleties of the law to take from me the absolute right to spend where I please my own money—any attempt to take from the people the right to spend where they please their own money—must be resisted at any cost and opposed to the very limit.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this is the first time during this Convention that I have had anything to say about the proceedings in court at Washington. I have information that cognizance has been taken there of utterances by men on the floor of this Convention, and I want to go clearly on record so that no man may misunderstand my attitude, and that no man, however designing, may be able to distort my attitude. I pro-

pose in the future, as in the past, to exercise the right guaranteed me by the founders of our country; I propose—if I am sent to jail—when I come from there to declare again that I shall not, for myself, purchase any product of the Buck's Stove and Range Company. I make this declaration not to tickle the ear of any man; I make it solely that I may declare publicly the conviction that is within me.

Now, my friends, it seems to me that this whole proceeding should prove a lasting lesson to the workmen of the United States and Canada. If all the workmen had been true to themselves, if they had been true to their obligation, there would not have been a non-union product on the market for sale. The trouble with us is that we are so concerned with our own affairs that we pay little attention to the affairs of our fellow-unionists. If the workmen could realize that they are the real employers of labor; if they would in their every day life carry into effect their open professions, it would not be long before every man and woman working for wages would be a member of a trade union. I believe the time will come when every workingman will demand and insist that the goods he buys shall be made by union labor. The merchants are only too anxious to supply the products men want to use, and the manufacturers will willingly supply the merchants with the products they demand. The difficulty has been that the union man has not insisted upon the union label or upon a union product when he went to spend his money. It is true that there are some who have consistently and persistently demanded union-made goods. It is perfectly obvious by the amount of non-union goods sold that only a small portion of the union men have done their full duty.

I want to repeat that, so far as I am concerned—let the consequence be what it may—I am going to assert and exercise while at liberty the rights guaranteed by the organic law of the country. I regard myself as a good deal of an American. I grew up with high pride in being an American. It may seem an idle sentiment, but I remember when I was a small boy, when my step-mother was so poor we could not buy bread enough to satisfy our hunger or clothes

to keep us warm, and on the cold winter nights I have crept out of bed to get my father's soldier coat and wrapped it around me to keep the cold from me, I felt proud that I was an American and the son of an American soldier. I am not less proud now of being an American, but, my friends, I want to see the word "Americanism" stand for all the sentiment that is symbolized by the flag of our country. I want all the liberties, not the liberties that give us the right to do things we do not want to do; I mean the liberties that give us the right to live out our own lives and to be helpful to one another. I do not believe in that liberty enunciated by some of our courts which say that men and women must have the liberty to work themselves to death. I do not believe in the liberty enunciated by Judge Tuthill of Chicago, who declared the ten-hour law unconstitutional, because it would deny to girls and women the right to work fourteen hours a day. I do not believe in that species of liberty; but I do believe in the spirit of liberty that gives even to the most humble person on our soil the opportunity to grow and develop to the best that is in him.

I believe that this litigation will have one good result. It will result in making our people think; it will bring home to them the necessity of working in concert. Some years ago I had the privilege of traveling through some countries in Europe, and while in Germany I visited a number of labor newspaper offices, and found in each one man who seemed not to know enough to conduct a newspaper, although he had a very important title. Upon making inquiry as to his function, we were told that his duty was to go to prison. He was hired for a small wage and his principal duty was to be sent to prison because of some infraction of the law—less majesty or

something of that kind—on the part of the editor. Surely the time will not come in America when it will be necessary for the labor organization to employ someone to serve time in prison. There was a time, it is said, when a member of the British Parliament from Ireland, who had not served a sentence of imprisonment, was regarded as not altogether safe and faithful. Is the time going to come on our continent when the badge of faithfulness to labor must be the brand of imprisonment? Let us hope not. So far in the history of our country we have been singularly free from that sort of experience. May we not hope that the laws of our country may be so drafted and so amended and that the judiciary may so interpret those laws that no man may rightfully feel that he has not been given a "square deal?" I am as anxious as any citizen can be that every institution connected with our government may be so conducted that no honest man may justly feel that he has been denied an equal opportunity and equal rights with every other citizen.

Delegate Tobin (J. F.)—I move that the speech of Vice-President Mitchell, which so clearly and forcefully expresses the conviction of this Convention, be printed in pamphlet form for purposes of propaganda.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Ross.

Delegate Harding—I move as an amendment that the delegates here adopt the resolution by a rising vote, and thereby testify to their endorsement of the sentiment so eloquently expressed by Vice-President Mitchell.

The motion offered by Delegate Tobin was adopted by unanimous rising vote.

At 5.45 o'clock p.m. the Convention was adjourned to meet at 9.00 o'clock a.m., Thursday, November 18th.

## TENTH DAY—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9.00 o'clock a. m., Thursday, November 18th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Whitehead, Robinson, Schwarz, Farrell, Daniels, Stevenson (E. T.), Price, McGivern, Tracy (Wm. J.), Paravicini, McCarty, Manlove, Freel, Calvert, Lee, Thompson (G.), Huggins, Wareham, Ruden, Maupin, Burkhart, Archer, Martin, Brunet, Ferguson, Roberts, Garner, Mawbray, Leibowich.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from Edward E. Scharff, President, and George H. Morgan, Secretary, of the Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, and from W. F. Saunders, Secretary of the Business Men's League, of St. Louis, inviting the American Federation of Labor to hold its next Convention in that city.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LOCAL AND FEDERATED BODIES.

Delegate de Nedrey, Secretary of the committee, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 162—By Delegate John C. Harding of the Chicago Federation of Labor, P. C. Winn, of Engineers.

WHEREAS, The delegates from Local No. 3, I. U. S. E., in Chicago, have been ordered unseated in the central body at once and without being granted a hearing:

Therefore, Local No. 3, I. U. S. E., request that their delegates be seated in the central body pending the disposition of their appeal.

The committee reported as follows: Your committee has heard the case, and find that the revoking of the charter of Local No. 3, of I. U. S. E., of Chicago, was in conformity with the law of the International Union of Steam Engineers, and therefore recommend non-concurrence in the resolution. The Chicago Federation of Labor, in suspending Lo-

cal Union, No. 3, complied with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

The report of the committee, as a whole, was adopted.

Delegate Daly (T. M.) arose to a question of personal privilege, and stated, in part: A year ago, in the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, an attack was made upon Vice-President Mitchell by our then International President, Mr. Grout. I want to say to the delegates at this Convention that it was without the knowledge of our organization that such an attack was made. The rank and file of our organization, as well as the officers, greatly disapproved of the attack. We felt, if there was any delegate in that Convention who should have remained silent when there was an attack contemplated upon any of the three officers of the American Federation of Labor, who are now under sentence, it was the President of the Metal Polishers. We feel there was some motive behind it that was not for the interest of our organization or for the interest of the American Federation of Labor, and we deeply regret that it was made. We desire that it be made known as widely as possible that our organization, both the officers and the rank and file, thoroughly disapprove of and condemn that action.

Delegate Hayes (Max)—I rise to make an inquiry of the Chair. There seems to be considerable confusion among the delegates regarding the status of various central bodies in reference to the two wings of the Electrical Workers. What I desire to learn is this: In view of the

action taken yesterday by unanimous vote of this Convention, and the probability that there will be an amalgamation of these antagonistic wings of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, what is required of the central bodies who harbor the so-called Reid Electrical Workers? Is it required of the Building Trades Council to unseat the two strike-bound Electrical Workers' unions in Cleveland? Is it required that we oust them? If it is, I want to know further whether the charters of state and central organizations in which I know the Reid Electrical Workers' unions are now seated, will be revoked. I want a ruling from the Chair, so that this may be made perfectly plain to the delegates.

Vice-President Duncan—In the absence of President Gompers yesterday, and I believe, in the absence of the delegate who asks the question, this same information was asked twice from the floor of the Convention, and was answered. The question was asked yesterday if, in view of the action of the Convention, it was not a fact that everything would be turned back at the adjournment of the Denver Convention, and that they should assume their position as per the understanding at the adjournment of the Denver Convention. The answer was that everything would remain as it was at the organization of this Convention until, by the method adopted by this Convention, the controversy was settled. Later, a delegate arose and asked the same question in different language, and again the answer was given, with the apparent approval of the Convention, but without a vote, that the situation remains as it was, ruling and everything, up to the date of the organization of this Convention, and would so remain until the method adopted by the Convention for the adjustment of grievances had been carried into effect.

Delegate Hayes (Max)—Am I to understand that the same course will be pursued in reference to those state and central bodies that still retain their charters and harbor the Electrical Workers, as has been pursued in the case of the central bodies that have lost their charters?

President Gompers—When formal complaint or official knowledge is had, the organizations offending against the

laws of the American Federation of Labor will be advised that their course should be changed or modified.

Delegate Duffy—In looking over the supplemental report of the Executive Council, under the head of "General Rules Governing Departments of the American Federation of Labor," I find nothing regarding representation in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. Has that been considered?

President Gompers—The Executive Council felt that Departments, being themselves federated bodies, and already represented on the floor of this Convention through their international unions and their locals, through central bodies and State federations, it was not wise to have the Departments, as such, represented by delegates.

Delegate Duffy spoke at length in favor of having the Departments represented, and moved that the presidents of the Departments have a voice on the floor of the Annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, representing the Departments. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Perham—Not all the chief executives of the Departments are named as Presidents, and I think the motion should be amended to say the Chief Executives of the Departments.

Delegate Duffy—I will change that, and move that the Chief Executive officer of each Department have a voice on the floor of the Annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, representing that Department.

The motion was seconded by Vice-President Perham.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—Is that to be general in its application, or confined to this Convention?

President Gompers—A motion of this character cannot be binding upon any other Convention. If it is a matter of law, it will have to go before the Committee on Laws. If it is adopted as a courtesy to the officers of these Departments during this Convention, it is within the province of the Convention to say so.

The question was discussed by Delegates Mahon, Lewis and Duffy.

Delegate Lewis—I will have no objection to the motion if it is so worded that it is confined to this Convention; but if it is made a matter of law to govern future Conventions, I will object to the motion.

President Gompers—If the motion is made to apply to this Convention, it is within the province of the Convention to consider it in its present form. Does Delegate Duffy modify his motion so as to make it apply to this Convention?

Delegate Duffy answered President Gompers' question in the affirmative, and the motion was adopted with that understanding.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADJUSTMENT.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.), Secretary of the Committee, read the following report:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Adjustment beg to submit for your consideration the following report upon the various matters referred to it:

#### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CAR WORKERS — BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN.

At our Convention in Denver last year an agreement was entered into between the representatives of these two organizations, aided by Chairman Perham of the then newly-formed Railroad Employees' Department of the A. F. of L. This agreement provided for a referendum vote of the membership of the two organizations, the appointment of a committee from each of five members, with full power to act with a representative of the A. F. of L., for the purpose of formulating a plan of amalgamation. The officers of the

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committe from the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and two members of the Executive Board of the International Association of Car Workers, relative to the amalgamation of the two organizations, the Committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen having full power to act, and the International Association of Car Workers not. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America stated that their committee, having full power to act, would remain as it was until their convention. Brother H. B. Perham, who had been called into the controversy by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, suggested that the International Association of Car Workers report to their Executive Board what had taken place, and they agreed to recommend to their Executive Board the submitting of the plan for their consideration of asking their membership to authorize the appointment of a like committee, with power to act, at a time and place to be mutually agreed upon, provided said meeting, if held, shall not be later than October 15, 1909.

H. B. PERHAM, Chairman;  
FRANK L. RONEUMUS,  
FRANK HALL,  
J. W. BARTHOLOMEW,  
GEORGE E. WEBSTER.

For Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

C. W. GIBSON,  
T. H. CONDON.

For International Association of Car Workers.

We were later advised that the Executive Board of the International Association declined to submit the question to a referendum vote.

In view of the fact that the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America voted to affiliate with the A. F. of L., application for charter was made by its officers. We have had this application

except in so far as it authorizes the Executive Council to issue a charter to the amalgamated organizations. That would authorize the Executive Council, in my opinion, to revoke the charter of the International Association of Car Workers, in violation of Section XII, Article 9. I feel the report of the committee is in violation of that section, and raise that point of order.

President Gompers—The Chair decides the point of order is not well taken. At the meeting of the Executive Council, when this subject was under consideration, the very course stated by Delegate Richardson was stated to be the course which must necessarily be pursued in this Convention; that is, the attention of the Convention will be called to all that is implied in the report, and that this proposition must be decided by roll call and require a two-thirds vote to adopt.

Delegate Mahon—I would like to have it made clear when this conference is to take place.

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the committee—The committee was unable to say when the conference would take place. It states that the conference will be held in the city of Washington, D. C., at the earliest possible date. There are two organizations involved in this controversy—the International Association of Car Workers and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. An effort was made to get the organizations together and agree upon a basis of amalgamation. The representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, its executive officers, are here with full power to amalgamate on any basis. They represent approximately 20,000 men. The International Association of Car Workers, the affiliated organization, is represented here with no power to agree upon the terms of amalgamation. Representatives of both organizations admitted in the committee that amalgamation would best serve the interests of the car workers of this country. When the question was put to the representatives of the affiliated unions, whether or not they would recommend to their constituents, who are affiliated with this body, any plan of amalgamation that might be agreed upon, they did not answer the question. Another question entered into the controversy. The non-affiliated organization has an indebtedness obligated by

those 20,000 or more men in the way of strike benefits. Their representatives were asked if they expected the amalgamated organization to take care of that indebtedness, and they replied that they did not; that their membership would take care of it.

The question was discussed by Delegate Mahon at some length.

Delegate Braggins—I move that the report of the committee be amended to limit the time when this meeting shall occur to February 1st. That will give more than sixty days.

After a short discussion, Delegate Braggins moved, as an amendment to the report of the committee, that the time in which the meeting shall be held be limited to four months. (Seconded.)

The question was further discussed by President Gompers, Vice-President O'Connell, Delegate Mahon, Delegate Richardson, and Delegate Braggins.

The amendment offered by Delegate Braggins was lost.

President Gompers—The Chair desires to ask if a roll call is waived.

Delegate Richardson—I ask for a roll call under the law.

President Gompers — The Secretary will call the roll.

Delegate Richardson—I am not asking it on the report of the committee, but on Section XII.

Roll call on report of Committee on Adjustment on the question of the International Association of Car Workers and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen:

AYE—Kennedy, Kerker, Koch, Klappetzky, Noschang, Fischer, Mote, Franklin, Quesnel, Dohney, Glockling, Dougherty (J. W.), Hallinan, Agnew, Spraggon, Eatchelder, Kemper, Proebstle, Kugler, Ward, Sullivan (J.), Butterworth, Huber, Duffy (F.), O'Reilly, Botterill, Sexton, Flynn, O'Brien, Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), Barnes, French, Smith (J. T.), Conway, Manning (D. F.), Robinson (Herman), Zuckerman, Cable, McManus, McNulty, Fay, Monaghan, Comerford, Winn, Murphy (M.), Healy, Morton, Rickert, Larger, Landers, Altman, Schwarz, Rosenberg, Lollo, Wescott, West, Duncan, Garvey, Coombe, Moffitt, Maher, D'Alessandro, Smith (H. P.), Kirby, Morrissey, Sullivan (J. L.), Farrell, Griffin, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (W. Q.), Weisenberger, Manning (J. J.), Pfeiffer, O'Connell, Joyce, Raymond, Dwyer, O'Connell, Sarber, Fry, Keppler, Van Lear, Lowe, Cassidy, Noyes, Daly, Rumsey, O'Sullivan, Butler (T.), Ross, Lewis, Mitchell, Walker, Van Horn, Hayes (F. J.), Savage, Valentine, Frey, Humphrey (T.), Wilkerson, Jordan, Weber, Miller (O.), Winkler, Carey (D. A.), Tazelaar, Arnold.

Elsenring, Cullen, Carey (J. T.), Wilson (J.), Gernon, Sheret, Woll, Foster, Donlin, McGivern, Cook, Alpine, Clark, Shirk, Duffy (T. J.), Humphrey (T. J.), Sprague, Hall, Vickery, McCarthy, Feyler, Perham, Brown, Tanquary, Braggins, Manlove, Mahon Commons, Pratt, Marsh, Hart, Barry, Suarez, Ottinger, Lennon, Robinson (Hugh), Sweeney, Golden, Tansey, Evans, McAndrew, Lynch, Morrison, Hayes (M. S.), Stevenson (Hugh), McCullough, Doherty, Jones, Smith (O. P.), Menton, Driscoll, McKinstry, Manuel, Donoghue, Guye, Ford, McEachern, Bower, Iglesias (S.), Lee, Swenson, Hurley, McClain, Welhauser, Goughlin, Hynes, O'Leary, Hoffman, Harding, Rist, Bailey, Breidenbach, Bruce (S.), Miller, Kovaleski, Redding, Johns, Atchison, Burke, Fear, Stewart, Pena, Melms, Van Lear (Mrs. T.), Breen, Ferguson, Oliver, Anderson, Carlson, Whalen, Kelly, Kreyling, Howley, Byron, Creager, Bruce (J. W.), De Nedrey, McManus, Howell, Roderick, Bohm, Summerville, Sullivan (Miss O.), Bancroft, representing 12,189 votes.

NAY—Kilne, Dougherty (W. J.), Powelstands, Tobin (J. F.), Ryan, Sladky, Reid, Richardson, Brannan (W. A.), Redler, Feeney, McKee, Manwan, Walsh, Hayes (D. A.), Coakley, Price, Call, Molter, Hannah, Dold, Tracy (W. J.), Furueth, Olander, Huddleston, Tobin (D. J.), Hughes, Longstreet, Murphy (J. F.), Daley, Leps, Hatch, Mulcahy, Ott, Cronin, McGovern, Leonard, Brennan (W. J.), De Veaux, Dougherty (C. A.), Grace, Curtis, representing 1,377 votes.

NOT VOTING—Ricardo, Whitehead, Butler (J. T.), Freight Handlers, Nestor, Kenahan, McArdle, Daniels, McSorley, Stevenson (E. T.), Gehring, Wilson (W. B.), Goltra, Paravicini, Berry, Freel, Evans, McHugh, Gervais, Harshbarger, Lawyer, Calvert, Hally, Connors, James, Bruten, Berger, Thompson, Hirsch, Garrett, Tucker, Tooker, Huggins, Hornbrook, Wareham, Miller (H.), Ruden, Martin, Burkhart, Archer, Martin, Bruet, Letham, Draper, Dempsey, Raleigh, Roberts, Gardner, Voll, Smith (A. M.), Mawbray, Iglesias (J.), Leibowich, Dunne, Morris, Gill, Clynes representing 977 votes.

President Gompers—More than two-thirds of the votes having been cast in favor of the proposition, it is carried.

Delegate Richardson—I would like to make a statement of the reason why our Executive Board did not agree to the amalgamation.

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the committee—I do not believe the committee has any objections, but I believe that should have been submitted, with any resolutions you submitted, and incorporated in the usual way. If you want to file it with the Executive Council for their information, I think you ought to do so, but not make it part of the records of this Convention.

On the following position of the report of the Executive Council

#### SHEET METAL WORKERS — STOVE MOUNTERS.

We have continued our efforts during the year in behalf of securing an adjustment of the jurisdiction dispute existing between these two organizations. A conference between their respective representatives has been arranged to be held during this Convention. Report as to the results of this conference will be made to you later.

the committee reported as follows:

Your committee recommends that we re-affirm the decision of the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor with reference to the dispute between the Sheet Metal Workers and Stove Mounters' organizations.

We further recommend that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be instructed to arrange the lines of jurisdiction between the Sheet Metal Workers' and Stove Mounters' unions.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Moving Picture Machine Operators," the committee reported as follows:

Your committee recommends that the President of the A. F. of L. be instructed to continue his efforts to bring about another conference between the representatives of the two organizations involved, for the purpose of adjusting the controversy.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the caption, "Wood-Workers—Carpenters," the committee reported as follows:

#### WOOD-WORKERS — CARPENTERS.

In conformity with the action of the Denver Convention, President Gompers attended the Convention of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers, which met in Chicago in March to endeavor to comply with the intent and purpose of the Minneapolis decision affecting the interests of the Carpenters' and Wood-Workers' organizations, and the invitation was also extended by the Wood-Workers to the officers of the United Brotherhood. The failure of the Brotherhood to have a representative present during the convention has, in our opinion, tended to intensify the feeling and widen the breach between them.

In the meantime, the Wood-Workers protest against the action of the Executive Council in endorsing the Union Label of the United Brotherhood.

Upon a suggestion, an invitation has been extended to the representatives of



the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood-Workers' International Union to have their officers or delegates to this Convention, or both, to met in joint friendly conference in this city during our Convention, and endeavor to reach an honorable adjustment of the controversy existing between them. In that form, or through this report, the subject matter is placed before you for your further action.

The subject matter contained in the report of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., and shubmitted to us, has been carefully considered. An effort has been made by representatives of our committee to have the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Wood-Workers' organization to agree upon terms of amalgamation. The efforts of our committee were not successful, and we recommend that this Convention adopt the following proposition as a basis for amalgamation:

**AGREEMENT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS AND THE AMALGAMATED WOOD-WORKERS.**

It is agreed between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood-Workers that complete amalgamation shall take place within one year from November 1, 1909, under the following terms:

1. That all the terms of this agreement shall be carried out in their entirety, and complete amalgamation of the two organizations above-named shall be made within the time stated in this agreement.

2. Wood-Workers, such as are now claimed by the Amalgamated Wood-Workers, shall, wherever practicable, be organized under a charter of either organization of their choice.

3. That Wood-Workers and Carpenters may join in mixed locals under the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in centres where there are not sufficient members to maintain separate charters.

4. Local unions now attached to the organizations in interest shall remain in such affiliation until the consummation of the amalgamation.

5. In case of a strike or lockout, involving the members of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers, after vote is taken and approved to amalgamate, if the funds of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers are sufficient to support their members in the trade controversy, the funds of the United Brotherhood shall not be called upon to defray said expenses; but if the funds be insufficient, and the proposed trade movement, or lockout, be approved by the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood, it shall be supported out of the funds of the United Brotherhood.

6. All trade agreements of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers and United

Brotherhood in force on November 1, 1908, shall be respected and lived up to by all concerned, except the clauses specifying members of the United Brotherhood or members of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers. New agreements shall not extend beyond November 1, 1910, the maximum period of this amalgamation. Members of either organization can work in shops where such agreements exist without violating this contract.

7. The officers, or their successors, and the organizers of the Amalgamated Wood-Workers shall supervise and manage the affairs of the Wood-Workers' International Union until amalgamation takes place.

8. This agreement is subject to ratification by both organizations, in accordance with their respective laws.

9. All hostilities, of whatever nature, between the two organizations shall immediately terminate and be withdrawn as an evidence of good faith, without discrimination to the members of either organization.

10. It is agreed that this plan of amalgamation shall be printed in a circular letter by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood-Workers, respectively, and submitted by their executive officers and representatives to the members of both organizations within three months from the date of the adoption of this report.

We, your committee, further recommend that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be authorized and instructed to carry into effect the terms of this proposed amalgamation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Wood-Workers' organizations.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Ott, Delegate Mulcahy, and Vice-President O'Connell.

A viva-voce vote was taken, and the motion to adopt the report of the committee was declared carried.

Delegate Mulcahy requested a roll call on the motion to adopt the report of the committee. The demand was not supported by the requisite number of delegates.

Vice-President Duncan—If the subject matter is carried out, does it not involve the revocation of a charter?

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the committee—It is reaffirming the decision of the Minneapolis Convention practically in toto. The Convention has already acted on the matter, but we simply added some new features.

Vice-President Duncan—That involves the revocation of a charter, and therefore calls for a roll call.

**President Gompers**—The answer is in the affirmative from the committee, and a roll call will be had.

**Delegate Proebstle**—If the question is carried, will it mean the revocation of the charter of the Wood-Workers?

**President Gompers**—The committee states there is an eventuality in which that may occur.

**Delegate McKee**—I want to have information before I vote. Does the report provide for compulsory assimilation?

**Delegate Lewis**, Secretary of the committee—The committee has come to the conclusion that where certain men in this labor movement do not see the benefit of concentration, we believe it is time to compel them to get into line for their own good.

Roll call on the motion to adopt the report of the Committee on Adjustment on the question of Wood-Workers and Carpenters:

**AYE**—Kennedy, Klapetzky, Noschang, Fischer, Mote, Powelsland, Franklin, Quesnel, Dohney, Glockling, Dougherty (J. W.), Hallinan, Agnew, Spraggon, Batchelder, Kemper, Ward, Butterworth, Ryan, Butler (J. T.), Sladky, Huber, Duffy (F.), O'Reilly, Botterill, Sexton, Flynn, O'Brien, Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), Barnes, French, Smith (J. T.), Conway, Manning (D. F.), Robinson (Herman), Zuckerman, McNulty, Fay, Monaghan, Comerford, Murphy (M.), Rickert, Langer, Landers, Altman, Schwarz, Rosenberg, West, Duncan, Garvey, Coombe, Maher, Smith (H. P.), Kirby, Morrissey, Sullivan (J. L.), Farrell, Griffin, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (W. Q.), Daniels, Manning (J. J.), O'Connor, Joyce, Raymond, Dwyer, O'Connell, Sarber, Fry, Keppler, Van Lear, Lowe, Cassidy, Noyes, Daly, O'Sullivan, Butler (T.), Ross, Lewis, Mitchell, Walker, Van Horn, Hayes (F. J.), Savage, Valentine, Frey, Humphrey (T.), Wilkerson, Jordan, Miller, Carey (D. A.), Tazelaar, Arnold, Eisenring, Cullen, Wilson (J.), Woll, Foster, Donlin, McGivern, Cook, Alpine, Clark, Shirk, Tracy (W. J.), Duffy (T. J.), Humphrey (T. J.), Sprague, Feyler, Perham, Brown, Tanquary, Braggins, Manlove, Marsh, Hart, Barry, Suarez, Lennon, Robinson (Hugh), Sweeney, Tobin (D. J.), Hughes, Longstreet, Murphy (J. F.), Daley, Golden, Tansey, Lynch, Morrison, Hayes (M. S.), Stevenson (Hugh), McCullough, Doherty, Smith (O. P.), Menton, Cronin, McKinstry, Manuel, Donoghue, Guve, Ford, McGovern, Bower, Izelesias (S.), Lee, Hurler, McClain, Hirsch, Welhauser, Hynes, Hoffman, Harding, Bruce (S.), Kovaleski, Altchison, Burke, Fear, Stewart, Melms, Van Lear (Mrs. T.), Oliver, Grace, Carlson, Whalen, Howley, Ryron, Creager, Roderick, Izelesias (J.), Somerville, Sullivan (Miss O.), representing 11,203 votes.

**NAY**—Proebstle, Kugler, Sullivan (J.), Reid, Crampton, Richardson, Cable, McManus, Westcott, Lollo, Feeney, McKee, Winn, Healey, Morton, Coakley, Call, Molter, Rumsey, Weber, Carey (J. T.), Hannah, Dold, Mahon, Commons, Pratt, Furuseth, Olander, Huddleston, Ottinger, Harshbarger, Leps, Evans, McAndrew, Hatch, Mulcahy, Ott, Connors, James, Rist, Bailey, Breidenbach, Redding, Brennan (W. J.), De Veaux, Kreyling, Bruce (J. W.), Bohm, Dunne, Curtis, representing 1,707 votes.

**NOT VOTING**—Ricardo, Kerker, Koch, Whitehead, Kline, Dougherty (W. J.), Tobin (J. F.), Brennan (W. A.), Redler, Manyan, Walsh, Freight Handlers, Hayes (D. A.), Nestor, Moffitt, D'Alessandro, Kenehan, McArdle, Weisenberger, McSorley, Stevenson (E. T.), Pfeiffer, Gehring, Price, Wilson (W. B.), Winkler, Gernon, Sheret, Goltra, Paravicini, Berry, Hall, Vickery, McCarthy, Freel, Evans, McHugh, Gervais, Lawyer, Calvert, Hally, Jones (Jerome), Driscoll, McEachern, Bruten, Swenson, Berger, Thompson, Garrett, Coughlin, O'Leary, Tucker, Tooker, Huggins, Miller (S.), Hornbrook, Johns (W. L.), Wareham, Leonard, Miller (H.), Ruden, Maupin, Burkhardt, Archer, Pena, Martin, Brunet, Breen, Letham, Ferguson, Draper, Dougherty (C. A.), Anderson, Kelly, Dempsey, Raleigh, Roberts, Gardner, De Nedrey, Voll, McManus, Howell, Smith (A. M.), Mawbray, Leibowich, Morris, Gill, Clynes, Bancroft, representing 1,633 votes.

**President Gompers**—More than two-thirds of the votes having been cast in favor of the proposition, it is carried.

**Resolution No. 7**—By Delegates John B. Lennon, Hugh Robinson and Thos. Sweeney, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

**WHEREAS**, The Convention of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, held in Buffalo, New York, during the month of August, 1909, passed the following resolutions; and

**WHEREAS**, The claim for jurisdiction as set forth in said resolutions by the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America are in accord and in harmony with the recognized rights of the Journeymen Tailors to jurisdiction over custom tailoring made for strictly legitimate merchant tailors; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, that we recognize the right of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America to jurisdiction and control over all persons engaged in the manufacture of custom clothing for the legitimate merchant tailoring firms of the United States and Canada within the jurisdiction of said organization.

#### JURISDICTION.

**FIRST**. That the J. T. U. of A. claim jurisdiction over all workers engaged in the manufacture of legitimate custom tailoring, no matter what system of work is used.

**SECOND**. That we favor the creation of a federation composed of the J. T. U.

of A., United Garment Workers and kindred clothing unions.

**THIRD.** That the above claim for jurisdiction by the J. T. U. of A. be presented to the A. F. of L. by our delegates to the A. F. of L. convention until the proposed jurisdiction is conceded.

**FOURTH.** That the delegates elected by this convention to the A. F. of L. Convention be made a permanent committee to carry into effect these recommendations after proper endorsement by a referendum vote of the general membership.

**FIFTH.** That we recommend to all our members the substitution of the weekly system of work instead of the piece system.

**SIXTH.** That this Convention, held in Buffalo, N.Y., recommend to the locals of the J. T. U. of A. and urge upon them to work for the establishment of conference committees between the merchant tailors and the local for the purpose of furthering and bettering the interest of our craft.

Your committee recommends that the claim for jurisdiction be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to arrange a conference of the representatives of the Journeymen Tailors and others interested, for the purpose of settling any controversy that may exist.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

**Resolution No. 15—By Delegates Valentine, Frey, Humphrey, Wilkerson and Jordan, of the International Molders' Union:**

**WHEREAS,** The International Molders Union of North America has had jurisdiction over all molders since its organization, over fifty years ago; and

**WHEREAS,** When the question of jurisdiction over Brass Molders was raised by the representatives of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union of North America, at the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1903, unqualified and absolute jurisdiction over all Molders was given to the International Molders Union of North America; and

**WHEREAS,** The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union of North America, in direct violation of the laws of the American Federation of Labor and the decision of the Boston Convention of 1903, has claimed jurisdiction over brass and other mixed metal molders, and has entered into an active campaign, having for its object the organization of brass and other mixed metal molders into their organization; and

**WHEREAS,** This policy has created a condition which jeopardizes the welfare of the trade union movement; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America be, and is hereby instructed to immediately

cease its efforts to organize brass and other mixed metal molders and comply with the decision of the Boston Convention of 1903 giving jurisdiction over all molders to the International Molders Union of North America; and, be it further

**RESOLVED,** That should the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union of North America fail to comply with this resolution within thirty days, that it shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to revoke the charter of the said organization.

Committee recommends that we reaffirm the action of the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., to carry into effect the decision of the Boston Convention.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be adopted.

**Vice-President Valentine—**In order that we might try to prevent an endless discussion of the subject on this floor, I would like to ask the representatives of the Metal Polishers' organization whether they will recommend to their membership the decision that may be reached by this Convention upon this question. So far as the International Molders' Union is concerned, we are quite willing to make the recommendation.

**Delegate Daly (T. M.)—**I will say to the delegates and officers of this Convention that the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' International Union of North America will always live up to the mandates of the American Federation of Labor.

**Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the committee—**I desire to state for the information of the Convention that the decision of the Boston Convention gave to the Iron Moulders jurisdiction over the Brass Molders. The committee endeavored to get the representatives of the two organizations to agree on lines of jurisdiction. Failing to do that, we make the recommendation that the Executive Council carry into effect the decision of the Boston Convention.

The question was discussed at length by Delegate Daly, Vice-President Valentine, and Delegate Rumsey. Delegate Frey desired to discuss the question, but a motion to close debate was carried.

The motion to concur in the report

of the committee was voted on by viva voce vote.

Delegate Daly—Does that carry with it a revocation of our charter?

President Gompers—The Chair does not so understand it.

Vice-President Valentine—We ask for a roll call.

President Gompers—The Chair will ask for a show of hands before declaring the result. The show of hands, as judged by the chair, is fully five to one for the adoption of the report. It is adopted.

At 12.45 o'clock p. m. the Convention was adjourned to 2.00 o'clock p. m.

## TENTH DAY—Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2.00 o'clock p. m., Thursday, November 18th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Whitehead, Pfeiffer, Donlin, McGivern, Tracy (Wm.), Paracivini, McCarthy, Manlove, Commons, Pratt, Freel, Calvert, Cronin, James, Wareham, Ruden, Maupin, Burkhart, Archer, Martin, Brunet, Ferguson, Anderson, Roberts, Gardner, Mawbray, Leibowich.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADJUSTMENT.

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the committee, continued the report as follows:

Resolution No. 20—By Delegate Al. Weisenberger, of the International Jewelry Workers Union of America:

WHEREAS, Local No. 18 of the Jewelry Workers at Chicago was railroaded from representation Chicago Central Body at the request of a firm that used questionable methods with their Label, and the work of organization was hindered by firms in Boston and New York, who found ready allies in several unions to lend their aid to defeat us in thoroughly organizing our industry, by granting the use of their label in shops where one to two employees were secured where one hundred to two hundred were eligible to our union, thereby making it appear to those unfamiliar with the industry that question of jurisdiction or disagreement was with the workers, when in fact it was a lineup for the protection of said employers; and

WHEREAS, Local in New York was denied the seating of their delegates, also seating of delegates in Central Body, on evasive claim that we controlled no shop there when application was presented there, thus depriving us of our right to present our claims and privileges as granted us in our International Charter;

WHEREAS, There has been an erroneous impression created by some employers evading the organization of Jewelry Workers in their establishments and using the labels of other crafts to

mislead organized labor; we hereby affirm that the Jewelry Workers label shall be recognized covering articles of jewelry and novelties, badges and buttons; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That all assistance be rendered the Jewelry Workers to increase the growth of their organization, and Central Bodies be instructed to give unbiased and fair treatment to the Jewelry Workers in preference to employers in said industry; be it further

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in Toronto, November, 1909, demand of all affiliated unions when purchasing badges, novelties or jewelry for presentations or other purposes, that said articles bear the Jewelers Union Label.

Committee recommends that the President of the A. F. of L. be instructed to have a thorough investigation made of the merits of the claims of the Jewelry Workers, with a view to a prompt and final settlement.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegate Weisenberger, Delegate Ross, Vice-President O'Connell and Delegate Harding.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 54—By Delegate Frank Feeney, of the Elevator Constructors' International Union:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists permitted their members to take the places of Elevator Constructors, who were on strike against the Otis Elevator Co., for an increase in wages and better conditions in Chicago, Illinois; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists has been requested by the International Union of Elevator Constructors, the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the Chicago Building Trades Council, and the Local Union of Eleva-

tor Constructors in Chicago, Illinois, to withdraw their members from elevator work in Chicago, and not to allow their members to act detrimental to the interests of the men on strike who were seeking to better their conditions; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists and the Elevator Constructors' Union of Chicago submitted the work in dispute to arbitration before Honorable Federal Judge Peter S. Groscup, of the Northern District of Illinois, and he decided that, according to the laws and verdict of the American Federation of Labor, the Machinists were infringing upon the jurisdiction of the Elevator Constructors; and

WHEREAS, The Machinists and Elevator Constructors agreed to abide by the finding of Judge Groscup; and

WHEREAS, The Machinists have not complied with the decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Toronto, Canada, that the officers of the International Association of Machinists be, and are hereby instructed to immediately withdraw their members from elevator work for the Otis Elevator Company, in buildings under course of erection in Chicago, where they have taken and are now filling the places of members of the Elevator Constructors' Union of Chicago, and are working for a less wage scale than the Elevator Constructors' Union went on strike for, and are now receiving from every Elevator Manufacturing Company in Chicago except the Otis Company.

(The following is the report of the committee, as amended after discussion, by inserting the words, "in our opinion" after the words, "situation in Chicago," and changing "shall" to "should," where used.)

Committee recommends that the President of the A. F. of L. be instructed to immediately institute an investigation in regard to the controversy of the Elevator Constructors of Chicago. If it is found that the claim of the Elevator Constructors' Union is correct with reference to the situation in Chicago, in our opinion, the men now on the jobs of the striking Elevator Constructors should be taken off and the controversy in Chicago should be adjusted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, or some representative member of the Executive Council.

The question was discussed by Delegates Feeney, Lewis, Keppler, Mahon, Fry, Boterill, Harding, Kirby, Sarber, Mangan, Lynch, Ryan (F. M.) Vice-President Duncan and Vice-President O'Connell.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate Feeney—I move, as an

amendment, that the machinists be requested to remove their men pending the investigation, so that we will be on equal terms. (Seconded.)

Delegate Keppler—I move, as an amendment to the amendment, that all machinists and elevator constructors in Chicago employed by the Otis Elevator Company be instructed to cease work pending the investigation.

Vice-President Duncan—The amendment offered by Delegate Keppler is not germane to the question.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Keppler, Connors and Secretary Morrison.

The amendment offered by Delegate Feeney was carried.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee, as amended, was carried.

Vice-President Duncan—The motion is almost unanimously adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "International Ladies' Garment Workers," the committee reported as follows:

An agreement having been reached between the representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Central Federated Union of New York and the American Federation of Labor, we, your committee, recommend the following agreement be ratified by this Convention:

Agreement made and entered into this Twelfth Day of November, Nineteen Hundred and Nine, by and between Abraham Rosenberg, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Harry De Veaux, representing the Central Federated Union of New York, and Herman Robinson, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, as follows:

First. That former Local Union No. 10, known as the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters, will be reinstated in the International Union upon the payment of one month's per capita on their present membership.

Second. That said amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union agrees to pay the assessment levied at the Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, prior to the present controversy between said Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union and the International, said assessment to be based upon the membership of the local union at that time.

Third. The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union agrees to accept into membership the present enrollment of members of the Cloak and Suit Cutters' Local Union No. 10 without charge for initiation or assessment. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in consideration of the foregoing

agrees to turn over into the general fund of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union all moneys now held in trust by said International Union for (Cloak and Suit Cutters Local Union No. 10.

Fourth. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union agrees to recall the present charter No. 10 immediately upon the terms of this agreement being accepted by the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, and further agrees to reissue charter No. 10 to the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, or if agreeable, some other satisfactory number.

Fifth. The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union agrees upon re-affiliation with said International Union to comply with the constitution of said International Union.

The above agreement shall become effective immediately upon the approval of the same by the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and by the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union of New York.  
(Sgd.) ABRAHAM ROSENBERG,  
President International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.  
(Sgd.) HARRY DE VEAUX,  
Central Federated Union of New York.  
(Sgd.) HERMAN ROBINSON,  
General Organizer American Federation of Labor.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On Resolution No. 73, by Delegate Walter West, of the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association, the committee reported as follows:

Committee recommends that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be instructed to bring about a conference between the Executive Officers of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America and the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association, for the purpose of arranging an agreement on the work in dispute.

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the committee—By an error in the numbers, this resolution was referred to another committee by the presiding officer. This committee deals with the question in practically the same manner.

President Gompers—As the substance of the resolution has already been dealt with this Convention, no further action is necessary.

The committee reported that Resolution No. 68, referred to the Committee on Adjustment, had been withdrawn.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the caption, "Machinists—Elevator Constructors," the committee reported as follows:

Committee has carefully reviewed the report of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., the proposition of the International Association of Machinists for amalgamation and the evidence submitted.

The proposition of the International Association of Machinists containing the terms of amalgamation is as follows:

1. The I. U. of E. C. to be known in the I. A. of M. as Elevator Constructors' District No. 67. Said district to have jurisdiction over all men engaged in elevator construction work on buildings or wherever elevators may be erected.

2. The present International officers of the I. U. of E. C. shall be the district officers and conduct the affairs of the district in accordance with the laws of the I. A. of M. The salary of the officers to be the same as now paid.

3. The I. A. of M. will grant charters and supplies free of cost to all unions in good standing in the I. U. of E. C. and assign them numbers in accordance with the list of lodges in the I. A. of M.

4. All money in the treasury or hands of other officers, or in any way held as the money of the I. U. of E. C., shall become the treasury and money of Elevator Constructors' District No. 67, and be held for the purpose of conducting the financial affairs of that district.

5. All members engaged in the erection and construction of elevators in buildings, or elsewhere, where same is to be used, shall carry their membership in a lodge connected with Elevator Constructors' District No. 67. Members of the I. A. of M. who may be employed now or in the future in the erection or construction of elevators, holding membership in another lodge, shall transfer to the lodge having jurisdiction over this work in the locality where the member or members may be employed in Elevator Constructors' District No. 67.

6. The I. A. of M. agrees to pay 50 per cent. of the legitimate salary and expenses of all business agents now paid by and under salary of the I. U. of E. C., in accordance with the constitution of the I. A. of M.; said business agents who have their offices in the same office as the business agents of the I. A. of M. are located in order that the unnecessary expense of conducting two offices may be avoided.

7. Whereas the constitution of the I. A. of M. requires that members to be entitled to strike or victimized benefits of \$6 per week to single men and \$8 per week to married men shall be three months in good standing to be entitled to same, it is hereby agreed that upon the amalgamation of the two organizations all members of the I. U. of E. C. transferring to the I. A. of M. shall be immediately placed in good standing and entitled to strike and victimized benefits as provided for in the constitution of the I. A. of M.

8. All per capita tax of the A. F. of L., Building Trades Department, and such other departments or organizations as the consolidated organization may be-

come attached to, shall be paid out of the general fund of the I. A. of M.

9. The Elevator Constructors' District No. 67 of the I. A. of M. can hold conventions, adopt laws to govern the district, and carry on the affairs of said district practically on the same lines as now being done by the I. U. of E. C., with the exception that all rules, regulations and laws adopted by Elevator Constructors' District No. 67 shall be in conformity with the general constitution of the I. A. of M.

10. All members of the I. U. of E. C. affiliated with the I. A. of M. shall pay to their local union at least \$1 per month dues, and each local lodge shall pay to the Grand Lodge the standard rate of per capita tax prescribed by our constitution, as follows:

Journeyman initiation stamp.....	\$1.50
Apprentice initiation stamp.....	.75
Reinstatement stamp .....	1.50
Monthly due stamp .....	.65
Apprentice monthly due stamp....	.25
Unemployed stamp .....	.20

It being understood that the above per capita tax covers the subscription to the monthly journal, the same to be supplied to each lodge in proportion to the number of members in good standing.

Each lodge affiliated to conduct its financial business in accordance with the constitution of the I. A. of M.

11. As the I. A. of M. levied a one day's assessment of \$2.50 upon each member for three years, covering the years 1908, 1909 and 1910, it is agreed that members of the I. U. of E. C. coming into the I. A. of M. during the year 1909 shall be exempt from payment of the 1908 and 1909 assessments.

12. The I. A. of M. agrees to give all members of the I. U. of E. C. in good standing at the time of amalgamation a credit of six months' good standing membership, so that they would be entitled to the death benefits of the I. A. of M. as soon as the amalgamation takes place.

13. All lodges of the I. U. of E. C. becoming part of the I. A. of M. shall be entitled to send delegates to the Convention of the I. A. of M. on the same basis as all other lodges of the I. A. of M. are entitled to.

14. It is hereby agreed that all members of the I. U. of E. C. transferring to and becoming a part of the I. A. of M. shall be entitled to all benefits, privileges and assistance of the association and the general officers of the I. A. of M. as is now given all members and lodges of the I. A. of M.

In the judgment of your Committee on Adjustment, the interests of the Machinists and Elevator Constructors can best be protected by an amalgamation of the two International Unions.

We, therefore, recommend that the terms proposed by the International Association of Machinists be accepted and adopted by the Elevator Constructors International Union as a basis of settlement of the differences between those

organizations; that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be instructed to use its good offices without delay to consummate the amalgamation of the Machinists and Elevator Constructors' International Union, and that the Executive Council for the American Federation of Labor become a party to the plan of amalgamation and settlement as a guarantee to the absolute fulfillment of its terms.

We, your committee, further recommend that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be authorized and instructed to take such action in the premises as may be deemed necessary to accomplish the desired result.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Feeney—Am I to understand from the report that we are expected to take the matter up, as we had arranged previously, viz., submit it to our rank and file, only this time the Executive Council is to take an active part in it?

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the committee—The understanding of the members of the committee, as I remember it, is that the two organizations, or their representatives, continue their efforts to bring about an amalgamation along the lines suggested in the proposition of the Machinists, which gives the Elevator Constructors autonomy over their work in a district of the Machinists' Union. In addition, the representatives of the two organizations, working to that end, and the good offices of the Executive Council are also to be used in order to assist in bringing about such a result. If any member of that committee at this time has any different idea of our work when we discussed this matter and wrote this report, it would be well for him to make it known now.

The committee had in mind that the representatives would go to work and try honestly to bring about this result in the interests of the men employed on that class of work. The committee did not have in mind the revocation of any charter.

Delegate Feeney—We are entirely satisfied with the recommendation of the committee, as stated by President Lewis, and the result will depend upon the ultimate conclusions reached at Chicago.

Delegate Duffy—Are all the members of the Elevator Constructors eligible to

membership in the Machinists' organization? There are other organizations that have jurisdiction disputes with the Elevator Constructors; the Carpenters have, and there are several others. It had already been arranged that the officers of the Elevator Constructors and the officers of the Carpenters were to meet some time during the coming year to settle differences that exist between them. If the Elevator Constructors go into the Machinists' organization and have their own autonomy, will they have the right still to meet with the Carpenters to settle the differences that exist between the two organizations?

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the committee—The report of the committee, so far as I understand our discussion of the matter, would not deprive you or the representatives of your organization and the representatives of the Elevator Constructors, as a separate union, or as a part of the Machinists, taking the controversy up and endeavoring to settle it.

The question was discussed at length by Delegates Feeny, Duffy, Crampton, Ryan, Botterill, Furuseth, Vice-President O'Connell and Secretary Morrison.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 118—By Delegates R. P. Walsh and John Mangan, of the International Association of Steam Fitters:

WHEREAS, The Tampa, Florida, Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor arranged for a meeting to be held within sixty days after the close of that Convention between committee from the International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., and the United Association, etc., for the purpose of forming a working agreement between both organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Toronto, Canada, Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that both organizations through their respective committees be, and are hereby requested to make suitable arrangements at that meeting to define clearly and distinctly the lines of demarcation between the Trades of Steamfitting and Plumbing and state in a clear and concise manner the work pertaining to Steamfitting and the work pertaining to Plumbing; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the committee selected by their respective organizations be requested to furnish to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor a certified copy of their findings, governing and defining the duties and work of each trade, and thereafter neither trade nor any other trade shall be allowed or

permitted to infringe on each others work, as agreed to by both committees, nor shall any other trade be permitted to infringe on the work as defined and submitted by them to the American Federation of Labor.

The committee reported as follows:

The subject matter of this resolution is to be considered at a conference of the representatives of the Building Trades Department, Nov. 29, 1909. Committee recommends that if the building trades conference fail to adjust the jurisdiction between the Steam Fitters and Plumbers, the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. is instructed to adjust the matter and define jurisdiction.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 128 — By Delegate James H. Hatch of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Councils in the cities of San Francisco, Cal., Oakland, Cal., San Jose, Cal., Sacramento, Cal., have affiliated with the unions of carpet mechanics and shade hangers; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America has complete and entire jurisdiction of carpet layers, cutters and measures, shade cutters and hangers; and

WHEREAS, The carpet mechanics and shade hangers and cutters' unions affiliated with the above mentioned bodies have seceded from the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 56 was introduced at the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. calling for the unseating of these unions from central bodies of Building Trades, the committee to which it was referred recommended that it be referred to the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. with instructions that Section No. 1 of Article No. 11, of the Laws of the American Federation be enforced; and

WHEREAS, The unions antagonistic to the Upholsterers' International Union are still seated in the Building Trades bodies and have within this present year formed themselves into a dual National Union for the purpose of antagonizing the legitimate union affiliated with the A. F. of L.; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor insist that the officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor be required to take immediate action for the purpose of compelling the local Building Trades Departments in the above mentioned cities to unseat the unions of carpet mechanics and shade hangers and cutters not affiliated with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

Your committee recommends that the subject matter of the resolution be re-



ferred to the Building Trades Department, through the President of the A. F. of L., with instructions to enforce the provisions of the lam.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 131 be amended by striking out the following sections:

WHEREAS, This work is part of the work of Photo-Engravers, and has been conceded this by various organizations having considered their claims, and by the International Typographical Union, who, however, in interpreting their own jurisdictional authority, have done so in such broad and indefinite language or lines of demarcation as to include work of every conceivable kind done in any space designated by themselves, whether such work pertains to their particular trade or craft or not; and

WHEREAS, The local newspaper publishers have taken advantage of this broad, indefinite and trade-conflicting jurisdictional authority claimed by the I. T. U., of forcing this work into their hands, by locking out our members against arbitration contracts in force—an action which the Photo-Engravers' Union resented and resisted to the extent of obtaining an agreement with the local publishers to abide by whatever decision and disposition the American Federation of Labor may make of this question; and

The amended resolution to read as follows:

Resolution No. 131—By Delegate Matthew Woll of the International Photo-Engravers' Union:

WHEREAS, Due to a change of material for the mounting of photo-engravings from the soft metal base to a cast-iron mounting block in the newspaper shops of San Francisco, having caused a serious controversy between the local newspaper publishers and the Photo-Engravers' Union, not that the Union raised objections against this innovation, but, on the contrary, insisted upon this work being done by members of the Photo-Engravers' Union, in opposition to the arbitrary demands of local publishers, who endeavored, to the extent of locking out our members, to take this work from the Photo-Engravers and distribute same wherever they were disposed to, regardless of the claims and interests of the Photo-Engravers; and

WHEREAS, This work of mounting of photo-engravings and preparing these mounting blocks has been, and is, conceded to be the work of Photo-Engravers; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, reaffirms the jurisdiction of the International Photo-Engravers' Union over the mounting of photo-engravings, whether on wood, soft metal, or cast-iron block, or any other material which may be used for this purpose, and of preparing such mounting blocks, and that in keeping with the agreement en-

tered into between the local newspaper publishers and local Photo-Engravers' Union, decide the work involved and in question must be done by members of the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

Your committee further recommends that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., with instructions to try and have the controversy adjusted.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

(From Report of Executive Council.)

#### PAPER HANGERS — PAINTERS.

We are advised, and report to you, that at the forthcoming Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, which will be held in Cincinnati next month, it is expected that the constitution of that organization will be amended so that the Paper Hangers' jurisdiction claims and the rights of those who are exclusively paper hangers, as they are related to the painter-paper hangers (members of the Brotherhood) will be so defined as to prevent any disputes in the future.

In this case, as in all others, we insist that the terms upon which smaller organizations become amalgamated with larger bodies are sacred agreements, which should be adhered to, unless the rights guaranteed the smaller body are waived with its consent. Unless this principle is observed, we cannot hope to adjust by amalgamation many of the jurisdictional disputes which disturb and threaten the solidarity of our movement.

The officers of the Brotherhood state that they anticipate that the Paper Hangers' Union will be well represented at that Convention, as well as the members of the Brotherhood who are engaged in both branches of the trade, and that a special committee will be appointed to take the matter under consideration. It is earnestly hoped that such action will be taken at that Convention as will obviate any further controversy between the two branches of the trade.

Resolution No. 140—By Delegate Harry de Veaux, of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

WHEREAS, We, the Paper Hangers, "declare" that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, have not and never have had a lawful right to interfere with the autonomy of the Paperhanging Trade, as follows:

1st. In support of this we submit the laws of the A. F. of L. These laws clearly provide that each and every trade is entitled to their individual Trade Autonomy, as well as a certificate of affiliation, which protects their future rights to enjoy all the privileges of Trade Autonomy.

2nd. When the Bro. of P. D. and P. entered into agreement with the Paper Hangers and the A. F. of L. as a

party thereto, the Brotherhood waived all rights, if they ever had any, to the control of the paperhanging trade, and when the Louisville Convention of the A. F. of L. decided not to issue a charter to the National Paper Hangers Protective Association, but re-affirmed the decision previously reached, and which was adopted at the recent amalgamation of the Brotherhood of P. D. and P. H. affiliated with the A. F. of L., which was that the latter organization grant Trade Autonomy to Paper Hangers Unions under their International Jurisdiction. The A. F. of L. thus recognized the P. H. right to Trade Autonomy, and was in effect a direct grant of trade autonomy to the Paper Hangers.

3rd. The Paper Hangers entered the Brotherhood under an agreement, which granted them full local control of paperhanging. The Brotherhood Convention held in Detroit in 190- sent notice to the A. F. of L. Convention held in Scranton, that they had complied with the spirit of the Louisville Convention A. F. of L., and in compliance therewith had granted complete autonomy to the Paper Hangers. They also sent an invitation to the N. P. B. of A. Association inviting them to affiliate under the above condition.

The N. P. B. of A. accepted the invitation in good faith. After this Convention had taken the above action, they passed the following: "In a locality where two or more local unions exist, a member of the Brotherhood must belong to the local union of that branch of the trade at which he works a major portion of his time." There is no question that the effect of this Article has destroyed the value of, and nullifies the agreement. Upon this article the Brotherhood has rendered all its drastic decisions against the Paper Hangers, which has resulted in great loss of money, conditions and organization during the past eight years, and forced them to expend large sums of money in an effort in order to prevent the total destruction of their trade in the labor movement. It is not necessary for the Paper Hangers to enter into detail of the suffering they have endured. The very fact that the Executive Council has rendered a decision that the laws of the Brotherhood did impair the value of the agreement, is sufficient proof that the Brotherhood did break the agreement, and as it is a well recognized principle of justice and law.

That when an agreement has been entered into by two or more parties, and is broken by either of them, it is exactly as though it never had been made, and neither party can be forced to enter into such agreement without consenting to do it all over again.

The fact that the Norfolk Convention of the A. F. of L. did entertain the appeal for the relief of the Paper Hangers and directed the Executive Council to hear and settle the grievance, consistent with the laws of the A. F. of L., and as the A. F. of L. has the sole power to grant trade autonomy, the Paper Hangers must respectfully decline to waive any of the rights to which they are entitled as members of the A. F. of

L. by any further submission of their case to the Brotherhood.

The second paragraph of the Executive Council report we fully agree with, as a general proposition, but it does not go far enough to provide for speedy relief of a trade suffering from a broken agreement; neither does it provide for a trade which loses its identity and is prevented from enjoying this necessary means of protection in the exercise of trade autonomy, as a result of the recent decision of the B. T. Department.

The Paper Hangers submitted to the Executive Council of the B. T. D. the following:

Whether or not the Paper Hangers affiliated with the Brotherhood of P. D. and P. H., subject to an agreement which granted them complete autonomy, and, which was endorsed by the A. F. of L. were entitled to a seat in the B. T. D. They decided the Paper Hangers were not and could not be recognized by the B. T. D. This decision substantially destroys the value of the agreement under which the Paper Hangers affiliated with the Brotherhood. If the Paper Hangers are granted trade autonomy and then refused local representation in local delegate bodies by direct representation from their own local union, they cannot employ the means of exercising their autonomy, because they are denied the essential means provided by the A. F. of L. for mutual assistance and protection of all trades for which the central local bodies were brought into existence.

This decision of the B. T. Department attempts to railroad the Paper Hangers trade out of existence in the labor movement, which compels the Paper Hangers to obtain different affiliation with the A. F. of L. than they have had the last eight years. There is no middle course for the Paper Hangers to travel if they hope to continue as an organized trade union. They must obtain the same conditions of affiliation with the A. F. of L. as the laws clearly provide for a trade union. They would be untrue to themselves, their trade and their families if they did not now use every means to secure their just rights and demand as honorable and self-respecting men, their complete trade autonomy, their right to be represented nationally and locally in the legislative bodies of the A. F. of L., and they are unwilling to continue the degrading position they are now placed in as a trade; denied a home in the trade union movement through no fault of theirs.

In conclusion, we will take a line from President Gompers' report to this Convention, which expresses the present conditions and feelings of the Paper Hangers more forcibly and more clearly than we possibly can: "Tyranny exercised by no matter whom, or from what source, must be resisted at all hazards." And this is exactly what the Paper Hangers propose to do.

Therefore, "We" know of no other way to remove the tyranny we are now suffering from than by making a final demand of this Convention to issue a direct charter of affiliation to the Paperhangers. We, therefore, most sincerely

hope the Convention will see its way clear to comply with our request.

Committee recommends that the President of the A. F. of L. be instructed to attend in person, or by representative, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, to be held in Cincinnati in December, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Paper Hangers under the agreement made when the Painters and Paper Hangers' organizations were amalgamated.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates DeVeaux, Cullen, Tazelaar, Botterill, and Lewis.

A motion was made by Delegate DeVeaux that a representative of the Paper Hangers, not a delegate to the Convention, be allowed the privilege of the floor. The motion was seconded, but not carried.

The motion was further discussed by Delegate Eisenring.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

**Resolution No. 143—By Delegate Jas. H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International of N. A.:**

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America claims jurisdiction over all classes of upholsterers engaged in the different branches of upholstering craft; and

WHEREAS, The upholstering of railway coaches has at all times been recognized as one of the branches of our craft and under the control of our International Union; and

WHEREAS, The Car Workers' International Association accepts as members upholsterers, employed as such on railway coaches, which is an infringement upon the jurisdiction of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor request the Car Workers' International Association to refrain from accepting upholsterers as members into their local unions, and that they be further instructed to turn over to the Upholsterers' International Union, any upholsterers they now have as members of their association.

The committee reported as follows:

No conference having been held by the representatives of the Upholsterers' and Car Workers' organizations, in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, committee recommends that the representatives of those two organizations hold a confer-

ence for the purpose of adjusting the controversy.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

(From Report of Executive Council.)  
**BREWERY WORKERS—IREMEN—TEAMSTERS—ENGINEERS.**

The matters in dispute between these organizations have only been partially adjusted. We have endeavored to be helpful, however, by every means at our command. The Engineers and Brewery Workers entered into an agreement at Denver, the Brewery Workers' action being subject to the approval of their organization. This agreement has been ratified by both organizations.

At the June meeting in New York City, Vice-Presidents Mitchell and Valentine and Treasurer Lennon were appointed as a committee to endeavor to bring about an adjustment between the Brewery Workers, Firemen and Teamsters. Further conference will be held with the representatives of these organizations during the early part of this Convention, and the result will be reported to you later.

**Resolution No. 145—By Delegates Jos. Proebstle, Louis Kemper, H. A. Kugler, John Sullivan and Ed. F. Ward of the United Brewery Workers of America:**

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Teamsters have, outside of the City of New Orleans, no members engaged in the delivery of the product of a brewery, either in the United States or Canada; and

WHEREAS, The Brewery Workers' International Union was granted jurisdiction over all men delivering beer in the year of 1887, and hold this jurisdiction to-day, and have succeeded in organizing ninety-five per cent. of the men employed in their industry in America; and

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Teamsters have made contracts with the employing brewers of New Orleans, in the year of 1903, and again on the thirtieth day of August, 1909, without having one man for whom they made contracts as a member of their organization; therefore, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, condemns the action of the Teamsters' International Union, and orders them to cancel or abrogate said contracts; be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the jurisdiction over all men employed in the delivery of beer shall rest with the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, as recommended by the Adjustment Committee of the Denver Convention.

**Resolution No. 148—By Delegates of International Brotherhood of Teamsters and International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen:**

WHEREAS, The United Brewery Workers' organization has ignored the decisions of the Conventions of the Am-

erican Federation of Labor, in refusing to comply with said decisions along jurisdictional lines; and

WHEREAS, They have not alone refused to recognize the mandates of the several Conventions, but have openly, for the past three years, gone about disrupting the organization of Team Drivers and Stationary Firemen, especially in St. Paul, where a local Union, organized and chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, engaged in driving beer wagons, were forced to give up their charter and become members of the United Brewery Workers' Union, or forfeit their positions as drivers, because of the fact that the United Brewery Workmen had threatened to tie up the breweries unless the employers forced the members of the Team Drivers' Union into the organization of United Brewery Workers. In the cities of Columbus, Providence and Pittsburg, the same condition has existed, local unions of Stationary Firemen, organized and chartered by the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen were forced to become members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union by threats on the part of the United Brewery Workmen, that unless they became members of the said Brewery Workmen's organization, they would forfeit their positions; and in every instance where the members of the Stationary Firemen and the Teamsters' Union, working in breweries or in agencies of breweries, refuse to become members of the Brewery Workmen's Union, they did lose their positions; be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council compel the United Brewery Workmen to turn back to the Teamsters and the Firemen, in St. Paul and Columbus and other cities, within sixty days, those members of the said organizations of Teamsters and Firemen who were forced into the Brewery Workmen's Union by the above-mentioned threat; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That, in the event of the Brewery Workers failing to carry out this mandate, the Executive Council withdraw their endorsement of the Label of the United Brewery Workers.

Committee recommends that the United Brewery Workers of America, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen shall cease all hostilities for a period of one year, on the following conditions:

1. All employees now members of the United Brewery Workers, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen shall continue their membership in their respective organizations during the period of this truce.

2. When negotiating wage agreements the organizations now having contracts with the employing brewers shall have the right to negotiate new agreements without interference of any kind on the part of the officers or members of either organization named in this report.

3. That where more than one of the International Unions have separate wage contracts governing the employees in a brewery or breweries, representatives of the different organizations having such contracts shall jointly negotiate new wage agreements to protect the interests of the employees in the brewery or breweries.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Kemper—I have one question to ask. No reference has been made to the situation in New Orleans.

Vice-President O'Connell stated that that matter would be taken up in a supplemental report of the Executive Council.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried by unanimous vote.

Resolution No. 155 — By Delegates Daniel J. Tobin, Charles F. Hughes, P. D. Daley, Jos. Murphy and John Longstreet of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that in this country to-day the horse is becoming replaced by the automobile; and

WHEREAS, Thousands of our members who were formerly engaged in driving horses are now operating motor trucks, automobiles and delivering merchandise, transporting passengers, and hauling freight in every section of this country; and

WHEREAS, The stablemen are the men employed in taking care of horses, harnessing, cleaning, etc., are directly a part of the teaming industry, we desire to request this Convention to grant us, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, jurisdiction over all chauffeurs and stablemen; and we further request that we be granted the right to change our International charter from International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to read as follows: International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

Committee recommends that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., with instructions to decide whether or not the jurisdiction of the Teamsters should be extended.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. O'CONNELL, Chairman.  
JAMES WILSON,  
JOHN T. SMITH,  
A. B. LOWE,  
HUGH STEVENSON,  
D. A. CAREY,

JAMES P. MAHER,  
W. E. KLAPETZKY,  
T. J. SULLIVAN,  
JOHN GOLDEN,  
MATTHEW WOLL,  
ISAAC COOMBE,  
C. A. BACHELDER,  
THOS. J. DUFFY,  
T. L. LEWIS, Secretary.

Committee on Adjustment.

On motion, the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Frey asked the floor on a point of personal privilege, in order that he might make a statement which he was prevented from making by the motion to close the debate when the question of the Moulders and Metal Polishers was under discussion. No objection being offered, Delegate Frey spoke at some length, denying statements made by Delegate Daly in his discussion.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from the Toronto Council, Knights of Columbus, in which an invitation was extended to members of the Knights of Columbus to attend a reception to be held on Thursday evening.

President Gompers read the following telegram in regard to the status of the contempt proceedings before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia:

Washington, D.C., November 18, 1909.  
Samuel Gompers, Convention American Federation of Labor, Toronto.

On application this morning, court stays mandate until November 29th, to permit us to apply for certiorari, agreeing to further extend time then if application be submitted.

Ralston, Siddons and Richardson.

The following supplemental report of the Executive Council was submitted by President Gompers, without reading, to be printed in the minutes of Thursday's sessions, and to-morrow to be referred to the proper committees:

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT  
OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 18, 1909.

To the Officers and Delegates, 29th Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:

We have the honor to submit to you the following supplementary report:

The one in regard to an agreement reached and the charter application made, is as follows:

Agreement made this day by and between representatives of the Quarry Workers' International Union and the

applicants for charter of the International Tunnel and Subway Constructors of North America.

It is hereby mutually agreed and understood that the work performed by the members of Tunnel and Subway Constructors shall be confined to the following jurisdiction: Drilling of tunnels, sewers, cellars, cutting of streets, also railroad cuts where rock drills are used regardless of whatever power, also subways, reservoirs and dams. The jurisdiction of tool-sharpener shall be the sharpening of tools for rock drillers in this class of work.

It is also understood and agreed that the Tunnel Subway International Union shall not infringe upon the jurisdiction of the Quarry Workers' International Union on recognized quarry work, viz., quarrying rubble, for breakwater or construction purposes, or in the production of rough stock for building or monumental purposes.

It is further agreed by and between both organizations interested that all possible assistance will be given by both parties to this agreement for the mutual advancement and protection of both organizations wherever possible.

(Sgd.) THOMAS J. CURTIS.

For Tunnel and Subway Constructors.

(Sgd.) P. F. MCCARTHY,

Int. Sec.-Treas.

(Sgd.) W. F. B. FEYLER

Delegate to A. F. of L.

For Quarry Workers International Union of N. A.

Witness for A. F. of L.

JAMES DUNCAN, 1st Vice-Pres.

We recommend that the agreement be ratified and the recommendation of the Executive Council approved.

TEAMSTERS—FIREMEN—BREWERY  
WORKMEN.

The Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. referred the controversies between the Teamsters, Firemen and Brewery Workmen to the Executive Council, with instructions to continue its efforts to bring about an adjustment of the differences. Two conferences between representatives of the organizations have been held for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the Denver Convention. While the Executive Council still has hopes that an adjustment can eventually be reached that will be agreeable to all parties concerned, yet can only report at this time that the efforts put forth have so far not been successful in reaching an agreement to which all parties were willing to subscribe. We desire to state that during the past year comparative peace has prevailed between the organizations, and at the present time we have before us only one grievance, viz., that of the controversy existing in New Orleans,

La., for the adjustment of which the Executive Council for a number of years has been putting forth its best efforts. Upon this case we report that we find the Team Drivers have agreements with the New Orleans breweries in question which do not expire for another year, and recommend that this Convention authorize continuance of efforts by the Executive Council from this time until the expiration of the Team Drivers' agreements, with a view of specific adjustment among the organizations affected, and we further recommend that during the said time an effort be also made to bring about a better understanding in and solidification of the New Orleans Central body and local movement.

Fraternally yours,

**SAMUEL GOMPERS, President;**

**JAMES DUNCAN, 1st Vice-Pres.;**  
**JOHN MITCHELL, 2nd Vice-Pres.;**  
**JAMES O'CONNELL, 3rd Vice-Pres.;**  
**D. A. HAYES, 4th Vice-Pres.;**  
**WM. D. HUBER, 5th Vice-Pres.;**  
**JOS. F. VALENTINE, 6th Vice-Pres.;**  
**JOHN R. ALPINE, 7th Vice-Pres.;**  
**H. B. PERHAM, 8th Vice-Pres.;**  
**JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer;**  
**FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.**

The report of the Committee on Building Trades was made a special order of business for 9.00 o'clock a. m., Friday.

The report of the Committee on President's Report was made a special order to follow the report of the Committee on Building Trades.

At 6.15 o'clock p. m. the Convention was adjourned, to 9.00 o'clock a. m., Friday, November 19th.

## ELEVENTH DAY—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9.00 o'clock a. m., Friday, November 19th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Whitehead, Kline, Redler, Pfeiffer, Price, McGivern, Paravicini, McCarthy, Manlove, Freel, Calvert, Menton, Cronin, Thompson (G.), Hoffman, Breidenbach, Hornbrook, Wareham, Ruden, Maupin, Burkhart, Archer, Martin, Brunet, Ferguson, Anderson, Roberts (Jas.), Gardner, Mawbray.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDING TRADES.

Delegate McNulty, Secretary of the committee, reported as follows: I desire to say, in behalf of the Building Trades Committee, that in considering the cases brought to our attention through this Convention, we decided that when appeals came to us it was our duty to refer them to the first court of appeals. We realize that on this Building Trades Committee were men who were at the Tampa Convention of the Building Trades Department, and parties to decisions that were rendered in that Convention, and felt it would not be doing justice to those who were appealing from our decision there to act on such appeals. A great deal of talk had been circulated about some of the building trades not desiring to respect the laws of the American Federation of Labor. On behalf of the Department, I desire to say that the whole Building Trades Department is loyal, and intends to be loyal and abide by the decisions of the American Federation of Labor. In making this report, it is our hope that the delegates will consider our position in the premises.

Resolution No. 110 — By Delegate Chas. B. Leonard of the Hartford Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Several unions of differ-

ent trades affiliated with the A. F. of L., through their National Unions, and also affiliated with the Hartford Central Labor Union, have made proper and legal application to the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. for a Building Trades Section charter, for Hartford, Conn.; and

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. has refused or neglected to issue a charter, as above stated; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the A. F. of L., in regular Annual Convention assembled, hereby instructs the Department of Building Trades of the A. F. of L. to issue a charter to the unions as above affiliated with the Hartford Central Labor Union.

The committee reported as follows: Inasmuch as arrangements have been made to send an organizer to Hartford to institute a local department of Building Trades, your committee recommends that this resolution be not concurred in.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Leonard—Inasmuch as I introduced that resolution at the request of the constituency I represent, I most emphatically protest against the report of the committee. My reason is that for months an application, with a fee accompanying, has been held up by the Building Trades Department, and on the eve of my departure a letter came, saying that, in all probability an organizer would be sent the latter part of November or the first of December.

Delegate Kirby, President of the Building Trades Department—The Tampa Convention of the Building Trades instructed me to charter the Building Trades Council of the city of Hartford, and arrangements have been made, since I have been here, with the officers of the American Federation of Labor, to send an organizer to Hartford.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 160—By Delegate J. Tazelaar of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America:

WHEREAS, The Board of Arbitration in New York City, in a dispute between the Painters and the Iron League, as to the painting of iron used in the construction and reconstruction of buildings, has rendered a very unfair decision to the Painters of New York City, in deciding that painting on structural ironwork was not painter's work, ruling that such work should be done by non-painters, apprentices, helpers and laborers, though admitting that the coating applied is paint and is applied with the brush; and

WHEREAS, This ruling has injured the interests of craftsmen employed in the painting trade to a very large extent, and has taken from the painters in New York City hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages; and

WHEREAS, This work is now being done by men who receive therefore very low wages, a difference of almost \$2.00 per day between the wages paid to the painters of New York City and these apprentices, helpers, laborers, and the so-called non-painters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this, the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in regular session assembled, that we hereby condemn the action of the Iron League and the Board of Arbitration of New York City, and the decision of Dr. Peters as unjust and unfair to the painters now members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention hereby renews its former decisions in upholding the contentions of the Brotherhood of Painters, that all painting in the construction and reconstruction of buildings belongs to the painting trade; be it further

RESOLVED, That the Board of Arbitration be notified of the re-affirmation of its former decisions, and that the Building Trades Unions of New York City be requested to give the Brotherhood of Painters all possible assistance in securing this work for union painters and take steps at once to set aside the decision of the Arbitration Board.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 91—By Delegates John Mangan and R. P. Walsh of the International Association of Steamfitters:

WHEREAS, The Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor in

referring the controversy between the International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., versus the United Association of Plumbers, etc., as mentioned in resolution No. 66 of the Norfolk Convention, did stipulate "that the interests of both trades should be protected in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The adjustment committee of the Denver Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in the disposition of this matter as referred to them further stipulated that the "various decisions of the American Federation of Labor previously rendered should be considered in their various phases; and

WHEREAS, A meeting between the representatives of both organizations in accordance with the instructions of the American Federation of Labor was held and no agreement arrived at; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor did render a verdict on the controversy between the two organizations contrary to the laws and former verdicts of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., on the rendition of this verdict immediately gave notice of an appeal therefrom; and

WHEREAS, The Tampa Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor failed to endorse the verdict of their Executive Council on this matter; and

WHEREAS, The Tampa Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor provided for a future meeting between the representatives of both organizations with a view of adjusting the controversy in question; and

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is subordinate to the parent body, amenable to its laws and regulations, and are required to submit their findings for consideration to the various Conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The report to this Convention of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor erroneously states that an "agreement" has been arrived at between the International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., and the United Association of Plumbers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Convention of the American Federation of Labor that at the coming conference arranged for by the Tampa Conventions of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, all laws of the American Federation of Labor and verdicts thereof must be observed and obeyed by all parties interested.

The committee reported as follows: The committee recommends that, inasmuch as this is an appeal from a decision rendered by the Building Trades Department, it be referred to the Execu-



tive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 92.—By Delegates W. D. Huber, Frank Duffy, Sam Botterill, M. J. O'Brien, Thomas Flynn, W. A. Sexton and J. P. O'Reilly, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, The business of the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., has not been conducted in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, Independent local organizations have been admitted to membership in violation of Article XI., Sec. 1, of the laws of the A. F. of L., and are still retained therein; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a member of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be sent to Buffalo, N. Y., within thirty days from date of adjournment of this Convention for the purpose of reorganizing the United Trades and Labor Council of that city in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L.; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That President Kirby of the Building Trades Department be requested to visit Buffalo as soon as possible for the purpose of reorganizing the Local Building Trades Department of that city in accordance with the laws of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

The committee reported as follows: Your committee recommends that if the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., and the local Building Trades Department of that city do not comply with the laws of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department thereof within thirty days, by unseating all ineligible trades and seating all eligible trades, a representative of the American Federation of Labor and a representative of the Building Trades Department, proceed to Buffalo, and if necessary recommend to the A. F. of L. and the B. T. D. that said charters be revoked, and immediately reorganize the Trades and Labor Council and the local Building Trades Department, in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L. and the Building Trades Department thereof.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the caption, "Amalgamated Carpenters—U. S. Carpenters," the committee reported as follows: Your committee recommends that the actions of the Executive Council in enforcing the laws bearing on this sub-

ject be approved, and that this matter be referred to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, with instructions that the laws be enforced in the premises.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 72. — By Delegates Wm. J. McSorley and Edwin T. Stevenson of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, We, the representatives of the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union, do hereby appeal against the action of the Second Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, which was held at Tampa, Fla., during the month of October, 1909, and inasmuch as the aforesaid convention has utterly disregarded its own established principles and laws; and

WHEREAS, We believe that our international organization was unjustly dealt with and taken advantage of, we therefore desire to have the parent body of the department take action upon our appeal; and

WHEREAS, We have no desire to exploit either the merits or demerits of our jurisdiction controversy upon the floor of this convention of the American Federation of Labor, as we are firmly of the opinion and belief that the Building Trades Department is the proper place to settle such jurisdiction disputes as this one in question; and we further believe that the department in settling these disputes should do so in conformity with its established laws therein; and

WHEREAS, The following is a brief review of the case in question, and the violations of the rules and established laws of the department against which we are appealing; and

WHEREAS, The following subject matter was referred by the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor to the Building Trades Department, and the following action was taken by the department upon the same:

The Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union.

Lathers and Iron Workers.—"The subject matter of Resolution No. 110, which deals with the dispute between the above-named organizations, having been considered by the Executive Council, it was decided that this matter be referred to the Denver convention, with the recommendation that the subject matter be referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjudication. The officers of both organizations were so notified."

The following is the decision rendered by the Building Trades Department, and officially sent to our organization: Extract From Minutes of Executive

Council (A. F. of L.) Meeting,  
March, 1907:

"On the complaint of the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union against the Bridge & Structural Iron Workers' International Association for infringing upon their jurisdiction, it was decided that the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers be sustained, and that in communicating this decision to the officers of the Bridge & Structural Iron Workers' International Association, their attention be called to the change made in their constitution, by which they extend their jurisdiction over all such work, without notice of their intention being lodged with the officers of the American Federation of Labor."

"The Adjustment Committee of the Building Trades Department presented the subjoined report to the convention on the foregoing matter:

"After going into an extended hearing of the jurisdiction claims of both organizations, your committee recommend that the erection and installation of all light iron work, such as light iron furring, brackets, clips, hangers, steel corner guards (or beads) and metallic lathing of all descriptions, belongs solely to the lather.

"This does not give the right, however, to the lathers to install or erect any other iron work than as herein specified and outlined.

"This decision is based in conformity with the agreement entered into by the national officers of both organizations, and endorsed by the Kansas City Convention of Structural Iron Workers, and concurred in by the American Federation of Labor."

"On motion the convention adopted the report of the committee on a roll-call vote.

"It therefore becomes my duty to notify you, and, through you, the organization you have the honor to represent, that the disputed work, as covered in the above report of the Adjustment Committee, has been awarded to the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers.

"Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) "WM. J. SPENCER,

"Secretary-Treasurer Building Trades Department, A. F. of L."

WHEREAS, By the above decision it can be readily seen that the Denver convention of the Building Trades Department has specifically granted jurisdiction over brackets, clips, hangers and metallic lathing of all descriptions solely to the lather, and as there are a great number of different systems of floor construction which are constructed wholly or in part with the above appurtenances and metallic lathing to carry concrete floors, and as there was a difference of opinion existing on the part of the officials of the Bridge & Structural Iron Workers' Association, as to the real purport of the Denver decision, and from the outcome of this difference of opinion it was agreed between the presidents of the two or-

ganizations that they should have a committee from both organizations meet and try to arrive at some kind of an amicable understanding regarding the different work in dispute, and, in compliance with this agreement, the committees were appointed and a meeting was held at the headquarters of the Building Trades Department in Washington, March 10, 1909. While this conference, which consisted of two representatives from each organization, together with President Kirby of the department, failed to reach a final adjustment of our differences, an understanding was arrived at as to our future course of action, looking toward this end, wherein we were to submit written specifications setting forth our interpretation of the Denver decision, and with the understanding that at a future date another conference would be held to close up the affair in proper form. And in compliance with the above agreement the conference with the officials of the Structural Iron Workers to specify and enumerate our work, we will say that the following letter was sent to President Ryan of the Iron Workers, and also to President Kirby of the department:

Denver, Col., May 2, 1909.

Mr. Frank M. Ryan:

Dear Sir and Brother,—In accordance with our agreement with you at the Washington conference, I am herewith enumerating and specifying the classes of work which we hold comes under the provision of the decision which was rendered by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in our case at the recent Denver convention of the department, and which are as follows:

The erecting and installing of all light iron work, such as light iron furring, which is used in connection with metal lathing, partitions, floor construction, suspended ceilings and wall furring; also the making and erecting of all clips and hangers, all light iron bracket work, such as that which is generally used in connection with ornamental plastering or other plastic material, such as cornices, paneled ceilings, groin elliptical, gothic, proscenium, and all other arches of this description, that are erected for the purpose of receiving metal lath and plastic material. The wrapping of all beams, columns and girders, all metal corner beads and metal lathing of all descriptions. The Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union does not assert jurisdiction over any iron work that exceeds four inches in size, excepting patent studs, such as the Berger, Knapp, Collins and other studs of those descriptions.

I trust that this will give you the desired information which you seek in reference to the case, and with best wishes to yourself and for the success of your organization, I am

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) WM. J. MCSORLEY.

We would also state that President

McSorley in his annual report to our Boston convention, which was held during the week of September 13, reported, in part, as follows:

"And as the matter stands at the present time, the President of the Iron Workers and myself have both agreed to try again and have committees from both organizations meet and try to arrive at an amicable understanding between the two organizations in reference to the work in dispute; and, with this end in view, I would recommend to the convention assembled that the incoming general president and general secretary-treasurer be instructed to meet a like committee from the Iron Workers' organization and endeavor to bring about an agreement between both the organizations with a view to eliminating the strife and contention that has heretofore prevailed between the two organizations."

We simply cite the foregoing facts in order to more clearly bring out the constitutional points of our appeal as against the action of the convention in considering and adopting the committee's report on Resolution No. 26.

#### Resolution No. 26—

**WHEREAS,** The right of the International Association of Bridge & Structural Iron Workers to control the fabrication erection and placing of steel and iron used in reinforced concrete and cement construction is disputed by several trades affiliated with this department; and

**WHEREAS,** The contractors and architects are taking advantage of this chaotic state of affairs and using one organization against another to the detriment of both; therefore be it

**RESOLVED,** By this Department, in Convention assembled, that the fabrication, erection and placing of all iron and steel in reinforced concrete and cement construction properly belongs to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and that they are hereby conceded full and complete jurisdiction over this class of work.

The Committee reported as follows:

Your committee, after reviewing the case thoroughly and also examining the decision handed down by the Denver Convention, cannot justify the claim of the Metal Lather to this class of work, and therefore we recommend that the work be awarded to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers on plain floor construction.

The above report was adopted by a vote of 26 to 21 by the Convention.

We hold that the above Resolution and report was introduced and acted upon by the Tampa Convention in direct violation of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department as set forth in Section 34 of that Constitution and which is as follows:

No grievance shall be considered by any Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive

Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

A point of order was raised by our delegates based upon the above law and the same was ruled against by the Chairman of the Convention. Then an appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair which was also lost by a roll-call vote of 25 and 18. After a lengthy discussion of the subject matter of the resolution, the following substitute was offered by Delegate Duffy:

#### Substitute for Report of Committee.

"As the Iron Workers and Lathers held a meeting sometime ago for the purpose of coming to an agreement relative to the report in question, and as they mutually agreed to postpone the meeting until a later date; therefore this Convention refuses to take action until such time as the postponed meeting has been held and action taken. Failing to come to an agreement, the Executive Council stands instructed to render a decision in the controversy between the two organizations, which will be binding until the next Convention of this Department."

We, the representatives of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, contend that a portion of the subject matter of this Resolution was decided by the Denver Convention of the Building Trades Department and could not have been legally considered by the Tampa Convention unless upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, as set forth in Section 34 of the Constitution of the Department.

2nd. We further contend that we have complied with the provisions of the Constitution as set forth in Section 26 by appointing a committee to meet with a like committee of the Structural Iron Workers in order to bring about an adjustment of the question in dispute. We further contend that at the adjournment of this committee meeting it was agreed upon by both parties to submit further propositions. This we have also complied with, as per our letter of May 2nd to President Ryan.

3rd. We also desire to call the fact to the attention of the delegates that the presidents of both organizations agreed to have another meeting of committees from the two organizations with a view to bringing about an adjustment, and to substantiate this statement, we would call your attention to that portion of President McSorley's report recommending to our annual Convention that the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to meet a like committee from the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association. We also call attention to the fact that this report was made to our Convention during the week of September 13th, only a month prior to the convening of the Tampa Convention. We would also call attention to that part of President Ryan's annual

report to his Convention, when he, among other things, says:

"No further action has been taken, owing to our failure to fix a date mutually agreeable for further conference."

This alone, we contend, will prove to any fair-minded man that another meeting of committees from both organizations was to be held.

4th. We would further call attention to that part of the resolution wherein he states that the right of the Iron Workers to this class of work is disputed by several trades affiliated with the Department, and yet we fail to find wherein the Iron Workers have ever held a conference with any other organization, excepting the Lathers', in reference to this work, and in accordance with the Constitution of the Department, and, we might add, that upon this question we have neither agreed nor disagreed. The representatives of the both organizations have gone on record as agreeing to hold another meeting and submitting further propositions to be considered, as the above evidence clearly shows.

We would further call attention to the fact that the substitute motion for the committee's report was offered by Delegate Duffy and which was duly seconded, entertained and stated by the Chair, never was acted upon by the Convention, and in this case we further contend that the Chairman of the Convention seriously erred in allowing the main question, which was the report of the committee upon the resolution to take precedence over the substitute, as offered by Delegate Duffy. This action of the Chairman, we contend, was in direct violation of any code of rules on Parliamentary Procedure, notwithstanding the fact that the Report of the Committee on Rules and Order, which was adopted by the Convention, specifically stated that Roberts' Rules of Order was to govern all question not stated therein the report.

We desire to say, in conclusion, that we are and have always been ready and willing to abide by the decision of the Building Trades' Department, and intend to do so when such are rendered in accordance with the established laws therein, but in this case in question we contend we were taken undue advantage of by an organization that had previously agreed to meet us in future conference, which their president's statements in his report to their Annual Convention will show, and after thus agreeing to meet us in future conference, then they turn around and try and slip it over on us, "so to speak," and succeeded in having the majority of the delegates to the Department Convention violate the laws in order to assist them to do so.

We contend that the consideration of this resolution by the Convention from start to finish was in direct violation of the law of the Department and without authority, and we ask you to give this appeal due and careful consideration.

The committee reported as follows:

Inasmuch as this is an appeal from a decision rendered by the Tampa Convention of the Building Trades, your committee recommends that it be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the first court of appeals.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 31.—By Delegates Herbert Crampton and James Reid of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners:

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is a self-sustaining, autonomous and independently financed international union, affiliated with National Congresses, Councils, and Executive bodies of labor in the various countries in which the society operates, more especially the American Federation of Labor, with which affiliation has been complete for nearly twenty years; and

WHEREAS, The income for American districts has been for the past two years \$321,842.80, and the expenditure for strikes and lockouts, unemployed benefit, sick benefit, death benefit, accident benefit, tool insurance, traveling benefits, superannuation benefits, and assistance to other trades of \$158,352.88; and

WHEREAS, At the second convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Tampa, Florida, October, 1909, a recommendation following a report upon a local matter of dispute was presented and referred to as a plan, which in substance was as follows: "To wrest from the Amalgamated Society its autonomy and organic entity," to place all its funds in the hands of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, this plan was not endorsed by the Tampa Convention; and

WHEREAS, A so-called minority report introduced by one member of an Adjustment Committee at the Tampa Convention was passed by a viva-voce vote despite the fact that a substitute motion was duly made and seconded, the said minority report having for its object the ordering of international officers to do and perform certain acts contrary to the Constitution of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, besides imposing conditions and time of consolidation so vaguely presented as to prevent intelligent action thereon; and

WHEREAS, These destructive acts can only have been conceived by minds in collusion for the purpose of obtaining the dissolution or disintegration of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to be followed by inroads upon other bona-fide organizations, their autonomy and their funds; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the Executive officers of

the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to desist from further attempting to consolidate the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners with any organization or to send, or cause to be sent, any committee to confer with the general officers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners under the conditions laid down in the minority report referred to.

The committee reported as follows: As this is an appeal from a decision rendered by the Tampa Convention of the Building Trades Department, your committee recommends that it be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the first court of appeals.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 61—By Delegates D. D'Alessandro, H. P. Smith and D. Kirby of the International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union:

We, the undersigned delegates to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, representing the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, appeal from the decision of the Committee on Adjustment at the Second Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to this, the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and we ask that the charter granted to the International Brotherhood of Cement Workers be revoked by the American Federation of Labor, as the jurisdiction of that organization conflicts with the jurisdiction granted to the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, which organization was organized and granted a charter from the A. F. of L. three (3) months prior to the chartering of the I. B. of G. W.

The following is the report of the Committee on Adjustment at the Second Annual Convention of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L.:

"We, your committee, recommend that where there are existing agreements between the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers and International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, they shall remain the same. But we concede the right to the Cement Workers to control all laborers working exclusively at the Cement Industry."

This report of the Adjustment Committee was adopted by the Convention of the B. T. D. and an appeal was taken at once by Delegate H. P. Smith of our International Union.

The committee reported as follows: Inasmuch as this resolution is an appeal from a decision rendered by the Tampa Convention of the Building Trades Department, your committee re-

commends that it be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, as the first court of appeals.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 106 be amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 106—By Delegates Charles A. Cullen, J. Tazelaar, E. Arnold and Charles J. Eisenring of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators.

RESOLVED, That whereas the charter of the Local Building Trades Council in Syracuse has been revoked by the officials of the Building Trades Department, which the building trades unionists of Syracuse, N. Y., claim was done contrary to all law or precedent, and positively unjustifiably in view of the fact that said local building trades council strictly obeyed the law, and that the aforesaid Local Building Trades Council retained only as members such unions as were in harmony with the American Federation of Labor, and in good standing in both the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department, a subordinate branch; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a representative of the American Federation of Labor and a representative of the Building Trades Department meet in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., as soon as possible after the close of this Convention, make an investigation of the subject, and report their findings to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for action.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegates Tazelaar and Kirby.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate McNulty, Secretary of the committee—That completes the report of the Committee on Building Trades, which is respectfully submitted and signed by

WM. D. HUBER, Chairman;  
F. J. McNULTY, Secretary;  
F. M. RYAN,  
FRANK FEENEY,  
WM. J. McSORLEY,  
C. A. CULLEN,  
T. B. CLARK,  
D. D'ALESSANDRO,  
R. P. WALSH,  
CHAS. M. LEPS,  
HERBERT CRAMPTON,  
WM. A. BRENNAN,  
MATT COMERFORD,  
PETER G. COOK,  
M. O'SULLIVAN.

# REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Delegate Furuseth, Secretary of the Committee, reported as follows:  
To the 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on President's Report have carefully considered the subject matters referred to us and beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee has deemed it advisable to classify the various subjects submitted to us in the President's Report, the Executive Council's Report and the various resolutions, in order that we might deal with the various subjects in a more concrete manner. We have, under the general head of injunctions, considered the following sub-heads in the President's Report:

Summary of Injunction, Contempt and Appeals.

Free Speech—Free Press.

Court of Appeals' Decision.

Legislation—Anti-Trust Law — Injunction.

Injunctions.

Litigation and the Boycott—Judicial Opinion.

In the Executive Council's Report the sub-heads:

Buck's Stove and Range Company Injunction Suit—Contempt Proceedings.

We have considered separately the sub-heads in the President's Report entitled:

Eight-hour Bill.

Employers' Liability and Automatic Compensation Laws.

Department of Labor.

Ship Subsidy Bill.

Asiatic Exclusion.

Census Bill.

Convict Labor.

Child Labor.

Labor's Practical Political Action.

Hatters' Strike—Steel Workers' Strike.

Porto Rican Labor Movement.

American Federationist.

Labor Press.

Organizers.

European Tour.

And also the following from the Report of the Executive Council:

President Gompers European Trip.

Legal Defense Before the Court.

Legislation.

Libel Suit.

## Uniform Laws to Protect Human Life.

Some Supreme Court Decisions.

We congratulate the members of the various unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor upon the magnificent showing relative to the increase of membership, financial assistance to organizations involved in strikes and general progress made during the year, under such exceedingly adverse circumstances. We cannot help reiterating the expressed opinion of President Gompers that the enforcement by the affiliated organizations of the slogan, no wage reduction, enunciated at Boston at the beginning of a period of trade depression was one of the principal causes of the speedy restoration of industrial activity. It has demonstrated beyond question the economic principal that reductions in wages tend to intensify industrial depression rather than to restore them to their normal condition.

## INJUNCTIONS.

Injunctions in labor disputes are innovations in our modern jurisprudence. The original purpose for which injunctions were issued was to restrain parties to any dispute about the title or damages to property from interfering with the property in question, until the courts had determined the property rights involved. These restraining orders were made returnable at the next term of court, or at the session of court where the cases were to be heard and determined, and consequently were never permanent, expiring by their own limitations when the court had convened to determine the questions at issue. That they are clearly intended to protect property rights, and property rights only, is demonstrated by the fact that the courts invariably insist upon a bond being furnished by the parties suing out the writ to indemnify the parties enjoined for any loss that may accrue to them by virtue of the writ having been issued. When such an order of court has been violated it is not a difficult matter for the court to determine the actual damages, if any, that have been sustained through the issuance of the injunction, thereby protecting the restrained parties against any unwarranted invasion of their rights, but when the court issues an injunction in a labor dispute, restraining persons in controversy with employers from doing those things that

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

they have a legal and moral right to do, and as a result of that injunction the contest is lost to the workers, there is no court on earth that can determine the damage that has been sustained by the persons enjoined, and consequently they cannot recover from the bond. When the court arrogates to itself the power to issue injunction never contemplated by the rules of equity, and in direct violation of constitutional and statutory law, and assumes the right to issue injunctions for the purpose of enforcing criminal law, it departs from the domain of property rights and invades that of personal rights in a manner for which there can be no excuse except that the court thereby becomes the sole judge of the law and the fact, and, if the parties enjoined are declared guilty of contempt, the extent of the punishment. All of which is in direct violation of the fundamental laws of the land and the Anglo-Saxon concept of human liberty.

The great charter of human liberty, the Magna Charta of Great Britain, the basis upon which British and American freedom rests, in Clause 39 declares:

"No free man shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseised, or outlawed, or banished or any ways destroyed, nor will we pass upon him, nor will we send upon him, save by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land."

The Bill of Rights enunciated by the British Parliament for the protection of the common people and signed by William and Mary upon their accession to the British throne as a condition upon which their title to sovereignty would rest, declares:

"Paragraph 1. That the pretended power of suspending of laws, or the execution of laws, by legal authority, without consent of Parliament is illegal.

"Paragraph 2. That the pretended power of dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws by regal authority, as it hath been assumed, and exercised of late, is illegal."

The Declaration of Independence declares: "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and it further assigns as one of the causes for the separation from the mother country and the establishment of an independent government:

"for depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury."

The Constitution of the United States, which creates our Judiciary, gives to it whatever power it can properly exercise and limits its jurisdictions, says:

First Amendment: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Sixth Amendment: In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and a public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Ninth Amendment: The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Tenth Amendment: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Thirteenth Amendment: Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

It must be apparent to even the most casual investigator that the courts of the United States hold the same relationship to the Government of our country that the courts of Great Britain held and now hold to the regal power. No one will contend that any judge in Great Britain, either at the time of the adoption of our Constitution, or since that time could have any greater power than that conferred by regal authority expressed by the Parliament and approved by the King. It naturally follows that our courts can have no greater power than that granted to them by the Constitution.

When the Constitution granted to our Judiciary jurisdiction in equity, it could not have conveyed any wider authority than that which existed in English jurisprudence at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and the quotations we have cited from the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence absolutely deny the right of the Equity Courts to infringe

upon personal liberty or existing law. Our government is not only one of delegated powers, but also of reserved powers. The same instrument that creates the judiciary and delegates powers to it, reserves all of the powers that are not thus delegated to the various states and to the people. When, therefore, any court assumes to exercise powers not delegated to it by the Constitution, it invades the rights specifically reserved by that document to the states and the people; its action becomes void from lack of jurisdiction and should not be obeyed.

We are consequently in hearty accord with President Gompers when he says:

When a judge so far transcends his authority, and assumes functions entirely beyond his power and jurisdiction; when a judge will set himself up as the highest authority in the land, invading constitutionally guaranteed rights of citizens; when a judge will go so far in opinion, decision and action, that even judges of the Court of Appeals have felt called upon to characterize his action "unwarranted" and "foolish"; under such circumstances it is the duty of the citizen to refuse obedience and to take whatever consequences may ensue.

I repeat and emphasize this fact, that the doctrine that the citizen must yield obedience to every order of the court, notwithstanding that order transcends inherent, natural, human rights guaranteed by the Constitution of our country, is vicious and repugnant to liberty and human freedom, and that it is the duty, the imperative duty to protest.

Notwithstanding the constitutional limitations mentioned, modern injunctions have taken three distinct lines, two of which are unconstitutional, arbitrary and unjust.

First. Injunctions are issued to protect property rights from irreparable injury where there is no remedy at law. That is the only province in which an injunction properly belongs.

Second. Injunctions have unwarrantably been issued for the purpose of enforcing existing statutory and common law, arbitrarily invading the jurisdiction of the legislatures and the law courts, thus wiping out of existence that protection against false accusations that free men have fought for and forced from the hands of autocratic kings and tyrannical governments and defended at the cost of their lives from the days of Guthram the Dane to the present generation of man, the right of trial by jury.

When the legislative branch of the

government has specified the punishment for any violation of law, it has provided what, in its judgment is an adequate remedy and means of prevention, and having provided such remedy no court has any right to step in over the head of the legislature and provide another remedy.

Third. Modern American courts assume the right to issue injunctions interfering with the personal rights of man in exercising free speech, free press, peaceable assemblage, and in their personal relationship with each other. The rights of free speech, free press and peaceable assemblage are specifically guaranteed by the Constitution. They are the fundamental safeguards of a free people which neither courts, kings nor cajolery should be permitted to destroy. The personal relationship between man and man comes clearly within the jurisdiction of the law courts and has no place in the courts of equity, unless upon the assumption by the courts that man is property, an assumption repugnant to the sense of right of all civilized communities and specifically forbidden by the XIII Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It is under this class of injunctions that the courts have assumed jurisdiction in the now famous Buck's Stove and Range Company case.

In this case, the court, in violation of the expressed terms of the Constitution, enjoins the right of free speech, free press and peaceable assemblage, in addition to proclaiming the false doctrine that patronage and good will in business is property.

Business is divided into two elements. The first element, the stock in trade is property beyond question. The second element, patronage and good will cannot by any stretch of the imagination, or by any method of reasoning or logic be considered the property of the man engaged in business. If it is property at all, it can only be the property of the man who has the patronage or the good will to give.

We are pleased to note that upon an appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, Chief Justice Shephard dissents from the decision of the majority of the court.

The division of opinion of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in this case, together with the widely divergent opinions expressed by different



federal courts in various parts of the country, making it practically impossible for even those that are learned in the law, not to mention the ordinary lay man, to determine with any degree of accuracy the extent of the jurisdiction and powers of our courts in injunction cases, shows the imperative need that the Supreme Court should pass upon the entire subject matter involved. No better case has yet presented itself for that purpose than the Buck's Stove and Range case and the contempt proceedings growing out of it.

We, therefore, recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to take such steps as may be necessary to carry this injunction case, and the contempt cases growing out of it, to the Supreme Court of the United States in order that we may secure a decision that will define our rights in so far as it can be done in considering these cases, and we further recommend that the Executive Council be authorized to raise funds, either by assessment or appeal, if more be needed, to carry the former recommendation into effect. No matter what position the Supreme Court may take upon the cases at issue, our experience with injunctions during the past 30 years makes it necessary to secure such legislation as will clearly mark the dividing line between Equity Courts and Law Courts and prevent the Equity Courts from ever again usurping the powers of our legislatures and our courts of law.

We have examined H. R. 3058, introduced in the 61st Congress by Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania, and believe it will accomplish the results desired, if enacted into law, and that in addition it will remove the strained construction of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law made by the Supreme Court and destroy any possibility of making the said Sherman Anti-Trust Law apply to the laborer instead of to the product of his labor.

We recommend that this bill be endorsed, and every effort be put forth by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated branches to secure its enactment into law.

We deem it incumbent upon us to emphasize the warning of President Gompers against the so-called "Life-Savers" injunction bills, introduced for the various reasons enumerated. Most of these bills concede a statutory right to the

courts which they do not now possess—to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and then provide a trial by jury in contempt proceedings. Our contention is that when an injunction is issued in a labor dispute, irreparable injury is done to the parties enjoined and to the cause of labor, which no court can compute and no bond can indemnify. The remedy lies in remanding the courts to their proper functions in law and equity, as defined in the Wilson Bill.

Until some change has been secured in the practices of the courts, either through Supreme Court decisions, or legislative enactment, we recommend that every answer to a writ of injunction or a citation for contempt shall insist upon our constitutional right of free speech, free press, peaceable assembly and freedom from interference with our personal rights by the Equity Courts, and the denial of their authority to assume that anyone has a property right in man, his good-will or his patronage.

We cannot pass from the consideration of this question without entering our earnest protest against the unjudicial and intemperate language of Justice Wright when passing sentence upon Brothers Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.

The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous rising vote.

#### EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

We agree with President Gompers when he says we should press the demands for a bill for an eight-hour day, and express the hope that the Sixty-first Congress will enact the Eight-Hour Bill into law.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

#### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND AUTOMATIC COMPENSATION LAWS.

We are pleased to note the increase of public sentiment favorable to employers' liability and automatic compensation, and commend President Gompers and the Executive Council for having carefully prepared four bills covering these important subjects in State and federal legislation, and we recommend that they be endorsed by this Convention, and that, in seeking State legislation or endorsing federal legislation, State Federations of Labor, and city central bodies be urged to communicate with the President of the Am-

erican Federation of Labor to secure copies of the proposed legislation, so that uniformity of action may be obtained in the several States.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Botterill—This is a question in which the labor movement is deeply interested, and I think the status of the question might be stated by Mr. Gompers, or possibly by some of the members of the Executive Council, as to what prospect there is of the adoption of a bill of the character proposed to be introduced by the Executive Council on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Wilson, Chairman of the Committee—The same difficulties that confront us in asking other federal legislation confront us when we seek to secure federal legislation relative to employers' liability and workmens' compensation acts. As every citizen of the United States knows, our Government is a government of delegated and reserved powers. When our Government was originally created, it was created through thirteen States, each of which considered itself a separate and independent government, coming together and conceding certain powers from their own sovereignty to that of a central government for their protection. Hence, the Federal Government has no power in any direction, except those powers that have been delegated to it by the written Constitution from the States that are component parts of the Government. There is no part of that document that specifically grants powers along the lines of employers' liability or workmen's compensation acts. It is true that it does give the Federal Government the power to regulate commerce between the States, and under that clause of the Constitution, the Federal Government has the power to enact legislation relative to employers' liability in those lines of industry, and also with regard to compensation in those lines of industry that are engaged in inter-State and foreign commerce. Beyond that, the powers of the Federal Government do not extend in these lines. All the other powers in that direction are reserved to the various States and to the people. Hence, it has become necessary in the drafting of legislation,

to draft several bills that will cover the powers granted to the Federal Government, and bills that can be introduced in the various States where the remainder of the power rests. It seems that, so far as Government employees are concerned, and so far as those that are engaged in inter-state and foreign commerce are concerned, that two bills are required in the Federal Congress. The other bills are required in the State legislatures. Your committee believes that, in order to secure as much uniformity as possible in legislation in the forty-six States connected with the Federal Government, that all of the State Federations in existence, and the city central bodies that are endeavoring to secure legislation through their legislatures, should place themselves in communication with the President of the American Federation of Labor in order to secure copies of those bills drafted by men learned in the law, so there can be uniformity throughout the entire country in endeavoring to secure this line of legislation.

The question was discussed by Delegates Crampton, Woll, Wilson, and President Gompers.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried by unanimous vote.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

We are in hearty accord with the suggestion that a demand be made for the establishment of a Department of Labor, independent of any other department under the Government, with a secretary at its head, who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet, and recommend that the resolution adopted at the Boston Convention, and quoted in the President's report, be reaffirmed.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

#### SHIP SUBSIDY.

Every Convention of the American Federation of Labor, beginning with the Detroit Convention, in 1899, has gone on record in opposition to ship subsidy in any form. We heartily endorse what President Gompers says in his report upon this subject, and recommend that we re-adopt the action of former Conventions relative to this subject.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

**ASIATIC EXCLUSION.**

We note with regret that no progress has been made in any definite legislation to exclude Asiatics from the United States. Japanese, Koreans and Hindoos are constantly arriving in ports of the Pacific Coast, and though there are some departures, their numbers are constantly increasing.

We recommend that this Convention re-affirm the position taken by the Norfolk and Denver Conventions, to the effect that the Chinese Exclusion Act be so extended that it will apply to all Asiatic races.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

**CENSUS BILL.**

We congratulate President Gompers and the American Federation of Labor upon their successful efforts in securing amendments to the Census Bill, retaining the printing of the census reports in the Government Printing Office, thereby insuring that the work will be performed under fair conditions and upon an eight-hour-workday basis, and the incorporation of a feature providing for the enumeration of the unemployed and the causes and periods of their unemployment. We wish to express our sincere appreciation of the vigorous and effective efforts put forth by the International Typographical Union towards securing these items in the Census Bill.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be adopted.

President Gompers—I would suggest an addition to the report of the committee. I think the committee will have no objection to it. It is simply an expression of proper appreciation of the spirit of one of the organizations that has been primarily interested in that matter—the International Typographical Union.

Delegate Furuseth, Secretary of the committee—The committee has no objection to incorporating that as a part of the report.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

**CONVICT LABOR.**

We endorse the sentiments expressed by President Gompers upon this important subject, and urge renewed efforts

be put forth to secure the enactment of this much-needed legislation.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

**CHILD LABOR.**

Under this caption, President Gompers has expressed in clear and concise language the entire philosophy of the trade union movement on the subject of child labor, and has made some specific recommendations. We commend his statement on this subject to the careful and thoughtful reading and consideration of the members of the American Federation of Labor and all persons interested in the proper protection of child life, and we concur in his recommendations, and urge their adoption.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

**LABOR'S PRACTICAL POLITICAL ACTION.**

We endorse the recommendations made by President Gompers to the meeting of the Executive Council in April of this year, as follows:

In connection with the subject of legislation, I beg to suggest that inasmuch as there appears to be little disposition on the part of Congress, particularly in its present make-up, to give the relief that we should have from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in so far as concerns the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, relief from the abuse of the writ of injunction, or to enact legislation for the extension of the Eight-Hour Law, for the protection of seamen's rights, or for the regulation of convict labor, etc., I recommend that we urge upon organized labor and all reform forces to begin an agitation and to organize so as to be prepared to take action in the next congressional election. In centering the effort of labor and its friends upon congressional and state legislative action, we shall be following the direct instructions of a number of conventions of the American Federation of Labor, emphasized by the direction of the Denver Convention.

The urgent need for the adoption of a policy of this character is expressively stated by the President under the caption of "Convict Labor," when he says:

Representatives of such a plastic mold, who neither dare to do nor dare to openly deny, should be kept home among their neighbors, and labor should see to it that men from its own ranks go to Congress, men who understand what labor is and what laborers want, and who will have enough American grit to assert themselves for the bone, brain and brawn of their constituents. The average Congressman either does not know

or he does not care. Give us men who do know, who do care, and who will dare, and labor legislation will then come as a natural sequence.

We recommend that the development of the plans for carrying this policy into effect be placed in the hands of the Executive Council.

On motion, th report of the committee was adopted.

#### HATTERS' STRIKE — STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE.

We congratulate the United Hatters of North America upon the now practically successful issue of their struggle to maintain their organization and preserve fair conditions for their members, and in connection therewith we desire to call special attention to the record which this organization has made. In the struggle were involved 22,000 men and women. It has lasted for ten months. Only 41 of the 22,000 deserted. Ninety per cent. of the 41 were relatives of employers.

The Hatters may well be proud of the record, and the labor movement may feel pride in the struggle made by the Hatters' organization.

We realize the great odds against which the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association have been contending, in their efforts to protect the rights and well-being of workers engaged in the iron, steel and tin industries, and hope for their ultimate success in the great struggle they are now engaged in, to the end that every wage-worker employed in those industries may be thoroughly organized in the unions where they properly belong, their wages increased and their conditions of employment improved.

As the Convention has already dealt with the subject matter, referring it to a special committee, we deem it inadvisable to make any further comment at this time.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

#### PORTO RICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

We are pleased to learn of the improved condition of the labor movement in Porto Rico. We endorse the efforts that have been put forth to assist the Porto Ricans in their struggle for better industrial conditions and political

liberty, and recommend that the efforts be continued.

We further express the hope that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Aybar libel suit will be of such a nature as shall protect the common people of Porto Rico against arbitrary invasion of their rights.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

Its editorials are par excellence in propounding the philosophy of the trade union movement, in describing the reasons for its policy, and pointing out the dangers that beset it. Its contributed articles are of the highest order, dealing with various phases of the trade union movement in this and other countries, by men who have made a life study of the subject. Its influence for good wherever it can reach the minds of men is beyond calculation.

The only recommendation we have to make is: Subscribe for it. Read it. Digest its contents and be guided accordingly.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

#### LABOR PRESS.

The position of your committee on the subject of Labor Press is clearly expressed in the report of the Committee on President's Report to the Denver Convention, as follows:

We desire to express our thanks to the editors of the official journals of our National and International Unions, as well as to the bona fide labor press. We fully realize many of the disadvantages under which the editors of bona fide labor papers have to work, but we desire to commend them for their untiring efforts and devotion to our cause. However, we realize that there are publications issued which masquerade as labor papers, but which in reality are but vultures upon the body politic, and whose columns are open to the highest bidder, particularly those bidders who are in opposition to our movement. For this class of so-called labor papers we have nothing but the utmost contempt, but would urge upon our members and friends, wherever possible, to give their support to the regular bona fide labor papers.

We desire to add that there is not a pseudo-labor paper published anywhere in the country that the local labor movement in the vicinity of its publication is not in a position to know that it is such, and if the labor movement in a vicinity where such publications

WHEREAS, Proceedings against the officers of the American Federation of Labor were started on August 19th, 1907, by a stove and range company, against an alleged boycott upon this firm, which was given a hearing before Judge Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the result of which was the issuance of a temporary injunction, restraining the defendants from prosecuting a so-called boycott on the products of the Bucks' Stove and Range Company, which injunction was later made permanent; and

WHEREAS, In the appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, references to the Bucks' Stove and Range Company were alleged to continue to appear in the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, "The American Federationist," and alleged references were made in writings and speeches, one incident being a meeting held by the Central Federated Union at the Grand Central Palace, in New York City; and

WHEREAS, Upon the result of this hearing, Judge Wright of the Supreme Court of the District found the defendants guilty, and sentenced President Samuel Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison to terms of one year, nine months and six months, respectively; and

WHEREAS, Appeal was taken from this decision, and judgment having been rendered by the Court of Appeals of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on November 2nd, 1909, sustaining the decision of Judge Wright; be it

RESOLVED, That the Central Federated Union of Greater New York, representing the largest city central labor body, through its duly elected representative, protests against this adverse decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and quote the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Sheppard, in saying, "I have heretofore expressed the opinion that if the injunction order was null and void, because opposed to the constitutional provision concerning freedom of speech and of the press," and we request that this Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the City of Toronto, Canada, instruct all national, international and Federal labor unions, state federations and city central bodies to distribute at once to the general membership of the labor unions of this country, and to those citizens who object to the suppression of free speech and a free press, a petition for the purpose of filing a mighty protest with the President and the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to create such funds as may be necessary to prevent the fulfillment of this sentence upon our representatives, President Samuel Gompers, Vice-President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison, by means of an assessment upon the general membership of the American Federation of Labor, and that no effort shall be spared to resist by lawful and constitutional means, any punish-

ment rendered against the officials of the American Federation of Labor for any so-called violations of the constitutional rights of free speech and free press.

The committee reported that the subject matter of the resolution was covered in another part of the report of the committee, and that further action on the matter was unnecessary.

Delegate DeVeaux—I move that the resolution be submitted to the Executive Council for consideration. (Seconded and carried.)

Resolution No. 23—By Delegates T. V. O'Connor, James E. Dwyer, James Raymond and John J. Joyce, of the International Longshoremen's Association:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has been unceasing in its efforts, and unsparing in expense, in an endeavor to secure for its members equality before the law, in the right of trial by jury where crimes are charged against them; and

WHEREAS, In accord with the spirit of the Constitution of this country, where crime is charged wherein the penalty, on conviction, is imprisonment, or a fine, or both, then the accused, in all equity at law is undeniably entitled to the right of trial by jury, without respect to court orders or rules which are in conflict therewith; and

WHEREAS, There is no Constitutional or Statutory law in force which prohibits or restrains any judge possessed of legal right to preside over a court (wherein a case is on trial for contempt of court, or for violation of an injunction, or restraining order issued by a court) from granting to the person accused the right to a trial by jury, if such judge be disposed to accord this right; and

WHEREAS, The acknowledgment and concession of this right would add vastly to the public esteem for our courts, increasing the confidence of the people in their integrity and their faith in their impartiality; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that it is the first duty of every member of this Federation to take the necessary and most practical course to protect himself individually, and the public generally, in the full security of this right, and that this Convention advise the members of this Federation that where such judicial offices are elective, that they put entirely aside all personal feeling and partisan prejudice, and confer their vote only on candidates for such offices who will fully acknowledge this right, and pledge themselves to concede it, if elected. And where such offices are appointive, that this rule shall apply to those having the power of appointment of such.

The committee recommended that the subject matter was covered in a previous report, and that no further action was necessary.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 53—By W. D. Mahon, C. O. Pratt and Ben Commons of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is an international movement, having for its object the uplifting and improvements of the conditions of the men and women of toil, regardless of the national or governmental boundary lines; and

WHEREAS, It seems from the reports that the American Federation of Labor is not properly and thoroughly affiliated and united with the workers of the Old World; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council are hereby authorized to make such arrangements, and to affiliate the American Federation of Labor with the International Labor Congress of Europe and such other International bodies as will properly and thoroughly unite and cement our movements with the organized movements of the world in behalf of labor.

The committee recommended that the subject matter was covered in a previous report, and that no further action was necessary.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 70.—By Delegation, International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Seamen are still subject to involuntary servitude—being by law compelled to render service or labor against their will; and

WHEREAS, Seamen quitting work in foreign countries are still, under treaties between nations, treated as criminals, arrested and returned to their masters;

WHEREAS, Vessels, even those which carry passengers, are permitted to go to sea with crews, the members of which have no knowledge either of their work or the language of the officers, thereby sacrificing property and human lives to unnecessary dangers and loss in the interests of cheap transportation by water; and

WHEREAS, H. R. 11193, to amend the law as relative to American Seamen, to prevent under-manning and unskilled manning of American vessels, and to encourage the training of boys in the American Merchant Marine, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Slight, of Mississippi, is designed to correct these and other evils; therefore

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled that we endorse this bill and urge its speedy enactment into law.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation was concurred in.

Resolution No. 74—By Delegate Chas. Dold of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of many that the time has arrived for the wage-worker to become independent in the political as well as the economic field; and

WHEREAS, In conformity with these views, it is held that, through the formation of a Labor Party, taking the economic platform and Declaration of the A. F. of L. as a basis, the various, diverse and opposite thought can be united for one common purpose, that of procuring equity for the wage-worker;

RESOLVED, That this the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. urge the early formation of a Labor Party.

The committee recommended that the subject matter was covered in a previous report, and that no further action was necessary.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 77—By Delegate Sam de Nedrey, C. L. U., District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, The illiteracy test is the most practical means for restricting the present stimulated influx of cheap labor, whose competition is so ruinous to the workers already here, whether native or foreign; and

WHEREAS, An increased head tax upon steamships is needed to provide better facilities, to more efficiently enforce our immigration laws, and to restrict immigration; and

WHEREAS, The requirement of some visible means of support would enable immigrants to find profitable employment; and

WHEREAS, The effect of the Federal Bureau of Distribution is to stimulate foreign immigration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the A. F. of L. in Twenty-ninth Annual Convention assembled, that we demand the enactment of the illiteracy test, the money test, an increased head tax and the abolition of the Distribution Bureau; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we favor heavily fining the foreign steamships for bringing debarable aliens where reasons for debarment could have been ascertained at time of sale of ticket.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegate W. A. Sexton, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters:

WHEREAS, In view of the fact that organization of a stronger character is absolutely necessary on the Pacific coast, and while the international centers of the various organizations have

given as much of their time to the work of building up the trade union movement in that locality as their time would permit; and

WHEREAS, This work can be largely extended by a visit to the Pacific Coast during the coming year by President Gompers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct President Gompers to pay a visit to such cities on the Pacific Coast as he may deem advisable during the coming year for the purpose of delivering addresses in the interest of the trade union movement.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

President Gompers in the Chair.

Resolution No. 114—By Delegate W. L. Johns of the Tri-City Central Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The Labor press of the United States has, in the past, rendered valuable assistance to the cause of Union Labor and, in some sections, without sufficient financial support from the rank and file; and

WHEREAS, The need of an up-to-date labor press is now more than ever necessary; in view of the attitude of the various newspapers, controlled by the Manufacturers' Association, toward organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor Convention, that the various central bodies and other organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. be urged to extend the labor press every financial and moral encouragement, and, wherever practicable, the central bodies place in the field a labor paper that will at all times champion the cause of labor.

The committee recommended that the subject matter was covered in a previous report, and that no further action was necessary.

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 139—By Delegates J. A. Franklin, N. Quesnel and John Dohney, of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America:

WHEREAS, The United States Government has recognized the fact that the demand for an eight-hour work day is based on a sound economic principle by granting it to all workmen directly in its employ; and

WHEREAS, The greater part of the Government work is let out at contract to private firms who compel their men to work ten hours or more per day; and

WHEREAS, An eight-hour bill covering all Government work, contract or otherwise, has been pending in Congress for several years, where it has been

pigeon-holed in an unfriendly committee by the enemies of labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a letter be addressed to each member of Congress by the A. F. of L. and by all organizations affiliated therewith, requesting them to use their influence and vote to have the eight-hour passed at the next session of Congress and to have a clause inserted in each of the appropriation bills providing that all work done under each appropriation shall be done at not more than eight hours per day; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Convention to wait on President Taft to urge upon him the advisability of recommending to Congress the passage of this just legislation; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee of the A. F. of L. be authorized to arrange for a great eight-hour demonstration to be held in the City of Washington, D.C., during the next session of Congress, and that all trade and labor unions in the country be invited to participate in the demonstration.

The committee recommended that the subject matter was covered in a previous report, and that no further action was necessary.

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 142 — By Delegate Harry DeVeaux of the Central Federated Union of New York:

WHEREAS, The firm of Seigel, Cooper Co. of New York, N. Y., carries an advertisement the year around in the "Federationist," the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, this advertisement creates the impression that the firm of Seigel, Cooper Co. is fair to organized labor; and

WHEREAS, The firm refuses to recognize the right of their employees to affiliate themselves with the Unions of their craft, and they have for years refused to pay the recognized Union wages; and

WHEREAS, The firm of Seigel, Cooper Co., during the present year consolidated the workrooms of both the carpet and upholstery departments with the workrooms of the Greenhut Co. The Greenhut Co. was operating up to that time under an agreement with local Unions of Upholsterers' International Union of North America, and they employed Union men, members of the above Union exclusively, and paid them a rate of wages from \$21.00 to \$35.00 per week of eight hours per day; and

WHEREAS, The action of the firm of Seigel, Cooper Co. in bringing non-union men, employed at the rate of wages from \$12.00 to \$21.00 per week into competition and contact with the Union men employed by Greenhut Company, thus compelling the Union men to go on strike in an attempt to compel the firm to unionize the shop and pay the Union rate of wages and an eight-hour work-day; and

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of New York has made efforts through committees and by correspond-

ence, to obtain an interview with Mr. J. B. Greenhut, who is the President of both the Seigel, Cooper Company and Greenhut Company, with a view of settling the strike. Mr. Greenhut has at all times refused to see the committee; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the American Federation appoint a representative to endeavor to adjust this matter between the Union and the firms of Seigel, Cooper and Greenhut Company; be it further

**RESOLVED**, That, in the event of the firm failing to adjust the matter within sixty days from the adjournment of this Convention, that the advertisement of the Seigel, Cooper Company be discontinued in the "American Federationist."

The committee recommended reference to the Executive Council.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at length

by Delegate Hatch, who moved the following amendment to the report of the committee: That the Executive Council be instructed to use its best efforts to settle the controversy, and failing to do so within a reasonable time, at the expiration of the contract held by the advertising manager of the Federation-Siegel-Cooper Co. be stricken from the Federationist. (Seconded.)

Vice-President O'Connell in the chair.

The question was discussed by President Gompers, Delegates Hatch and Wilson (W. B.).

At 12.30 o'clock the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 2.00 o'clock p. m.

## ELEVENTH DAY.—Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2.30 o'clock p. m., Friday, November 19th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Kennedy (A. J.), Whitehead, Kline, Dohney, Fay, Monaghan, Pfeiffer, Gernon, McGivern, Tracy (Wm. J.), McCarthy, Manlove, Freel, Hughes, Lawyer, Ott, Calvert, Cronin, Donoghue, Lee (Chs.), Thompson (G.), Hoffman, Bruce, Wareham, Ruden, Maupin, Burkhart, Archer, Martin, Brunet, Ferguson, Anderson, Roberts, Gardner, Howell, Smith (A. M.), Roderick, Mawbray, Leibowich.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

President Gompers announced that the report of the committee on Resolution No. 142 was still under discussion.

The question was discussed by Delegates Tracy, Connors, Wilson (W. B.), Murphy and Healy.

A motion was made, and seconded, that debate close. (Lost.)

Delegate Hayes (M. S.)—I move, as a substitute, that the incoming Executive Council be recommended to use their good offices to bring about a better understanding between the Upholsterers' Union and the Siegel-Cooper Company. (Seconded.)

Delegate Hatch withdrew the amendment he had offered, in favor of the substitute offered by Delegate Hayes.

The question was further discussed

by Delegates Hayes (M. S.), Kerker, Kemper and Furuseth.

Delegate Wilson, Secretary of the committee—While the committee thinks the amendment of Delegate Hayes is unnecessary, we have no objection to it.

The amendment offered by Delegate Hayes was carried, and the report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

**Resolution No. 152—By Delegates of the United Garment Workers:**

**WHEREAS**, Prison labor, in the use of up-to-date and improved machinery and the selling of the time of the convicts to contractors at a stupendously low figure, with additional light, heat and rent gratis, has enabled these contractors to sell prison output at such low prices as to come into keen competition in the most unfair manner with free labor in the open market; and

**WHEREAS**, While we are not opposed to keeping those who are unfortunate enough to be incarcerated in prisons employed, yet we feel that such employment should be in callings which do not come in competition with free labor, and instead of the latest improved machinery being used, and permitting contractors to benefit, we believe that hand labor should be utilized, the output lessened, and the men be simply kept from idleness; and

**WHEREAS**, The United Garment Workers of America, and their thousands of members, have been great sufferers as a result of this prison output of shirts, overalls, pants, etc.; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor in-



struct the delegates to report to their respective Internationals, State Federations, central bodies, and local Unions, to more than ever oppose the prison labor contract system by refusing to purchase said output, and to endeavor to have legislation enacted in the various States compelling these contractors to place a label or ticket on said output, designating it as "Prison Made"; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That those desiring facsimiles of trademarks, or tickets on said prison output in some of the leading penitentiaries of the country can have the same by applying to the U. G. W. of A.

The committee recommended that the subject matter was covered in a previous report, and that no further action was necessary.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates Altman, Tracy, Landers, Wilson (W. B.), Furuseth, Botterill, McCullough, Connors and Tobin.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Vice-President Mitchell—I move that this Convention reaffirm the action of previous conventions on the subject of convict labor.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Vice-President O'Connell in the chair.

#### CONCLUSION.

We learn while at this Convention, with deep regret, that there is some doubt as to whether the appeal asked for by President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell, and Secretary Morrison will be granted. We hope and trust that the appeal may be allowed, so that we may know the position of the final judicial tribunal. If it should be denied, and Brothers Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison be compelled to serve the sentence imposed upon them, we recommend that the salaries of Brothers Gompers and Morrison be continued, and that Vice-President Mitchell be compensated at the same rate as if he were in attendance at meetings of the Executive Council.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be adopted.

Vice-President Duncan—I move to amend the report of the committee by providing that Vice-President Mitchell be paid the same salary as the Presi-

dent of the American Federation of Labor. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Duncan—My reason for offering the amendment is that the recommendation of the committee provides that the present salary of the President and Secretary be paid, and while I am not posted on Vice-President Mitchell's salary at the present time, I know that, even at the salary of the President of the American Federation of Labor, he would still be making a monetary sacrifice.

Delegate Lowe—I move as an amendment to the amendment, as the three men are going in for the same cause, that they all receive the same salary as the President of the American Federation of Labor. (Seconded and carried.)

Delegate Tracy (T. F.)—I suggest that this be the expression of the Convention. Let it not be said hereafter that it is the expression of only a part of this Convention. I suggest that we take a rising vote to express the sentiment of organized labor of America on this question.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee, as amended, was carried by unanimous rising vote.

Delegate Furuseth—That completes the report of the committee, all of which is respectfully submitted, and signed,

W. B. WILSON, Chairman;

P. J. McARDLE,

GEORGE L. BERRY,

OWEN MILLER,

JOHN A. MOFFITT,

FRANK DUFFY,

THOMAS F. TRACY,

EUGENE SARBER,

JOHN S. WHALEN,

GEORGE P. FOSTER

CORNELIUS FORD,

T. J. CREAGER,

ANDREW FURUSETH, Sec'y.

The report of the committee, as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Lynch—I move that all that portion of the President's report in regard to the Bucks' Stove and Range Company, the litigation in connection therewith, the report of the Executive Council, the report of the Committee on President's Report, and Vice-President Mitchell's speech on the same subject, be compiled in pamphlet form for propaganda purposes. (Seconded.)

Delegate Lynch, Delegate Crampton

and Delegate O'Sullivan spoke in favor of the motion.

The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

Treasurer Lennon arose to a question of personal privilege, and made the following statement: A document has come into my possession which reflects in a measure upon me personally, and contains statements regarding the action of this Convention that are absolutely false. I believe it is only right that it should come before the Convention. The document as as follows:

#### INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

General Office, Box No. 42, Springfield, Ill.

November 16, 1909.

BY F. J. SULLIVAN.

To all Electrical Workers,

Greeting:

The American Federation of Labor, through its law committee has decided to repudiate Messrs. Collins and McNulty after using all of the machinery at their control for the past year in an effort to reinstate them in the confidence of the Electrical Workers. Every influence has been exercised in an endeavor to foist these men upon this organization, but the committee discovered the misrepresentations made by the two could not be tolerated by trade unionists; further, their ignorance of the needs of the wage-worker, as evidenced by the laws that they attempted to foist upon the Electrical Workers through their Chicago Convention.

The American Federation of Labor will consider to-morrow, through the recommendations of the Law Committee, that it is high time to forever banish Messrs. Collins and McNulty from the American Labor Movement. For several days the Law Committee has been investigating to learn the facts in the working out of the Denver Agreement. They learned that it was repudiated by Collins and McNulty, and that Hamilton had declared himself against the officers of the Brotherhood elected at St. Louis and for these parties before he left Denver. This is a repudiation of Hamilton and all that he has ever said in connection with the agreement, as well as for McNulty and Collins. Collins claimed before the committee that there were one hundred and seventy locals supporting his office against the three hundred and forty-five supporting this office. President Reid challenged him to produce the books of his office and we would produce ours, and he refused. This admission proved the last charge of deceit and falsification against Collins. The A. F. of L. intimated to Collins and McNulty that as they had placed them in standing when they were not entitled to it, and they failed to maintain their standing, nothing more could be done.

For two years those men have tried to break up District Councils so that the Brotherhood would be helpless in strike.

They have dissipated all funds they could secure; they have tried to split our Brotherhood by organizing scab wiremen's locals when their threats were unavailing; they secured injunctions; employed deputy sheriffs and appointed organizers (?) indiscriminately. All to hold their jobs. The American Federation of Labor has kicked them out as discredited, unmitigated liars, false to those they have misrepresented and unfit to be in the movement. A week's investigation revealed added deceit and falsity each day. Eight months ago the controversy could be settled by a rank and file vote, but it would throw a deceitful, disrupting Organizer out and hasten the exposure.

Treasurer Lennon of the A. F. of L. will ask McNulty to resign (?) Collins sneaked back to Springfield to start new disrupting schemes, hide the money (?) again and evade Labor rebuke.

With ninety per cent of the Brotherhood against them the A. F. of L. tried for a year to null them through, but the Convention said investigate; they found deceit; a disrupting arbitrator, scab locals organized, the injunction violated by this crowd and dirt thrown in the same deceitful manner to cover the violation.

Treasurer Lennon—On behalf of myself and the committee, I want to say there is not one word of truth in that statement, and it is a disgrace to attempt to send out a circular of that kind to besmirch the character of anyone in the movement. The committee has absolutely no criticism to make of Organizer Hamilton in this matter, none whatever. The statement that I said anything about the resignation of Mr. McNulty as President of the Electrical Workers is absolutely false and unwarranted. I have done what I have been able to do in order to bring them together. If the parties to this controversy are going to bring unity among the Electrical Workers, they must suppress the man, whoever he be, who will issue a document of that kind.

President Gompers—The Chair desires to say that, a few minutes ago, just prior to Delegate Lennon's asking for the floor, a copy of the circular he has read, with the same signature attached, was handed me. This letter, addressed to me, accompanied it:

Toronto, Nov. 19th, 1909.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Toronto, Canada:

Dear Sir and Brother,—The undersigned call to your attention the copy of a mimeograph letter sent out from Springfield, Illinois, under date of November 16th, 1909, signed by F. J. Sullivan, copy of which is hereto attached.

We wish it understood by yourself and the delegates to this Convention of the

A. F. of L., that this circular letter does not express the sentiments of the Electrical Workers represented by J. J. Reid, or any of the undersigned or those they represent, but is merely the action of an individual, and we sincerely trust the circular will be considered by yourself and the delegates in this regard.

Trusting that the circumstances will be understood and assuring you and the delegates to this Convention of our respect and confidence, we are,

Faternally,

J. J. REID, Gen. Pres.;  
OLIVER MYERS, G. V. P.;  
JAS FITZGERALD, G. V. P.;  
J. A. MONJEAU, Dist. Pres.;  
F. C. HUSE, D. C. P.;  
J. W. MURPHY, Gen. Secy.;  
HARRY MEYERS, Dist. Pres.;  
L. W. E. KIMBALL, Dist. Org.;  
H. W. POTTER, Chmn. G. E. B.

President Gompers—While the gentlemen signing this document deny responsibility, the letter carries with it no repudiation of the circular. Mr. Reid and some of the other gentlemen who signed this being present, it would be only fair to us all if he might have an opportunity to enlighten this Convention upon the point suggested by the Chair.

Mr. Reid—I feel very grateful to the President for allowing me the privilege of the floor. I feel greatly outraged by this letter. I cannot adequately express my indignation at the issuing of this letter, and desire to repudiate it. I intend, as I stated to the Convention the other morning, to not only abide by the recommendations of that committee, but I will go to the limit to see that they are carried out. I know that my colleagues and myself have been put in an unfortunate position by more than one circular letter. I cannot, at this time, say any more, because I feel so indignant over the matter, but I repudiate it, and all that it carries with it.

Delegate McNulty—I rise to a question of personal privilege. Last year one of the gentlemen representing the other side was not in Denver. He took the position that he was not a party to the agreement, and that the others had no right to sign an agreement for the Brotherhood, binding him. Now we find out that one of the gentlemen who was in Denver is the author of a letter mailed from Springfield the night before the committee made its report to this Convention. The gentlemen here say they repudiate him. You can see what our organization has been "up against" during the past year. I went the limit

to bring harmony among the electrical workers of this country, and I intend to do so in the future; but there is a limit to everything, and I hope, when the next Convention comes, you will see for yourselves who will be to blame if harmony is not prevailing among the electrical workers.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADJUSTMENT.

Vice-President O'Connell, Chairman of the committee—Resolution No. 123 was not reported on by this committee yesterday.

Resolution No. 123 — By Delegates Matt Crawford and Michael Murphy of the International Union of Steam Engineers.

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen has within its membership a large number of licensed engineers, particularly in New York City, who at the present time are holding engineers' positions, and who refuse to become members of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the organization to which the rightfully belong; and

WHEREAS, In the recent difficulty between the Brewers' Association of New York and the Engineers, which resulted in a lockout, members of the Firemen's Brotherhood took the places of the Engineers. This action on the part of the Firemen assisted the employers to defeat the Engineers, and compelled them to accept the most unfavorable conditions; and

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen have refused to act in conjunction with the Brewery Workers and the Engineers in making new agreements, although repeatedly invited to do so. This action of the Firemen in holding themselves aloof from the other two organizations has at all times assisted the employing brewers to make a better bargain with the men; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen is hereby instructed to prevent these members from interfering with the Engineers' positions in time of trouble; and when a member of the Firemen's Union secures a license and becomes an engineer, he should immediately join the organization of that craft; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in all locations where firemen in breweries are members of the I. B. S. F., it is the duty of that body to work in conjunction with the Engineers in making agreements with the employers.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 56—By Delegates D. D'Alessandro and H. P. Smith of the International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers:**

**RESOLVED,** That the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby declare the action of the Building Trade Department of the A. F. of L. in ordering a Convention of the International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers as null and void and in violation of Section 2, Article 3 of the American Federation of Labor, which guarantees the autonomy of each International Union affiliated.

Vice-President O'Connell—This resolution was referred to the Committee on Adjustment from the Committee on Laws. Your committee recommends that it be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

#### **REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.**

Delegate Frey, Secretary of the committee, reported as follows:

**Resolution No. 18—By Delegate Harry De Veaux of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:**

Owing to the fact that the words "Musical Compositions" have been left out of the manufacturing clause of the new Copyright Law, a discrimination of more than twenty thousand per cent. is in force against American Creative Musical Art and its dependent industries, thereby depriving many industries established in this country of the rights and privileges to which they are fairly entitled.

Therefore, the Music Engravers' Union of America, No. 11809, A. F. of L., does herewith request the indorsement of the following resolution, which has already been endorsed by the Central Federated Union of New York City and the Music Engravers' Union:

**WHEREAS,** At a recent session of Congress of the United States of America, a new Copyright Bill was passed and enacted into law, which bill, in its operation, has deprived many industries established in this country of the rights and privileges to which they are justly entitled; and

**WHEREAS,** The wage-earners engaged in these industries are to a large extent members of organized labor, and, as such, deem it of great importance that such necessary changes be made in the present Copyright Law, so that the interests of the American wage-earner shall be fully protected; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor does herewith place itself on record as pledging its support to a movement whereby the American wage-earner shall receive his full share of the benefits of a reasonable Copyright Law, and with this object in mind, the

American Federation of Labor does herewith request that all organizations interested in the Copyright Law appoint a committee of three, who shall, in co-operation with the Central Federated Union of the City of New York, form a joint committee, who shall devise ways and means whereby certain necessary amendments to the Copyright Bill may be decided upon, and submitted to Congress for favorable action.

**Resolution No. 18** had been referred to the Committee on Education. That committee referred it to the Committee on Resolutions. The Committee on Resolutions reports concurrence.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

**Resolution No. 30—By Delegates M. S. Sullivan, R. G. M. Ross, and Thomas J. Butler of the A. S. M. W. I. A.:**

**WHEREAS,** The United States Government has been carrying on a policy of disrating the Coppermiths in the Brooklyn Navy Yard by discharging men for lack of work, and upon re-employing the same men they are compelled to work for a period of six days and sometimes more for less wages than they received prior to their last discharge, in order to certify that they are qualified for the same rating they received on all former occasions;

**WHEREAS,** All rating in the Navy Yard below what they call their first-class rating is far below the prevailing rate of wages in the locality of said yard;

**WHEREAS,** The Coppermiths' Union and the men who were directly concerned have entered a protest on various occasions, and in each case we have received an evasive reply, stating that it is not a question of the capacity of the employes, but rather the character of the work they are called on to perform; and

**WHEREAS,** The men, after working their probationary period at a rating less than they had before, and upon being elevated to a first-class rate, they worked until the work in question was completed, and were laid off for lack of work, but instead of receiving an excellent discharge for workmanship, as they had always received on all previous occasions, and such excellent discharge would give them the first preference for re-employment, they only received a discharge card marked good, which does not give them any preference, only to retain their number on the list; be it

**RESOLVED,** That we protest against disrating of a mechanic below what he received when he was discharged previously, as we believe no man should be asked to serve a period of six days after having gone through the same formula before on a previous occasion; if he was entitled to first-class rating before discharge, he should be entitled to first-class rating upon being re-employed; and be it

**RESOLVED,** That we protest against

the minimum rate of wages in the Navy Yard being less than the minimum rate paid by employers engaged in the same class of work in the locality of the yard, irrespective of whether it is old work or new work, as old work in many cases requires considerable skill in repairing in a satisfactory manner, the same being coppersmiths' work, they should not receive less than the prevailing rate of wages for performing it, as we believe it is not a question of the character of the work they are called on to perform but rather a question of the prevailing rate of wages, believing that the United States Government should pay wages at least equal to private employers; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That we condemn such methods of discharging as they have entered on recently of discharging a man for less rating than excellent if he has been entitled to same on previous occasions, as we cannot see where the character of the work is involved. If a man takes an old piece of work and repairs same in a skillful manner, he should be rated as an excellent man, thereby retaining him on the preferred list, which he has always been entitled to before; and be it still further

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor take this matter up and use every honorable means where-by the mechanics in the employ of the Government shall receive proper compensation for their work, and the minimum rate paid by the Government shall not be less than the prevailing rate paid for the same class of work by private firms in the locality of the Navy Yard in which the work is being done.

The committee reported as follows: As the subject matter of the resolution has met with differences of opinion on the part of those directly affected, your committee recommends that it be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 24 be amended to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 24**—By Delegates A. B. Lowe and T. W. Cassidy, of the Maintenance of Way Employees:

Delegate O'Sullivan—What does that carry with it?

Delegate Frey—It carries with it the request that the Executive Council is requested to use its best efforts to bring about the conditions requested in the resolution.

**RESOLVED**, That we urge the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to use its best efforts to promote the use of arbitration, by the nations of the earth, for the adjustment of all international questions which arise and fall of adjustment through diplomatic channels. War which forces man to kill his fellow-man, war by which the many are forced to sacrifice their lives to gratify the passions of a few is repugnant to the concepts of our civilization. We view with sincere gratification the growth of an international sentiment opposed to this barbarous method of the past, and we urge our Executive Council to use their best efforts in assisting in the development of those principles founded upon man's duty to his fellow-man, which must eventually make wars impossible through the application of the spirit and methods of arbitration and conciliate on;

**RESOLVED**, That this, the Twentieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, views with deep concern the enormous appropriations made by the Congress of the United States, so much in excess of what rigid economy would require; we urge upon our Government the utmost economy of expenditure, consistent with the proper administration of the affairs of the nations, thereby lessening the taxation and adding to the comfort of the wage-earner. We further urge that any increase of revenue over the just needs of honest administration be applied to the payment of the national debt;

**RESOLVED**, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States the presiding officers of the Senate and Congress, and to Chairman Tawney of the Committee of Appropriations.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 153**—By Delegates F. J. Hayes and W. D. Van Horn of the United Mine Workers of America:

**BE IT RESOLVED**, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby endorses and affirms the resolution adopted by the United Mine Workers of America, at its Annual Convention, held at Indianapolis, Ind., January, 1909, as follows:

**WHEREAS**, A class of predatory rich, who scarcely know the limit of their wealth, is coexistent with countless thousands whose poverty is directly attributable to their failure to find some owner of the means of production to employ them; and

**WHEREAS**, The denial of the opportunity of the willing workers to engage in useful labor springs from the fact that the means with which the necessities of life are produced are owned and controlled by private individuals who are not necessary factors in the

field of wealth production, but whose only function is to profit by the activity of the working class, so long as a market can be found where the products of the workers can be disposed of; and

**WHEREAS**, The workers receive, in the form of wages, only a small share of what their labor power, with the aid of machinery, creates, thus preventing them from buying back out of the markets the equivalent of what they have produced, necessarily causing a glutted market; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That we, the United Mine Workers of America in Annual Convention assembled, recognize and declare for the necessity of the public ownership and operation, and the democratic management of all those means of production and exchange that are collectively used, that every man and woman willing and able to work can have free access to the means of life, and get the full social value of what they produce.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

Delegate Hayes (F. J.)—I was one of the introducers of this resolution, which was adopted by the last Convention of the United Mine Workers of America. I desire to say at this time that I feel that a discussion of the resolution would consume a great deal of the time of the Convention, and it would be advertised throughout the world that there was division in the ranks of organized labor. While I would like personally to discuss the great fundamental principles of the economic philosophy contained in this resolution, I deem it would be inappropriate at this time, when the labor movement of America is facing a crisis. While we may disagree on economic theories, yet when we are attacked by the common enemy we are one in spirit. In the interest of a solidified labor movement, I ask unanimous consent of the Convention to withdraw this resolution.

Delegate Van Horn—As on of the introducers of that resolution, and as a delegate representing the United Mine Workers of America, I desire also to say that it is my wish that it be withdrawn. I do so not only in the interest of those personally interested in the persecution of the courts, but for the trade union movement of this entire country it is now necessary that we stand like a stone wall.

Unanimous consent being given to the request of Delegates Hayes and Van Horn, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 161—By Delegate J. A. Kelly, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

**WHEREAS**, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly alayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in its general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to wit: the immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese, Koreans and other races native of Asia; and

**WHEREAS**, The American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese, Koreans and other races native of Asia off the grounds: (1) That the wage and living standards of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects. (2) That the racial incompatibility, as between the peoples of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

**WHEREAS**, The systematic colonization by these Oriental races of our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast and other Western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, that the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all races native of Asia, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; therefore, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

On that portion of the President's Report under the caption "Immigration," and the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the same caption, the committee reported as follows: We approve the investigation made and recommend continuance of study and investigation on the findings, in order that results may follow tending toward further restriction of undesirable immigration and to reaffirm the action taken on this question by former conventions.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the President's Report under the caption "Department and Labor Conference," the committee reported as follows: The report on "Department and Labor Conference," referred to us from the report of the President, received our hearty commendation, and we recommend continuance of such conferences whenever circumstances suggest and the best interests of our movement warrant that they be held.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the President's Report under the caption, "Fraternity of Labor," the committee reported as follows. We agree with that part of the President's Report which reads as follows:

"The interchange of fraternal delegates between the labor organizations of other countries and our own has contributed toward a better understanding of our respective movements and aspirations.

"The freer and more general mutual acceptance of union cards issued by bona fide trade unions will cement the bonds of unity, fraternity, and solidarity, as will no other factor.

"Let it be known and accepted that workers who have manifested their intelligence and concern for their own welfare, as well as that of their fellows, by membership in bona fide unions in their own country, and that they will be universally regarded as brothers, and it will give an impetus to organization in trade unions the world over."

The committee further recommended the continued interchange of fraternal delegates among the labor organizations of the country, and recommended continuation of the acceptance of union cards by the affiliated international unions, for the purpose of more thoroughly cementing international trades unionism.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Organized Farmers," the committee reported as follows: We approve the action and policy of the Executive Council on this subject, and recommend that efforts be continued to promote the amicable relationship now existing between the Farmers' Unions and organized labor.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the caption, "Glass Bottle Blowers—Flint Glass Workers," the committee reported as follows: We recommend concurrence in the action and desire of the Executive Council on this subject.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the caption, "Old Age Pensions," the committee reported as follows:

Realizing that the development of industrial conditions, in their ever-changing concentration, weakens the efforts of the workers to remain self-reliant, and that but for the preservation of the economic rights through the efforts of organized labor, they would be entirely subject to the control of merciless industrial corporations, and that with all which can be done, the contest will ever be keen, your committee, in furtherance of the humane policy of the trade union movement, which at all times has given its best efforts to help the down-trodden and oppressed, recommends endorsement of the principle of old age pensions for the poor and needy who, during their active years as wage-earners, have contributed to the nation's wealth and prosperity, and are no longer able to do so.

Your committee is conscious of the difficulty of establishing a general old age pension system in the United States, because of written constitutions, or Bills of Rights, conceding or guaranteeing specific jurisdiction, both as to the limit and to the scope of authority in the relationship of the Federal Government in the several States and vice-versa, the States to the Federal authority. And in connection therewith, the enormous effort that would be entailed by the introduction and passage of a uniform pension act in the United States.

We are also aware of the danger of a further extension of authority over the conditions affecting individuals in the several States, by the Federal Government.

In examining this important and far-reaching question, obstacles which seem almost unsurmountable confront us, whichever way we turn. We believe, however, that the legislation in question, which will provide the maximum of good and secure the results desired with the least burden to the nation,

will be accomplished by requesting the Congress of the United States to undertake this great, just and necessary measure, which has already received the sanction and endorsement of several of the great nations of the earth. As the careful consideration of the best method of procedure by the Executive Council since the last Convention resulted in the unique, but exceedingly adroit, draft of a bill on the subject by Congressman W. B. Wilson, and which has been presented to you in its entirety in the report of the Executive Council, submitted at this Convention, we deem it advisable to place the stamp of our approval upon this bill. And we recommend its introduction for passage by the Congress of the United States, so that, from this direct effort, action will be secured, either as set forth in the bill under consideration or in some other practical measure growing out from its discussion. In connection with our general interests in Canada, we recommend the adoption by the Canadian Parliament of an old age pension bill similar to the one now in operation in the mother country, Great Britain.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the caption, "Compensation and Liability," the committee reported as follows: Your committee appreciates the necessity for legislation covering employers' liability and compensation for workmen in industrial accidents. Several States have appointed commissions to investigate thoroughly all the facts in relation to the matter, and we recommend a continuation of the agitation as set forth in the Executive Council's report on "Compensation and Liability," to the end that necessary legislation may be enacted.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the caption, "Extradition of Russian and Mexican Fugitives," the committee reported as follows: Your committee believes that the policy of maintaining a ceaseless watch over the authorities charged with the administration of the laws relative to the right of asylum for political refugees should be continued. We agree with the statements in this portion of the report, and recommend concurrence therein, believing that an impartial ad-

ministration of the law will safeguard the traditional right of asylum.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the caption, "Anti-Tuberculosis Crusade," the committee reported as follows: Your committee has already favorably reported resolutions relative to the anti-tuberculosis crusade. These resolutions have been adopted by the Convention. In addition, we commend the report of the Executive Council on this subject, and recommend, in the passage of legislative acts on this subject, that proper provision be made for the fumigation of houses, and especially rooms, which patients afflicted with tuberculosis have occupied.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Lincoln Centennial Observance," the committee reported as follows. We approve the report of the Executive Council and recommend the continuance of efforts to have Lincoln's birthday declared a National holiday in the United States, both by the Federal Government and by the various States.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "The Passing of Vice-President Max Morris and Ex-Secretaries August McCraith and Frank K. Foster," the committee reported as follows: Your committee concurs in the Executive Council's tribute of sorrow paid to the great loss sustained by our movement in the deaths of late Vice-President Max Morris, Secretaries August McCraith and Frank K. Foster, and it is with deep regret that we note the passing of those three valued men from our midst; and as a mark of respect we call upon the delegates assembled to extend the heartfelt sympathy of all members to the families of the deceased in their sad bereavement, and that this action by the Convention be communicated to them.

The report was adopted by unanimous rising vote.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Conclusion," the committee reported as follows: With the conclusion of the report, which was referred to us we fully



agree. As therein expressed, we urge the necessity for concentration of thought on an improved standard of life, as well as of increased loyalty and devotion to the labor movement, to liberty, to fraternity, and to solidarity among the working people.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 163—By Committee on Resolutions:

RESOLVED, That the 29th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor upon this, its first session in the Dominion of Canada, extends its most sincere sentiments of appreciation and thanks to the officials of the Province of Ontario and the officials and citizens of Toronto for the cordiality of the welcome extended to us and for the generous spirit of hospitality which has been so abundantly displayed during our sojourn with our Canadian brethren.

That we express our indebtedness to the press of the city for the uniform courtesy shown by its representatives, for the space which it has given to our deliberations, and for the unfailing spirit of fairness and impartiality which it has invariably manifested in reporting our discussions;

That the local Entertainment Committee, representing organized labor, has succeeded most effectively in making our stay in the City of Toronto a most pleasant one, the careful attention shown for our comfort and recreation having never been excelled;

That the Business Men's Club and many other social and fraternal organizations have won our heartiest appreciation for the generous and open-hearted welcome and hospitality which they have extended to our officers and delegates;

That the wives and daughters of the Trades Unionists of this city have deservedly earned our admiration and approbation by their successful efforts to entertain the lady delegates and the other ladies attending the Convention, and that we hereby express the thanks of the ladies in attendance to this Convention for the many courtesies shown them;

That the local Musicians' Union has contributed in no small degree to our pleasure by their massed band concert, excelling in this all other previous musical entertainments tendered to our delegates;

That the freedom of speech, which we have exercised without judicial restraint

based on superconstitutional and self-arrogated authority, has been more in conformity with the fundamental principles of a free and self-governing people, free speech and a free press, than is possible at present in the United States of America; and finally

That the delegates to this Convention are to be congratulated for the ability and fearlessness which they have shown in applying the sterling principles of trade unionism to the questions that have been presented to them for their consideration and action.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote of the Convention.

Delegate Fry—That completes the report of the committee, all of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES DUNCAN, Chairman;

THOMAS S. FARRELL,

GEO. R. FRENCH,

B. A. LARGER,

EDWARD HIRSCH,

P. J. DOHERTY,

GEO. B. HOWLEY,

THOS. F. O'LEARY,

JOHN C. HARDING,

HERMAN ROBINSON,

JOHN T. DEMPSEY,

D. D. MULCAHY,

W. R. FERGUSON,

P. M. DRAPER.

JOHN P. FREY, Secretary.

On motion, the report of the committee, as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

President Gompers—Yesterday a second supplemental report of the Executive Council was submitted and printed without being read. The first matter contained in the report is an agreement entered into between the Quarry Workers' International Union and the International Tunnel and Subway Constructors of North America.

I move that the agreement be ratified by this Convention. (Seconded and carried.)

President Gompers—The next question is that under the caption, "Teamsters Firemen, Brewery Workers."

On motion of Delegate Botterill, the recommendation of the Executive Council was approved.

On motion of Vice-President Duncan the election of officers, fraternal delegates, and the selection of a Convention city was made a special order of business for 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday November 20th.

The delegates of the American Feder-

ation of Musicians obtained unanimous consent to the introduction of a resolution, and presented the following:

Resolution No. 164—By the Delegates of the American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, The American musician is in no wise protected by the Alien Contract Labor Law, and the lack of such protection leaves him subjected to cheap foreign competition; and

WHEREAS, The French Opera Company of New Orleans, La., has imported an alien orchestra, thus displacing American musicians; and

WHEREAS, Before such importation was effected a proposition was made to the American Federation of Musicians, through a local union in New Orleans, to submit to a cut in wages, which is proof sufficient that the importation of said orchestra was made by the French Opera Company to avoid the paying of the established wages to American musicians; and

WHEREAS, Information has been received to the effect that the management of the Land and Irrigation Exposition in Chicago, Ill., has succeeded in securing the services of a Mexican Band through the courtesy of Pres. Diaz of Mexico, free of costs, excepting transportation and board; and

WHEREAS, The allegations of promoters that the importing of musicians is a necessity for the reason, that fully qualified musicians to fill all engagements cannot be procured in this country are untrue, as for a matter of fact fully qualified American musicians are continually out of employment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention do on record protesting against the importation of all alien bands and orchestras as unjust, and only made by the promoters for the purpose of evading the paying of the American scale of wages; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be hereby instructed to call the matter to the attention of the Secretary of

Commerce and Labor, and take such other steps as in their judgment will result in the amending of the Alien Contract Labor Law for the protection of the American musicians against the importation of foreign bands and orchestras.

Vice-President Duncan, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions—Delegate Weber asked me some questions about the resolution yesterday, and realizing that it was a resolution that might come back to our committee, I submitted it to the Committee on Resolutions so we could take action on it. The Committee on Resolutions recommends its adoption.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Vice-President O'Connell made a brief address to the Convention, in which he expressed the pleasure of the delegates in the visit of the fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada, and on behalf of the delegates to the Convention presented to Messrs. Gill, Clynes and Bancroft handsome gold watches suitably engraved as souvenirs.

To Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Clynes and Mrs. Bancroft were presented handsome brooches.

The fraternal delegates expressed eloquently their thanks for the gifts presented to them, and their deep sense of appreciation of the value to themselves of their contact with the delegates to the Convention and the close view of the workings of the American Federation of Labor. They expressed also, their appreciation of the hospitalities extended to them.

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., the Convention adjourned, to meet at 9.00 o'clock a.m. Saturday, November 20th.

## TWELFTH DAY—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9.00 o'clock a.m. Saturday, November 20th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES:** Kennedy (A. J.), Whitehead, Kline, Dohney, Hallinan, Batchelder, Redler, Monaghan, Rickert, Schwarz, Pfeiffer, Gernon, Sheret, McGivern, Hall, McCarthy, Manlove, Freel, Evans (Jo.), Golden, Calvert, Smith (O. P.), Cronin, James, Lee, Bruton, Hurley, Thompson (G.), Bruce (Sam.), Wareham, Ruden, Maupin, Burkhardt, Archer, Martin, Brunet, Breen, Dougherty, Anderson, Whalen, Roberts, Gardner, Smith (A. M.), Roderick, Mawbray, Leibowich.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 19, 1909.

Hon. Samuel Gompers, A. F. of L. Convention, Toronto, Ont.:

Farmers' convention says labor and producers must co-operate. Are with you for freedom of speech.

J. D. TUOHY, Chairman.

Delegate Winn arose to a question of personal privilege, and after making a brief statement as to his reasons, moved reconsideration of the action of the Convention on Resolution No. 162. The motion was seconded, but not carried, 31 votes being cast in the affirmative and 73 in the negative.

Delegate Winn arose to a question of personal privilege and desired to make some explanation in regard to the resolution.

Delegate Murphy arose to a point of order and stated that the matter had been settled. Delegate Winn stated that all he desired was to have the matter referred to the Executive Council, in order that a better understanding might be brought about.

A motion was made and seconded that Delegate Winn be given the privilege of the floor to state his position in regard to the matter referred to in the resolution.

Delegate Comerford moved as an amendment that he be accorded the same privilege. Both the amendment and the motion were lost.

Delegate Ottinger—The question of

jurisdiction between the Stove Mounters and the Sheet Metal Workers has been referred to the Executive Council for final disposition. May I ask if the Executive Council will meet in this city? In St. Louis there is a local that has drawn away from our organization. Recently they have said they were willing to come back if permitted to do so. We would like to know what position we will be in by the decision of the Executive Council in regard to these men.

President Gompers announced that the Executive Council would meet before leaving Toronto.

Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

Delegate Mulcahy—I desire to know if the Committee on Adjustment intends to report on the matter referred to them from the report of the Executive Council in regard to the endorsement by the Executive Council of the label of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The committee did not refer to the matter in their report.

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee on Adjustment—The Committee on Adjustment did not feel that they had anything at all to do with the action of the Council in endorsing any kind of union label. The matter was submitted in the report of the Executive Council, but no reference was made by the committee to that in the Convention. The other matter in the report of the Executive Council was treated upon by the committee in its report.

Delegate Mulcahy—I understand the duty of a committee is to report on matters referred to it.

Treasurer Lennon—So far as the report of the committee and the action of the Convention is concerned, the matter is closed unless a reconsideration is had by the Convention.

Delegate Mulcahy—I move that the matter be taken up and the endorsement of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be withdrawn.

The question was discussed briefly by

Delegates Lewis (T. L.), Mulcahy and Treasurer Lennon.

Treasurer Lennon declared the motion made by Delegate Mulcahy was not in order.

Delegate Molter obtained unanimous consent to the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolution No. 165—By Delegate A. Molter, from A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, For the last five years the A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. have been engaged in a struggle with the Meat Trust, who are using every means at their command to prevent the organizing of the Butcher Workmen in their employ; and

WHEREAS, In New York City and vicinity the A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. have succeeded in the past five months in breaking into the Trust ranks and organized about 1,000 members; and

WHEREAS, The Meat Trust has now either locked out or forced on strike many of those who have lately cast in their lot with the Butcher Workmen; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the 29th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. pledges its support, both moral and financial, to the A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. in their struggle in New York City and vicinity; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. shall designate some one general organizer, familiar with the New York situation, to work in conjunction with the A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. and have a general supervision over the situation until this strike and lockout is adjusted.

On motion the resolution was referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

#### REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Delegate McArdle, Secretary of the Committee, reported as follows:

The meeting of the Executive Officers of affiliated organizations represented, which was held to recommend to this body a course of action to be pursued in accordance with the provision of Resolution No. 1, third day's proceedings, beg leave to report as follows:

We recommend that a meeting for December 13th, 1909, in the City of Pittsburg, Pa., at the Monongahela Hotel, to outline the proper course to be pursued.

Said meeting to be called by the President or Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; the call to be

issued to the Executive Officers of all affiliated national and international organizations.

We further recommend that this meeting shall be attended by the President of the American Federation of Labor or by some one appointed by him as his representative.

After a brief discussion by Delegate O'Sullivan, the report of the Special Committee was adopted.

President Gompers—The hour for the special order of business, which is the nomination and election of officers and the selection of a convention city, having arrived, I will ask President Lynch of the International Typographical Union to preside.

Delegate Lynch in the chair.

Chairman Lynch—Nominations for President are now in order.

Delegate O'Connor—I nominate Samuel Gompers for President of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the entire ballot of this Convention for Samuel Gompers to succeed himself as President of the American Federation of Labor.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Secretary Morrison—In accordance with instructions of this Convention, I herewith cast the unanimous vote of the Convention for Samuel Gompers for President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

Chairman Lynch—In accordance with the expressed will of the Convention I herewith declare Samuel Gompers elected President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

In response to requests for a speech, President Gompers made a brief address in which he expressed his appreciation of the confidence reposed in him by the delegates to the Convention.

Chairman Lynch—Nominations for First Vice-President are now in order.

Delegate Frey, in placing in nomination a candidate for First Vice-President, said in part: I think it is fortunate that the man I desire to place in nomination is so well known, and we are all so familiar with his work and his standing in our movement, that it is unnecessary for me to say much respecting him. It would be almost impossible to add anything to the knowledge the delegates already possess. I merely desire to say

that there has never been a period when we have required strong men for our leaders—men whose knowledge of our movement was more extensive, men whose courage was more unquestioned—more than at the present time. I desire to place in nomination a man who has always been known as true to his convictions, a man who has always stood like the everlasting granite of the New England hills for what he thought was right. I take great pleasure, therefore, in placing in nomination for First-Vice-President, James Duncan.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate Ross.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Vice-President Duncan as the unanimous choice of the Convention for First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and James Duncan was declared by the chairman duly elected First Vice-President for the ensuing term.

In a brief address Vice-President Duncan thanked the Convention for his reelection.

Treasurer Lennon, in nominating John Mitchell for Second Vice-President, said in part: A few years ago there came among us a young man. He had already attained a degree of popularity and had secured most beneficent results for the people of his own organization. Since he has come among us, by his advocacy of the rights of men, of protection of women and children, our respect for him has materially increased and our love for him has grown with our respect. There is no man in the labor movement of this country or of the world who today stands, in the estimation of the working people of our country and of the world, higher than the man I desire to nominate for the position of Second Vice-President. The work he did for the miners made it possible for them to be men and to maintain their families as the families of workmen should be maintained. The work he has done for organized labor and for unorganized labor has placed him in an exalted position that can never be changed by the edict of any court, for his work is written upon the hearts of the men and women who labor.

I will not take up any more of your time except to say that it gives me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to

nominate John Mitchell for Second Vice-President.

Delegate Daly (T. M.)—I take this opportunity of showing the deep interest and profound belief and trust our organization has in the gentleman who has just been placed in nomination. I know I am voicing the sentiment of ninety-nine per cent. of our membership when I say we have unquestioned trust and confidence in John Mitchell.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Vice-President Mitchell as the unanimous choice of the Convention. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention and John Mitchell was declared by the Chairman duly elected Second Vice-President for the ensuing term.

In response to requests for a speech, Vice-President Mitchell spoke at some length on freedom of speech and of the press, and thanked the Convention for the honor done him.

Delegate Landers, in nominating James O'Connell for Third Vice-President, said in part: It is not necessary to say very much in nominating a man for office when it is understood there is no opposition to him, but in his work on the Executive Council, the man I shall nominate has served our best interests and has held up the hands of the other members of the body that has dealt with the destinies of our organization between Conventions. I am positive that he will continue to do so in the future, and I take great pleasure in nominating James O'Connell for Third Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

On motion of Delegate Sullivan (T. J.), the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for James O'Connell as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Third Vice-President. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and James O'Connell was declared duly elected Third Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Vice-President O'Connell made a brief address to the Convention and thanked the delegates for their expression of confidence, evidenced by his unanimous reelection.

Delegate Duffy (T. J.), in nominating Denis A. Hayes for Fourth Vice-President, said in part: I desire to place in nomination a man whose record is such that he needs no eulogy at the hands of any of the delegates to this Con-

vention; a man who has a heart as big as his mind is broad; a man through whose influence, principally, the organization which he represents carried its interest in the child workers so far that it took the children from the factories and placed them in the school houses to be educated, and gave them the same rate of wages they were receiving in the factories until they were old enough to be permitted to work under the laws of the States in which they were living. I feel it is a great privilege to have the honor of placing before you for Fourth Vice-President the present incumbent, Denis A. Hayes, of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

Delegate Voll—I rise to second the nomination of Denis A. Hayes. We of his own trade long ago learned his worth, and year after year we have learned to have a higher regard for him. It is with extreme pleasure that I second the nomination.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot, for Vice-President Hayes as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Fourth Vice-President. Secretary complied with the instruction of the Convention and Denis A. Hayes was declared duly elected Fourth Vice-President for the ensuing term.

In a brief speech Vice-President Hayes thanked the delegates to the Convention for the honor of a unanimous re-election.

Delegate Ryan (F. M.)—I desire to nominate for Fifth Vice-President the chief executive officer of one of the affiliated organizations. The chief executive officer who represents the interests of 200,000 men requires no eulogy at my hands. I therefore place in nomination for Fifth Vice-President Wm. D. Huber, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Wm. D. Huber as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Fifth Vice-President.

The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and Wm. D. Huber was declared duly elected Fifth Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Vice-President Huber made a brief address to the Convention, in which he thanked the delegates for the confidence expressed in him by the unanimous vote.

Delegate Wilson (James)—I desire to

place in nomination for Sixth Vice-President a man who has never failed to lend his assistance to any organization that was in trouble. I consider him one of the most able leaders in the entire labor movement. No words I can say would fittingly tell you of all he has done for the cause of labor. The man I desire to nominate has done wonders, not only for his own organization, but for any organization that has called on him for support. I have great pleasure in nominating for the office of Sixth Vice-President Jos. F. Valentine, President of the International Molders Union of North America.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Vice-President Valentine as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Sixth Vice-President. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and Joseph F. Valentine was declared by the Chairman duly elected to serve as Sixth Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Vice-President Valentine made a brief address, in which he thanked the delegates for the honor conferred upon him in his re-election.

Delegate Duffy (Frank)—A year ago, at Denver, we placed a new man on the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. We had known for years of his qualifications for such a position. We knew he would make good. He has made good on the Council; he has made good in his own organization; he has made good in organized labor. I therefore wish to place in nomination for Seventh Vice-President John R. Alpine, of the Plumbers' organization.

Delegate Clark—It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the delegation and on behalf of every individual member of our international union, to second the nomination of John R. Alpine for Seventh Vice-President.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Vice-President Alpine as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Seventh Vice-President. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and John R. Alpine was declared by the Chairman duly elected Seventh Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Delegate Tanquary—I arise at this time to place in nomination for Eighth Vice-President the youngest man on the Council. You may not think that when

you look at his head, but he is the youngest member of the Council in point of service. Mr. Perham has been President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers for the past nine years, and I do not believe there is a man in the United States or Canada who is so well known in all the towns of North America as Mr. Perham. In every town where there is a telegraph office he is well known. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor placed confidence in this brother by appointing him to a vacancy that occurred through the death of a well-known member of organized labor. I believe they are satisfied they have not misplaced their confidence. I therefore take pleasure in nominating Henry B. Perham, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, for Eighth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Lowe—I have very great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Brother Perham.

The nomination of Vice-President Perham was seconded by Delegate Connors of the Switchmen's Union.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Vice-President Perham as the unanimous choice of the Convention, and H. B. Perham was declared by the Chairman Eighth Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Vice-President Perham made a brief address, in which he expressed appreciation of the confidence reposed in him by the delegates in electing him by unanimous vote to serve as Eighth Vice-President.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Robinson (Hugh)—Twenty-five years ago we had a young man in the labor movement. Since that time he has grown grey in the service, and with the growing grey it has been a case of new wine increasing in value with age. He has given many years of faithful service to the movement. He is the Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and to the Journeymen Tailors' Union of North America he is still their "grand old man." During the past four years it has been my pleasure, as well as my privilege, to nominate the gentleman I am going to nominate to-day. I therefore place the name of John Brown Lennon before this Convention for Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Hirsch—I have not had the

pleasure of nominating Treasurer Lennon in this Convention, as I had thirteen years ago in my first convention, but I desire to have the honor of seconding his nomination.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Treasurer Lennon as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Treasurer. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and John B. Lennon was declared by the chairman duly elected Treasurer for the ensuing term.

Treasurer Lennon made a brief address to the Convention and thanked the delegates for their appreciation of his services in the cause of organized labor.

Delegate Miller (Owen)—When the lowly Nazarene, the humble carpenter of Galilee, desired to express his commendation of one of His followers, he said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." I know of no man in this movement, or any other, that is so deserving of that high compliment as the man I am about to place in nomination for Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, our old "war horse," Frank Morrison.

Delegate McCullough—In behalf of the International Typographical Union delegation, I desire to second the nomination of Brother Morrison for election to the honored position he has so long and so ably filled; and in making this second to his nomination I want to express the deep appreciation the International Typographical Union, and every member under the jurisdiction of that union, feels in the continued expression of confidence in, our fellow-member. We knew him long before the American Federation of Labor knew him. We tried him out in the old days and found him not wanting. We presented him to the American Federation of Labor years ago as a suitable man for probably the second most important position in its official gift. He has been tried by the American Federation of Labor for all these years and not found wanting. Now Mr. Morrison, with the modesty and dignity of American manhood, is approaching the crucial test, the most severe to which it is possible to put a man's fidelity to the principles which he has advocated and the cause he has espoused, with confidence born of the conviction that he is right and standing for the right, and is going steadily forward without faltering. We as printers

of America are as proud of Frank Morrison to-day as it is possible for an organization to be proud of its members, and we confidently present him as a man who will not be found wanting in the cause of trades unionism.

Delegate Harding—I desire to second the nomination as a representative of good old Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, in which Secretary Morrison holds his membership.

On motion of Delegate De Nedrey, Delegate McCulloch was instructed to cast one ballot for Secretary Morrison as the unanimous choice of the Convention. Delegate McCullough complied with the instructions of the Convention, and Frank Morrison was declared by the chair duly elected as Secretary for the ensuing term.

Secretary Morrison made a brief speech, in which he expressed his appreciation of the confidence expressed in him by his fellow delegates.

President Gompers announced that the next order of business would be the selection of fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress and to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Delegate Lynch—For several Conventions the British Trades Union Congress has been sending us labor members of Parliament. Now we have an opportunity to reciprocate in kind. Perhaps the candidate I am going to name is not in a strict party sense a labor member of Congress, but he is a representative of labor in Congress, as is evidenced by the bills he has fathered in that body. It gives me pleasure, therefore, to nominate for the honorable position of fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress Mr. W. B. Wilson, representing the United Mine Workers of America in this Convention, and a member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

Delegate O'Sullivan—I desire to place in nomination as one of the fraternal delegates a man who is well known in the trade union movement, and especially so in one of the States in which he has been engaged for many years in work in behalf of the United Mine Workers of America. He has occupied the position as Secretary-Treasurer of his district for the past ten years, and I trust that some day he may come to this Convention as a Congressman as well. Brother G. W. Savage, of the United Mine Workers of America.

Roll Call on First Fraternal Delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

WILSON—Kerker, Koch, Barbers' delegation (191 votes), Kline, Dougherty (W. J.), Powelsland, Franklin, Quesnel, Dohney, Glockling, Dougherty (J. W.), Tobia (J. F.), Hallinan, Agnew, Spraggon, Batchelder, Kemper, Proebstle, Kugler, Ward, Sullivan (J.), Butterworth, Ryan, Butler (J. T.), Sladky, Huber, Duffy (F.), O'Reilly, Botterill, Sexton, Flynn, O'Brien, Reid, Crampton, Richardson, Brennan (W. A.), Redler, Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), Barnes, French, Smith (J. T.), Conway, Manning (D. F.), Robinson (Herman), Cable, McManus, McNulty, Fay, Monaghan, Ceeney, Comerford, Healy, Morton, Mangan, Walsh, Rickert, Landers, Altman, Hayes (D. A.), Lollo, Wescott, West, Nestor, Duncan, Garvey, Coombe, D'Alessandro, Smith (H. P.), Kirby, Keneshan, Morrissey, Hotel and Restaurant Employes' delegation (222 votes), McArdle, Daniels, Welsenberger, McSorley, Stevenson (E. T.), Manning (J. J.), O'Connor, Joyce, Raymond, Dwyer, O'Connell, Sarber, Fry, Keppler, Van Lear, Lowe, Cassidy, Noyes, Price, Call, Molter, Mine Workers' delegation (1,907 1-7 votes), Valentine, Frey, Humphrey (T.), Wilkerson, Jordan, Weber, Miller (O.), Winkler, Carey (D. A.), Tazelaar, Arnold, Flisenring, Cullen, Wilson, Woll, Dold, Foster, Donlin, McGivern, Cook, Alpine, Clark, Shirk, Tracy (W. J.), Goltra, Duffy (T. J.), Humphrey (T. J.), Berry, Sprague, Hall, Vickery, McCarthy, Feyler, Perham, Brown, Tanquary, Braggins, Manlove, Furuseth, Olander, Marsh, Huddleston, Hart, Barry, Suarez, Ottinger, Harshbarger, Lennon, Robinson (Hugh), Sweeney, Tobin (D. J.), Hughes, Longstreet, Murphy (J. F.), Daley, Golden, Tansey, Lynch, Morrison, Hayes (M. S.), Stevenson (H.), McCullough, Connors, Driscoll, McKinstry, Manuel, Donoghue, Guye, McGivern, McEachern, Iglesias (S.), Swenson, McClain, Hirsch, Weihauser, O'Leary, Harding, Rist, Breidenbach, Miller (S.), Redding, Aitchison, Leonard, Burke, Fear, Pena, Melms, Van Lear (Mrs. T.), Letham, Dougherty (C. A.), Grace, Whalen, Kelly, Dempsey, Kreyling, Byron, Creager, Bruce, Voll, Dunne, Sullivan (Miss O.), Morris, representing 11,974 1-7 votes.

SAVAGE—Barbers' delegation (64 votes), McKee, Winn, Schwarz, Hotel and Restaurant Employes' delegation (146 votes), Daly, Rumsev, O'Sullivan, Butler (T.), Ross, Mine Workers' delegation (762 6-7 votes), Mahon, Commons, Pratt, Evans, McAndrew, Mulcahy, Ott, Menton, Ford, Coughlin, Hynes, Brennan (W. J.), representing 1,840 6-7 votes.

NOT VOTING—Ricardo, Kennedy, Whitehead, Zuckerman, Murphy (M.), Larger, Rosenberg, Moffit, Maher, Pfeiffer, Gehring, Coakley, Carey (J. T.), Gernon, Hannah, Sheret, Paravicini, Freil, Evans, McHugh, Gervais, Lepa, Lawver, Hatch, Doherty, Calvert, Hally, Jones, Smith (O. P.), Cronin, James, Bower, Lee, Bruten, Hurley, Thompson, Garrett, Hoffman, Bailey, Tucker, Tooker, Huggins, Bruce (S.), Hornbrook, Kovaleski, Johns, Wareham, Miller (H.), Ruden, Stewart, Maupin, Burkhardt,



Archer, Martin, Brunet, De Veaux, Breen, Ferguson, Draper, Oliver, Anderson, Carlson, Howley, Raleigh, Roberts, Gardner, DeNedrey, McManus, Howell, Smith (A. M.), Roderick, Mawbray, Bohm, Iglesias (J.), Somerville, Lebowich, Curtis, Gill, Clynes, Bancroft, representing 681 votes.

**Delegate Savage**—When I first came to this Convention I announced that I would be a candidate for fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress. I am one of those fellows who never give up; I believe in going forward. I move that the election of Brother Wilson be made unanimous. (Seconded and carried.)

**President Gompers**—Nominations are now in order for Second Fraternal Delegate.

**Delegate Walker (J. H.)**, in placing in nomination for Second Fraternal Delegate **T. V. O'Connor**, of the Longshoremen's Union, said in part: In presenting the name of the brother I desire to nominate for fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, I desire to say that since I have been attending meetings and observing his work in the Conventions, I have become convinced that he is heart and soul in the labor movement, and in helping those who work for a living. He is one of those plain, unassuming men who is continually giving the very best that is in him to build up our movement. His organization is to-day in a death struggle with the employers, and the members of that organization, as an evidence of their appreciation of his ability and loyalty to the movement, have selected him as their International President since the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Denver. If you select him as a fraternal delegate I am sure he will give a creditable account of himself. I therefore take great pleasure in nominating Captain O'Connor, President of the Longshoremen's Association.

The nomination of Delegate O'Connor was seconded by Delegate Connors and Delegate Hayes (D. A.).

There being no further nominations, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Delegate O'Connor as the unanimous choice of the Convention for fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention and Delegate O'Connor was declared by the chairman duly elected as a

fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

**Delegates Wilson and O'Connor**, in brief addresses, thanked the Convention for the honor of their election as fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress.

**President Gompers** announced that nominations were in order for delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

**Delegate Alpine** placed in nomination **John J. Manning**, of the Laundry Workers' International Union, and said in part: I arise to place in nomination as a fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress a delegate who needs no words of commendation, since he has long merited your praises and recognition for his many estimable qualities. I believe you will all agree that the brother I am about to nominate will fully meet the requirements of the mission his friends desire him to succeed in. It is my pleasure to place in nomination Brother **John J. Manning** of the Laundry Workers' International Union as fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate McGovern and Delegate Rumsey.

**Vice-President Hayes**—I wish to place in nomination a man with whose work I am familiar. He is President of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and deserves commendation for the manner in which he has developed that body and made it a power for good, not only to the general movement, but to the trade from which I come. He is an honest, conscientious worker in the cause of union labor, not only one day or at one time, but every day in the year. It therefore gives me pleasure to nominate **Cornellus Ford**, President of the State Federation of New Jersey, as fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate Morton and Delegate McNulty.

Roll Call an election of fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

**MANNING**—Kerker, Klapetzky, Noschang, Fischer, Mote, Dougherty (W. J.), Franklin, Ouesnel, Dohney, Glockling, Dougherty (J. W.), Tobin (J. F.), Hallinan, Agnew, Spraggon, Batchelder, Butterworth, Ryan, Butler (J. T.), Sladky, Huber, Duffy (F.), O'Reilly, Bottrell, Sexton, Flynn, O'Brien, Richardson,

Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), Barnes, French, Smith (J. T.), Clerks' delegation (100 votes), Cable, McManus, Feeney, Comerford, McKee, Firemen's delegation (35 votes), Rickert, Larger, Landers, Altman, Schwarz, Rosenberg, Lollo, West, Nestor, Garvey, Coombe, Morrissey, McArdle, Daniels, Welsenberger, McSorley, O'Connor, Joyce, Raymond, Dwyer, Lowe, Cassidy, Noyes, Call, Molter, Daly, Rumsey, O'Sullivan, Butler (T.), Ross, Mitchell, Walker, Wilson, Hayes (F. J.), Valentine, Frey, Humphrey (T.), Wilkerson, Jordan, Musicians' delegation (198 votes), Painters' delegation (447 votes), Carey (J. T.), Wilson, Gernon, Woll, Dold, Alpine, Clark, Shirk, Tracy (W. J.), Goltra, Berry, Sprague, Hall, Vickery, McCarthy, Feyler, Perham, Brown, Tanquary, Marsh, Hart, Barr, Suarez, Ottinger, Harshbarger, Lennon, Robinson (Hugh), Sweeney, Tobin (D. J.), Hughes, Longstreet Murphy (J. F.), Daley, Golden, Tansey, Lepis, Evans, McAndrew, Mulcahy, Ott, Connors, Menton, Driscoll, McKinstrey, Donoghue, McGovern, Swenson, McClain, Weihauser, Hynes, Miller (S.), Burke, Dougherty (C. A.), Whalen, Dempsey, Kreyling, Bruce (J. W.), Sullivan (Miss O.), representing 8,980 votes.

FORD—Koch, Powelsland, Kemper, Proebstle, Kugler, Ward, Sullivan (J.), Reid, Crampton, Brennan (W. A.), Redler, Clerks' delegation (50 votes), McNulty, Fay, Monaghan, Winn, Murphy (M.), Firemen's delegation (72 votes), Mangan, Walsh, Hayes (D. A.), Westcott, Duncan, D'Alessandro, Smith (H. P.), Kirby, Sullivan (J. L.), Farrell, Griffin, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (W. Q.), Stevenson (E. T.), Gehring, O'Connell, Sarber, Fry, Keppler, Van Lear, Price, Daly, Lewis, Van Horn, Savage, Musicians' delegation (196 votes), Painters' delegation (149 votes), Foster, Donlin, McGivern, Cook, Duffy (T. J.), Humphrey (T. J.), Braggins, Manlove, Mahon, Commons, Pratt, Furuseth, Olander, Huddleston, Lynch, Morrison, Hayes (M. S.), Stevenson (H.), McCullough, Jones, Manuel, Guye, McEachern, Hirsch, Coughlin, Harding, Rist, Breidenbach, Redding, Leonard, Melms, Van Lear (Mrs. T.), Brennan (W. J.), Letham, Creager, DeNedrey, Voll, Dunne, representing 4,952 votes.

NOT VOTING—Ricardo, Kennedy, Whitehead, Kilne, Zuckerman, Moffitt, Maher, Kenahan, Manning (J. J.), Pfeiffer, Coakley, Hannah, Sheret, Paravicini, Freil, Evans, McHugh, Gervais, Lawyer, Hatch, Doherty, Calvert, Hally, Smith (O. P.), Cronin, James, Ford, Bower, Iglesias (S.), Lee, Bruten, Hurley, Thompson, Garrett, O'Leary, Hoffman, Bailey, Tucker, Tooker, Huggins, Bruce (S.), Hornbrook, Kovaleski, Johns, Altchinson, Wareham, Miller (H.), Ruden, Fear, Stewart, Maupin, Burkhart, Archer, Pena, Martin, Brunet, DeVeaux, Breen, Ferguson, Draper, Oliver, Grace, Anderson, Carlson, Kelly, Howley, Raleigh, Byron, Roberts, Gardner, McManus, Howell, Smith (A. M.), Roderick, Mawbray, Bohm, Iglesias (J.), Somerville, Leibowitch, Curtis, Morris, Gill, Clynes, Bancroft, representing 564 votes.

On motion of Delegate Ford, the election of Delegate Manning was made unanimous.

In a brief address Delegate Manning thanked the Convention for the honor of his election as fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

President Gompers—Because considerable interest is attached to the matter, the chair desires to say that, in accordance with the resolution adopted by this Convention, providing for the amalgamation of the two organizations of Electrical Workers in one brotherhood, the terms providing for a committee of which the organization represented by Mr. McNulty as president should appoint one member, the organization represented by Mr. Reid should appoint another member, and the President of the American Federation of Labor should appoint the third, Mr. McNulty has appointed Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Mr. J. J. Reid has appointed A. L. Urlick, President of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, and the President of the American Federation of Labor has appointed Mr. John P. Frey, of the Molders' Union of North America.

Vice-President Perham announced that at 4.00 o'clock Saturday afternoon there would be a meeting of the delegates representing the Railroad Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, for transacting business. He requested all delegates entitled to seats in that meeting to be present.

Delegate Kirby, President of the Building Trades Department, asked for a meeting of delegates representing building trades, immediately after the adjournment of the Convention.

At 12.00 o'clock a motion was made by Delegate Lewis (T. L.) that the rules be suspended and the Convention remain in session until its business was completed. The motion was seconded and carried.

President Gompers—The next order of business will be the selection of a city in which to hold the next Convention. Nominations are in order.

Delegate Kreyling placed in nomination the city of St. Louis. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Lowe, Delegate Spraggon, and Vice-President Perham.

Delegate Whalen placed in nomination

Archer, Martin, Brunet, De Veaux, Breen, Ferguson, Draper, Oliver, Anderson, Carlson, Howley, Raleigh, Roberts, Gardner, DeNedrey, McManus, Howell, Smith (A. M.), Roderick, Mawbray, Bohm, Iglesias (J.), Somerville, Lebowich, Curtis, Gill, Clines Bancroft, representing 681 votes.

**Delegate Savage**—When I first came to this Convention I announced that I would be a candidate for fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress. I am one of those fellows who never give up; I believe in going forward. I move that the election of Brother Wilson be made unanimous. (Seconded and carried.)

**President Gompers**—Nominations are now in order for Second Fraternal Delegate.

**Delegate Walker (J. H.)**, in placing in nomination for Second Fraternal Delegate **T. V. O'Connor**, of the Longshoremen's Union, said in part: In presenting the name of the brother I desire to nominate for fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, I desire to say that since I have been attending meetings and observing his work in the Conventions, I have become convinced that he is heart and soul in the labor movement, and in helping those who work for a living. He is one of those plain, unassuming men who is continually giving the very best that is in him to build up our movement. His organization is to-day in a death struggle with the employers, and the members of that organization, as an evidence of their appreciation of his ability and loyalty to the movement, have selected him as their International President since the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Denver. If you select him as a fraternal delegate I am sure he will give a creditable account of himself. I therefore take great pleasure in nominating Captain O'Connor, President of the Longshoremen's Association.

The nomination of Delegate O'Connor was seconded by Delegate Connors and Delegate Hayes (D. A.).

There being no further nominations, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Delegate O'Connor as the unanimous choice of the Convention for fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention and Delegate O'Connor was declared by the chairman duly elected as a

fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

Delegates Wilson and O'Connor, in brief addresses, thanked the Convention for the honor of their election as fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress.

President Gompers announced that nominations were in order for delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

**Delegate Alpine** placed in nomination **John J. Manning**, of the Laundry Workers' International Union, and said in part: I arise to place in nomination as a fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress a delegate who needs no words of commendation, since he has long merited your praises and recognition for his many estimable qualities. I believe you will all agree that the brother I am about to nominate will fully meet the requirements of the mission his friends desire him to succeed in. It is my pleasure to place in nomination Brother John J. Manning of the Laundry Workers' International Union as fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate McGovern and Delegate Rumsey.

**Vice-President Hayes**—I wish to place in nomination a man with whose work I am familiar. He is President of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and deserves commendation for the manner in which he has developed that body and made it a power for good, not only to the general movement, but to the trade from which I come. He is an honest, conscientious worker in the cause of union labor, not only one day or at one time, but every day in the year. It therefore gives me pleasure to nominate **Cornelius Ford**, President of the State Federation of New Jersey, as fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate Morton and Delegate McNulty.

Roll Call on election of fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

**MANNING**—Kerker, Klapetzky, Noschang, Fischer, Mote, Dougherty (W. J.), Franklin, Quesnel, Dohney, Glockling, Dougherty (J. W.), Tobin (J. F.), Hallinan, Agnew, Spraggon, Batchelder, Butterworth, Ryan, Butler (J. T.), Sladky, Huber, Duffy (F.), O'Reilly, Botterill, Sexton, Flynn, O'Brien, Richardson,

Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), Barnes, French, Smith (J. T.), Clerks' delegation (100 votes), Cable, McManus, Feeney, Comerford, McKee, Firemen's delegation (35 votes), Rickert, Larger, Landers, Altman, Schwarz, Rosenberg, Lollo, West, Nestor, Garvey, Coombe, Morrissey, McArdle, Daniels, Welsenberger, McSorley, O'Connor, Joyce, Raymond, Dwyer, Lowe, Cassidy, Noyes, Call, Molter, Daly, Rumsey, O'Sullivan, Butler (T.), Ross, Mitchell, Walker, Wilson, Hayes (F. J.), Valentine, Frey, Humphrey (T.), Wilkerson, Jordan, Musicians' delegation (198 votes), Painters' delegation (447 votes), Carey (J. T.), Wilson, Gernon, Woll, Dold, Alpine, Clark, Shirk, Tracy (W. J.), Goltra, Berry, Sprague, Hall, Vickery, McCarthy, Feyler, Perham, Brown, Tanquary, Marsh, Hart, Barr, Suarez, Ottinger, Harshbarger, Lennon, Robinson (Hugh), Sweeney, Tobin (D. J.), Hughes, Longstreet Murphy (J. F.), Daley, Golden, Tansey, Lepp, Evans, McAndrew, Mulcahy, Ott, Connors, Menton, Driscoll, McKinstrey, Donoghue, McGovern, Swenson, McClain, Welhauser, Hynes, Miller (S.), Burke, Dougherty (C. A.), Whalen, Dempsey, Kreyling, Bruce (J. W.), Sullivan (Miss O.), representing 8,980 votes.

FORD—Koch, Powelsland, Kemper, Proebstle, Kugler, Ward, Sullivan (J.), Reid, Crampton, Brennan (W. A.), Redler, Clerks' delegation (50 votes), McNulty, Fay, Monaghan, Winn, Murphy (M.), Firemen's delegation (72 votes), Mangan, Walsh, Hayes (D. A.), Westcott, Duncan, D'Alessandro, Smith (H. P.), Kirby, Sullivan (J. L.), Farrell, Griffin, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (W. Q.), Stevenson (E. T.), Gehring, O'Connell, Sarber, Fry, Keppler, Van Lear, Price, Daly, Lewis, Van Horn, Savage, Musicians' delegation (196 votes), Painters' delegation (149 votes), Foster, Donlin, McGivern, Cook, Duffy (T. J.), Humphrey (T. J.), Braggins, Manlove, Mahon, Commons, Pratt, Furuseth, Olander, Huddleston, Lynch, Morrison, Hayes (M. S.), Stevenson (H.), McCullough, Jones, Manuel, Guye, McEachern, Hirsch, Courchlin, Harding, Rist, Breidenbach, Redding, Leonard, Melms, Van Lear (Mrs. T.), Brennan (W. J.), Letham, Creager, DeNedrey, Voll, Dunne, representing 4,952 votes.

NOT VOTING—Ricardo, Kennedy, Whitehead, Kline, Zuckerman, Moffitt, Maher, Kenahan, Manning (J. J.), Pfeiffer, Coakley, Hannah, Sheret, Paravicini, Freel, Evans, McHugh, Gervais, Lawyer, Hatch, Doherty, Calvert, Hally, Smith (O. P.), Cronin, James, Ford, Bower, Iglesias (S.), Lee, Bruten, Hurley, Thompson, Garrett, O'Leary, Hoffman, Bailey, Tucker, Tooker, Huggins, Bruce (S.), Hornbrook, Kovaleski, Johns, Altchinson, Wareham, Miller (H.), Ruden, Fear, Stewart, Maupin, Burkhart, Archer, Pena, Martin, Brunet, DeVeaux, Breen, Ferguson, Draper, Oliver, Grace, Anderson, Carlson, Kelly, Howley, Raleigh, Byron, Roberts, Gardner, McManus, Howell, Smith (A. M.), Roderick, Mawbray, Bohm, Iglesias (J.), Somerville, Lebowich, Curtis, Morris, Gill, Clynes, Bancroft, representing 564 votes.

On motion of Delegate Ford, the election of Delegate Manning was made unanimous.

In a brief address Delegate Manning thanked the Convention for the honor of his election as fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

President Gompers—Because considerable interest is attached to the matter, the chair desires to say that, in accordance with the resolution adopted by this Convention, providing for the amalgamation of the two organizations of Electrical Workers in one brotherhood, the terms providing for a committee of which the organization represented by Mr. McNulty as president should appoint one member, the organization represented by Mr. Reid should appoint another member, and the President of the American Federation of Labor should appoint the third, Mr. McNulty has appointed Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Mr. J. J. Reid has appointed A. L. Urlick, President of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, and the President of the American Federation of Labor has appointed Mr. John P. Frey, of the Molders' Union of North America.

Vice-President Perham announced that at 4.00 o'clock Saturday afternoon there would be a meeting of the delegates representing the Railroad Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, for transacting business. He requested all delegates entitled to seats in that meeting to be present.

Delegate Kirby, President of the Building Trades Department, asked for a meeting of delegates representing building trades, immediately after the adjournment of the Convention.

At 12.00 o'clock a motion was made by Delegate Lewis (T. L.) that the rules be suspended and the Convention remain in session until its business was completed. The motion was seconded and carried.

President Gompers—The next order of business will be the selection of a city in which to hold the next Convention. Nominations are in order.

Delegate Kreyling placed in nomination the city of St. Louis. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Lowe, Delegate Spraggon, and Vice-President Perham.

Delegate Whalen placed in nomination

the city of Rochester. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Sweeney.

Delegate Mahon placed in nomination the city of Atlanta, Ga. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Jones and Delegate Connors.

Delegate De Nedrey placed in nomination Washington, D.C.

Delegate Walker (J. H.)—I move that, no matter what city may be selected by the votes of this Convention in which to hold the next meeting, if at the time the Convention is held President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell, or Secretary Morrison be in jail, the officials of our organization be instructed to have the Convention called in Washington. (Seconded by Delegate Ross.)

Fraternal Delegate Gill in the chair.

The question was discussed by the Vice-President, Delegate De Nedrey and Delegate Mahon.

Delegate Mahon stated as a point of order that the motion of Delegate Walker was not in accordance with the constitution, and therefore out of order.

The chairman stated that the point of order was well taken.

Vice-President O'Connell—I move you that the city receiving the highest vote by ballot shall be designated as the city in which to hold the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor. (Seconded and carried.)

On motion of Delegate Hirsch, nominations were closed.

Roll Call on the selection of a Convention city.

For St. Louis—Kerker, Koch, Klapetzky, Noschang, Fischer, Mote, Franklin, Quesnel, Dohney, Glockling, Boot and Shoe Workers (206 votes), Kemper, Proebstle, Kugler, Ward, Sullivan (John), Butterworth, Ryan, Butler (J. T.), Sladky, Huber, Duffy (F.), O'Reilly, Botterill, Sexton, Flynn, O'Brien, Reid, Crampton, Brennan (Wm.), Redler, Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), Barnes, French, Smith (J. T.), Clerks' Delegation (100 votes), Cable, McManus, McNulty, Fay, Monaghan, Feeney, Murphy (M.), Mangin, Walsh, United Garment Workers' delegation (427 votes), Rosenberg, Hayes (D. A.), Lollo, West, Nestor, Duncan, Garvey, Coombe, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (295 votes), Welsenberger, McSorley, Stevenson (E. T.), Longshoremen's delegation (107 votes), O'Connell, Sarber, Fry, Keppler, Van Lear, Lowe, Cassidy, Noyes, Price, Call, Molter, Daly, Rumsey, O'Sullivan, Butler (T.), Ross, Lewis, Mitchell, Walker, Willson, Van Horn, Hayes (F. J.), Savage, Valentine, Frey, Humphrey (T.), Wilkerson, Jordan, Weber, Miller (Owen), Winkler, Carey (D. A.), Taza-laar, Arnold, Eisenring, Cullen, Woll,

Dold, Cook, Goltra, Duffy (T. J.), Humphrey (T. J.), Berry, Sprague, Hall, Vickery, Perham, Brown, Tanquary, Braggins, Manlove, Hart, Barry, Suarez, Ottinger, Lennon, Robinson (Hugh), Robin (D. J.), Hughes, Longstreet, Murphy (J. F.), Daley, Evans, McAndrew, Lynch, Morrison, Hayes (Max), Stevenson (Hugh), McCullough, Mulcahy, Ott, Menton, McKinsty, Manuel, Donoghue, Guye, McEachern, Hirsch, O'Leary, Harding, Rist, Leonard, Burke, Fear, Melms, Van Lear (Mrs. T.), Brennan (Wm. J.), Kreyling, Creager, Sullivan (Miss O.), representing 11,746 votes.

For Rochester—Boot and Shoe Workers' delegation (64 votes), Winn, United Garment Workers' delegation (107 votes), Wescott, D'Allessandro, Smith (H. P.), Kirby, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (73 votes), Manning (John J.), Longshoremen's delegation (106 votes), Carey (J. T.), Foster, Alpine, Clark, Shirk, Tracy (Wm. J.), Sweeney, Letham, Whalen, Dunne, representing 805 votes.

For Atlanta—Dougherty (J. W.), Comerford, Healy, Morton, McArdle, Daniels, Wilson (J.), Gernon, Donlin, McGivern, Mahon, Commons, Pratt, Furuseh, Olander, Huddleston, Harshbarger, Golden, Tansey, Leps, Jones, Hynes, DeVeaux, Dempsey, representing 1,097 votes.

For Washington—Clerks' delegation (50 votes), McKee, Kenehan, Morrissey, DeNedrey, representing 163 votes.

Not voting—Ricardo, Kenedy, Whitehead, Kline, Dougherty (W. J.), Powelsland, Richardson, Zuckerman, Moffitt, Maher, Pfeiffer, Gehring, Coakley, Hannah, Sheret, Paravicini, McCarthy, Feyler, Marsh, Freel, Evans, McHugh, Gervais, Lawyer, Hatch, Doherty (P. J.), Calvert, Hally, Connors, Smith, Cronin, Driscoll, James, Ford, McGovern, Bower, Iglesias (S.), Lee, Bruten, Swenson, Hurley, Thompson, McClain, Garrett, Welhauser, Coughlin, Hoffman, Bailey, Tucker, Tooker, Huggins, Breidenbach, Bruce, Miller (S.), Hornbrook, Kovaleski, Redding, Johns, Alchison, Wareham, Miller (H.), Ruden, Stewart, Mauplin, Burkhart, Archer, Pena, Martin, Brunet, Breen, Ferguson, Draper, Dougherty (C. A.), Oliver, Grace, Anderson, Carlson, Kelly, Howley, Raleigh, Byron, Bruce, Roberts, Gardner, Voll, McManus, Howell, Smith, Roderick, Mawbray, Bohm, Iglesias (J.), Somerville, Leibowich, Curtis, Morris, Gill, Clynes, Bancroft, representing 685 votes.

Vice-President Duncan asked unanimous consent to the introduction of a motion. He stated that, owing to the fact that resolutions were introduced up to the close of the fifth day, very few reports of committees were made until the second week of the Convention. He urged that the introduction of resolutions be limited to the first two days of the Convention, and that the President be allowed to receive resolutions in the Convention and after the close of the session until midnight of the second day, and refer them to the proper com-

mittees. He stated further that if this plan were carried out the work of the Convention would probably be completed in nine days.

Secretary Morrison stated that he was opposed to any change in the constitution at the close of the sessions of the Convention, when a great many of the delegates had left the city.

Delegate Frey—At this time I should like to have an announcement by the chair as to the scope and authority this Convention has given the committee appointed in the Electrical Workers' case. Is the power of that committee final and binding upon the parties interested, or merely advisory?

President Gompers—The chair would prefer that the Convention would enter into the discussion of this matter, if it could be done. When the subject was under consideration the understanding of the terms of the agreement contained in the committee's report, the agreement of the Denver convention—which was made part of the committee's report—conveyed and implied that the terms were binding on both sides and that the committee should act in the premises to be helpful, and in the event of any dispute, the committee was to decide. Otherwise, there would seem to be no good reason for asking each side to appoint one member of the committee and the President of the American Federation of Labor to appoint another. I take it that the committee had in mind that the chief

executive officers of both sides and the President of the American Federation of Labor would appoint capable, careful men, who would be impartial in their efforts to see that amalgamation is accomplished.

Delegate Duffy (Frank)—I am not quite satisfied with the answer. I am appointed on a special committee to work to accomplish something if possible, but if it is only in an advisory capacity, you might as well take me off right now. The organization I represent is involved, we have been suffering from it, and other building trades have been suffering. I want to know if the decision of the committee appointed by both factions of the Electrical Workers and by the President is to be final and binding, and settle forever this question.

President Gompers—The chair is under the impression that he firmly and emphatically so declared.

Vice-President O'Connell—I move that this Convention now adjourn sine die.

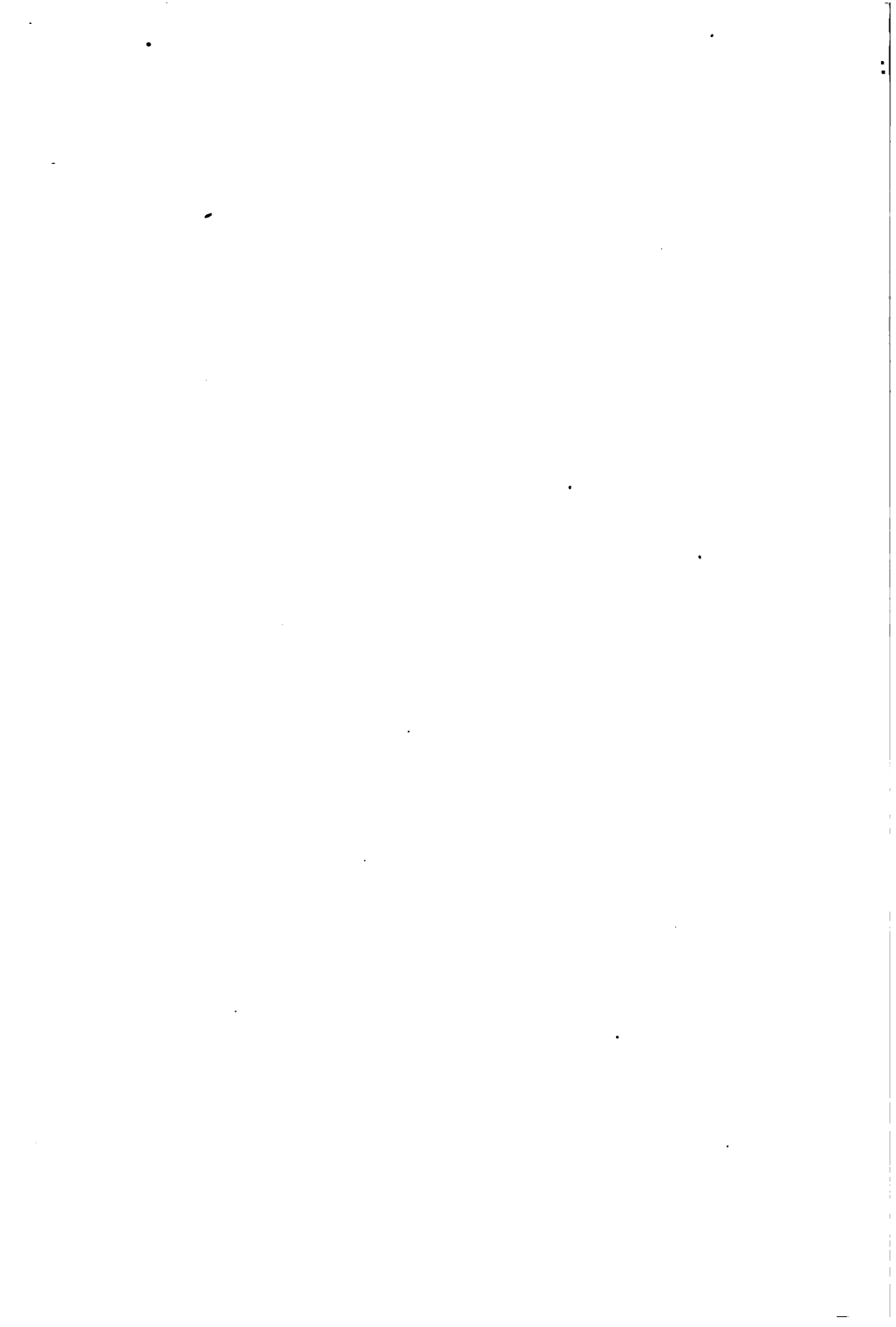
President Gompers requested Delegate Peter G. Cook to lead the Convention in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The entire delegation arose and joined in the singing.

The motion offered by Vice-President O'Connell was carried, and at 2.00 o'clock p.m. President Gompers declared the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned sine die.

HUGH V. FERGUSON,  
Assistant Secretary.

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary.



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